TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1981-82

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT

From 1st *April* 1981 *to* 31*st March* 1982

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1983

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PREFACE.

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1981-82, gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the activities of all the departments of Government and the public sector undertakings under the control of the State Government. It will be seen that all departments maintained a steady progress.

The rainfall during the year 1981-82 in Tamil Nadu was above normal by 3.5 per cent. The condition of the crops had been fairly good in almost all the districts in the State. The agricultural production was higher than the last year. The area under paddy crop had increased by about 2.36 lakh hectares or by 10.6 per cent as compared to the coverage in the previous year. The increase in production of rice was estimated to be of the order of 14.2 lakh tonnes accounting for 34.1 per cent increase as compared with the previous year.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detention of crime received adequate attention in the State during the year.

With regard to education the financial commitments to State Government in 1981-82 was Rs. 262 crores out of the total Revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,298 crores. Out of this 262 crores as much as Rs. 212 crores was for school education. The enrolment of pupils was very encouraging under the age group 6—11 as usual due to the fact that an enrolment drive was launched and intensified year after year. The enrolment in other groups was

also encouraging. The strength of the pupils in all the 36,896 schools in the State was 53.36 lakhs of boys and 40.39 lakhs of girls. During the year 67 Government, 3 Municipal and 34 Private Higher Secondary schools were opened, bringing a total of 1,347 schools in the State. The staff of the Panchayat Schools were absorbed as Government servants with effect from 1st June 1981.

Two new Universities were constituted during the year in March 1982 besides the Tamil University in Thanjavur. They are named as Bharathiyar University at Coimbatore and (2) Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirapalli. The Colleges situated at Periyar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts are affiliated to the Bharathiyar University and those in Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts are affiliated to the Bharathidasan University.

The R. D. M. College, Sivaganga has been taken over by Government permanently from 1st July 1981 and it has been redesignated as " The Raja Dorasingam Memorial Government Arts College ". The Government have also taken over the management of the D. K. M. College for Women, Vellore, North Arcot District for a period of two years.

During the year, five Polytechnics were newly started in the private sector, namely :—

(1) Sakthi Institute of Technology, Athani.

(2) Arasan Ganesan Polytechnic, Sivakasi.

(3) V. L. B. Janaki Ammal Polytechnic, Kuniyamuthur.

(4) Arulmigu Palaniandavar Polytechnic for Women, Palani.

(5) Padmabhushan Thiru N. Ramasamy Memorial Girls Polytechnic, Tiruchirapalli.

A new Government College of Engineering had also been started at Tirunelveli during the year 1981-82.

Equal importance had been given to all methods of Family Welfare Programme and there was no coersion or compulsion at any level at any time. In all 14,126 Vasectomy and 1,74,702 tubectomy operations were performed. There are 194 medical termination of Pregnancy Programme Centres rendering service in Tamil Nadu, out of which 160 are Government and 34 are non-Government. During the year, 42,364 MTPs were done out of which 34,600 Women had undergone sterlisation operation after medical termination of pregnancy.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have established ten begger rehabilitation homes. This is the only State where such large scale operation to prevent begging by leprosy affected persons is made. The expenditure for 1980-81 was 53.60 lakhs and for 1981-82 was Rs. 61.67 lakhs.

With the 2nd 210 M.W. unit Commissioned at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station in December 1980, the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 2929 M.W. The total power generated and purchased during the year was 11653 M.W. as against 10797 units during the last year. About 3.74 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers

at the end of 1981-82 to 47.75 lakhs which includes 4.42 lakhs of hut services. Electricity supply was extended to 25 villages and 20 hamlets during the year by extending street lights and facilities. 150 Adi-Dravidar Colonies were electrified during the year taking the total to 25,864 as on 31st March 1982. 25,358 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total of pumpsets was 9,45,520 as on 31st March 1982. During the year, 1,54,662 huts were electrified. The Tami Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural Consumers connected and served and also in extending power supply to huts in villages. The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu grid viz. 2929 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

The sanctioned strength of the old age pension, physically handicapped, destitute widows and destitute agricultural labourers as on 31st March, 1982 was 1,99,158. The Government have extended the scheme to destitute agricultural labourers in the year 1981. In addition to the payment of Rs. 25 per mensem as old age pension, sarees and dhoties were distributed twice in a year during Pongal and Independence day. Further, a new scheme of supply of one Kilogram of rice per head per week free of cost was introduced during the year with effect from 1st November, 1980. The Government spend an amount of Rs. 584 per individual per annum. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 650.32 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu is covered by a net work of public distribution system. There were 17,583 fair price shops in the State of which 15,101 shops were in rural areas and 2482

shops in the urban areas. Every revenue village is covered by a fair price shop. About 109 lakh family cards had been issued throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products,levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein, pulses, etc., were supplied to the card holders through fair price shops. During the year, a total quantity of 7,03,942 tonnes of rice was distributed to card holders through fair price shops.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set up an example to other States in India in studying the problems of slum dwellers with humanitarian point of view, in providing multi-storeyed dwellings and developed plots, improved environmental surroundings and in making them own plots to have buildings of their own. After the formation of Slum Clearance Board, 30,995 tenaments have been constructed under the Scheme up to 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 3,448.67 lakhs. During the year, 2,584 tenaments have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 214.61 lakhs.

The Welfare Schemes under Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare department and Backward class Department and Social Welfare Department were enlarged to meet the increasing demands and requirements for social and economical uplift. To accelerate the development of Scheduled Castes, the Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing the special component plan since 1980-81. The Special component plan takes into account the efforts made by various sectoral departments in uplifting Scheduled Castes living in Tamil Nadu. The size of the Special Plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 535.20 crores which works out to 17 per cent of the total approved State Plan outlay. With the advent

of the tribal Sub-Plan there had been a break through in tribal development activities. The size of the tribal sub-plan during the sixth five year plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2,896 lakhs. The outlay for 1981-82 was Rs. 393.65 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 367.25 lakhs.

17,966.99 acres of cultivable lands were assigned to 13,524 landless persons and 94,160 house sites pattas were issued during the year.

The work and achievements of various departments of Government are outlined in the various chapters of this report. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be useful both for reference by Government departments and academic institutions and as a source of basic information for the public.

Fort St. GEORGE,
Madras-9,
26*th May* 1983.

K. CHOCKALINGAM,
Chief Secretary to Government
(*in-charge*).

VISIT OF V.I.Ps. IN 1981–82.

Details of visits of the President of India and the Prime Minister of India to Tamil Nadu during 1981-82.

PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

Date.	*Places of visit.*
6th April 1981 to 12th April 1981	Madras, Coimbatore and Uthagamandalam.
1st and 2nd December 1981	Madras.
31st January 1982	Bagalur (Dharmapuri district).
24th March 1982	Madras (Transit visit).

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

Date.	*Places of visit.*
1st and 2nd April 1981	Coimbatote (Transit visit).
11th September 1981	Madras.

DETAILS VISIT OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WHO VISITED TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR.

Visits.	*Dates.*
(1)	(2)
High level delegation from Togo led by Mr. Kondjolom Dogo, Minister for National Planning, Togo visited Madras.	18th April 1981 to 21st April 1981.
A six member Bangladesh delegation headed by foreign Secretary Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria, visited Madras.	19th and 20th April 1981. 24th April 25th April 1981.
Thiru S. Thondaman, Minister of Sri Lanka, visited Munapudur (Ramnad District).	20th April 1981.
Mr. Michael H. Wicken, Director South Asia, Programme in the World Bank, visited Madras and Madurai.	24th April 1981 27th April 1981.
Defence Delegation headed by the Defence Minister of Siberia, visited Madras and Avadi.	27th April 1981.
Mr. Sauziyoun, Assistant High Commissioner, designate for Malaysia in Madras, visited Madras.	27th April 1981.
Thiru Mohammed Mustafa Hussain, Minister for Health, Republic of Maldives, visited Madras and Trivandrum.	30th April 1981, 1st May 1981 and 2nd May 1981.
Mr. Parimal Gosh, Ambassador Designate to Turkey, visited Madras.	7th May 1981 to 10th May 1981.
Thiru Salam Talukdar, Minister of State for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Bangladesh, visited Madras.	23rd May 1981.
Thiru Salam Talukdar, Minister of State for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Bangladesh, visited Madras.	31st May 1981.
Mr. P. R. K. Jerath, Ambassador Designate of India to Philippines, visited Madras.	2nd June 1981 to 5th June 1981.
Mr. Dato S. Samivelu, Minister for Public Works and Utilities, Government of Malaysia, visited Madras and Tirupathi.	14th June 1981 to 16th June 1981.
His Excellency Mr. Ian Macphee, Australian Minister for Immigration and Ethimic Affairs, visited Madras.	18th June 1981.
His Excellency Thiru Ryszard Fijalkowski, Ambasassador of Planeh visited Madras.	30th Augut 1981 to 31st August 1981.

Visits	*Date*
(1)	(2)
Thiru Kamal Bin Hussain, 2nd Secretary office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia, visited Madras.	25th August 1981.
His Excellency Mr. Bally Yazaulicu, Vice Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and President of the Turkmanian Soviet Soci list of Republic, visited Madras and Pondicherry.	19th August 1981 to 21st Augus 1981.
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development, Sri Lanka, visited Madras, Madurai, Trichy, Thiruvaduthurai, Thiruppanandal, Dharmapuram and Poondi Coimbatore.	24th Aigust 1981 27th August 1981 to 30th August 1981.
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	5th August 1981.
His Excellency Mr. Suresh Moorba, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mauritious, visited Madras.	1st Ausugt 1981 to 3rd August 1981.
Mr. Hon'ble Mohammed Mustaffa Hussaink Minister of Health Republic of Maldives, visited Madras.	27th July 1981.
Thiru Prem Singh, Ambassador Designate to Baharain, visited Madras and Kancheepuram.	15th July 1981 to 18th July 1981.
Mr. B. M. Oza, High Commissioner of India in Singapore, visited Madras.	6th July 1981 to 11th July 1981.
His Excellency Mr. Huang Hua, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, visited Madras.	29th June 1981 to 30th June 1981.
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Mnister of Regional Development, Sri Lanka, visited Madras, Tirupathi and Tiruthani.	3rd September 1981 to 6th September 1981.
A three member Bangladesh Delegation led by Mr. Reaz Rahaman, Additional Foreign Secretary, visited Madras.	3rd September 1981.
Thiru S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries and Development, Sri Lanka visited Yercaud, Tiruchirappalli, Thirupathur, Madurai and Salem.	4th September 1981 to 5th September 1981.
The President of the Republic of Botswana visited Madras.	23rd September 1981 to 24th September 1981.
High Commissioner to Lusaka (Zambia) visited Madras.	20th October 1981 to 23rd October 1981.
Madam Gayoon wife of the President of Republic of Maldives visited Madras.	10th October 1981.

Visits.	*Dates.*
(1)	(2)
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	21st October 1981 to 23rd October 1981.
President of the Republic of Maldives, visited Madras.	24th September 1981 to 26th September 1981 and 1st October 1981 to 2nd October 1981.
Mr. Menrik Beer, Secretary-General of the World Federation of the Red Cross Societies, Geneva, visited Madras.	25th October 1981 to 26th October 1981.
The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mauritius, visited Madras.	31st October 1981.
Mr. B. H. Brooks, High Commissioner of Newzealand visited Madras.	4th November 1981 to 6th November 1981.
A Maldivian Delegation led by Under Secretary to Government, Maldives, visited Madras.	5th November 1981 to 6th November 1981.
Thiru Amirthalingam, M.P., Leader of Opposition, Sri Lanka, visited Madras and Pondicherry.	6th November 1981 to 10th November 1981.
Justice Thiru G. Abdullah, High Court of Justice Kaduna, Nigeria, visited Madras.	14th November 1981 to 18th November 1981.
C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	15th November 1981.
A delegation of 10 young officers from Bhutan, visited Madras.	18th November 1981 to 19th November 1981.
Mr. Raja Kunda, Minister for Transport and Commerce, Zambia, visited Madras.	24th November 1981.
C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs in Sri Lanka, visited Madras, Virudhunagar and Kallidaikurichi.	1st December 1981 to 2nd December 1981.
His Excellency Fathulla Jamil, Foreign Minister of Maldives visited Madras.	17th Decemder 1981 to 19th December 1981.
Mr. Dato Padmanaban, Deputy Minister for Health, Malaysia, visited Madras.	16th December 1981 to 18th December 1981.
An 8 Members Bangladesh Parliamentary delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Mirza Gitolam Hafiz, Speaker of Bangladesh Parliament visited Madras.	22nd December 1981 to 23rd December1981.

Visits.	*Dates.*
(1)	(2)
Rt. Hon'ble Lord Justice Templemen, English Judge visited, Madras.	2nd January 1982 to 11th January 1982.
H.E. Mr. A. Enrique Mahou, Ambassador of Spain in India, visited Madras.	5th January 1982 to 7th January 1982.
Ambassador of America visited Madras.	5th January 1982 to 7th January 1982.
Hon'ble Douglas Hurd, British Minister of State for Foreign and Common-Wealth Affairs visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.	13th January 1982 to 15th January 1982.
Thiru Nanda Mathew, Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	17th January 1982 to 18th January 1982.
Mr. M. Kularatne, Deputy Minster of Transport, Sri Lanka visited Madras.	21st January 1982 and 22nd January 1982.
Thiru Risto Hywinen, Ambassador Designate to India from Finland visited Madras.	17th January 1982.
r. C. R. D. Silrea, Senior Operaton Officer, World Bank visited Madras.	17th January 1982.
r. Abdul Sathat Mossa, Minister for Fisheries, Republic of Maldives, visited Madras.	18th January 1982.
Mr. Chandraranatune, M.P., Sri Lanka visited Madras.	20th January 1982 and 21st January 1982.
Mr. Sivachidambaram, M.P., Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	20th January 1982 and 21st January 1982.
M.E. Aloned A.L. Anisi, Minister for Communication and Transport, Yemon Arab Republic visited Madras.	21st January 1982 to 23rd January 1982.
Mr. Himkathalle, Ambassador of Turkey, visited Madras.	21st January 1982 to 23rd January 1982.
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.	28th January 1982 to 31st January 1982.
His Excellency Ronnie De Mel, Minister for Finance and Planning, Sri Lanka visited Madras.	30th January 1982.
Thiru Chandraranatune, M.P., Sri Lanka; visited Madras.	2nd February 1982 and 3rd February 1982.
His Holiness Mar Ignatius Shakka Patriarch of Antoch, Supreme Spiritual Head of Orthodox Syrian Christian in India, visited Madras.	3rd February 1982 to 7th February 1982.

Visits. (1)	*Dates.* (2)
Thiru Holiahts Van Laocke, Ambassador of Belgium, visited Madras.	6th February 1982 to 10th February 1982.
Deputy Nissanka, P. Wihayaratne, Minister for Justice, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	6th February 1982.
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	6th February 1982.
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	11th February 1982.
Thiru Thondaman, Minister of Sri Lanka, visited Madras.	11th February 1982.
Prime Minister of Sweden and Madame Falldin visited Madras, Madurai and Tirupathur.	13th February 1982 to 15th Februray 1982.
H.E. Dr. Emilo Paolo and Lady Bassi Ambassador of Italy visited Madras, Mudumalai, Madurai, Periyanaickenpalayam. Ooty, Sirumugai and Coimbatore.	15th February 1982 to 21st February 1982.
His Royal Highness Sultan and the King of State of Seangor in Malaysia accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Raja of Perunpaun of Selangor and the King of State of Kelauton in Malaysia His Royal Highness Tengku Ismail accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Sultan of Kelanton visited Madras.	18th February 1982 and 19th February 1982.
His Excellency Dr. Emilo Paolo, Ambassador of Italy in New Delhi visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.	19th February 1982 to 22nd February 1982.
A 13 member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Stauko, Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgeria visited Madras.	21st February 1982 to 22nd February 1982.
Hon'ble Minister Ahmed Sathir, Speaker of Citizen Mejils of Maldives visited Madras.	25th February 1982.
H. E. Leon Bollendorff, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxemburg visited Madras.	26th February 1982 and 27th February 1982.
A 3. Member delegation from Czhehoslovakia led by the Minister for Electro Technical Industries of Czehoslovakia, Madras visited Madras.	26th February 1982 and 27th February 1982.
Prime Minister of Malaysia and his wife visited Madras.	27th February 1982.

Visits.	*Dates.*
(1)	(2)
Madame Claude Pompidou, wife of the former President of France visited Madras, Kanchee-puram, Mahabalipuram, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai and Kanyakumari.	28th February 1982 to 7th March 1982.
His Excellency Mr. Eikichi Hara, Ambassador of Japan visited Madras.	2nd March 1982 to 4th March 1982.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Madras.	2nd March 1982
Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka visited Madras. Trichy. Karaikudi Thanjavur and Pondicherry.	3rd March 1982 to 6th March 1982. 8th March 1982 to 10th March 1982.
H. E. Mr. Constantine Caranoaulis, President of Hellenic Republic, (Greece), visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.	6th March 1982 to 8th March 1982.
Mr. John Lee, First Secretary in the Australian High Commission in New Delhi visited Madras.	7th March 1982 to 10th March 1982.
Her Royal Highness Princess Helen Shah of Nepal and Party visited Madras.	13th March 1982 to 16th March 1982.
H. E. Mr. Enrique Mohou, Ambassador of Spain visited Madras.	14th March 1982.
Ambassador of Denmark in India visited Madras	25th March 1982 to 28th March 1982.
C. P. S. U. Delegation headed by H.E. Mr. E.A. Shevardnadze, the Alternate Member of the Polit Bureau of the Central Committee of C.P.S.U. the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia visited Madras.	26th March 1982 to 28th March 1982.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru Sadiq Ali, assumed office as Governor on 4th November 1980 and continues to be Governor of Tamil Nadu. After General Election held during 1980, the Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was sworn in and continues to be in office during the year. The Cabinet consists of the following Ministers :—

Thiruvalargal—

1. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. S. Ramachandran
3. K. A. Krishnasamy
4. S. D. Somasundaram
5. R. M. Veerappan
6. C. Aranganayagam
7. K. Kalimuthu
8. C. Ponnaiyan
9. P. Kulandaivelu.
10. S. Raghavanandham
11. Dr. H. V. Hande
12. K. Raja Mohammed
13. S. Muthusamy
14. S. Thirunavukkarasu
15. S. N. Rajendran
16. M. Vijayasarathi
17. Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan.

Few Ministers visited foreign countries for official purpose and also on special invitation from foreign countries.

" GOVERNOR'S TOURS ".

Inside the State :

1981

April.—Accompanying the President of India to Coimbatore on 8th April, the Governor participated in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of South India Textile Research Association. He stayed at Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund along with the President till 12th. He delivered the Convocation address at the Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University) on 19th and inspected drought affected relief works at Alamarathupatti, Lakshmanamapatti, Vedasandur, Kulandaipatti, Mathinipatti and Dindigul. He met the Ministers and officials at Pondicherry on 20th in his capacity as administrtaor and had some discussions. He inspected the drought affected areas in South Arcot district on 21st.

May.—The Governor visited an agricultural farm called 'J' Farm (Chingleput district) on 7th, which is run on scientific lines. He participated in some developmental functions at Tiruporur and Kancheepuram, the same day. He visited the Kalpakkam Atomic power station on 8th. He left for Udahagamandalam on 13th for summer camp. On 26th he participated in certain village level functions at Palladam, Elavanthi, Karadibavi and Pollachi in Coimbatore district. He visited the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, its Research Station, laboratory in Coimbatore on 27th. The same day he visited Karavalur, Annur, Negamampudur, Pogalur villages and participated in functions.

June.—On 2nd the Governor visited Power Houses around Nilgiris. He visited Pondicherry, Karaikal and Nagore between 8th and 10th and held discussions with Pondicherry State Officials. On 11th he left Madras for Tiruchirappalli and participated in various village level functions in Tiruchirappalli district on 12th. After paying a visit to irrigation and flood control dam-Kattalai Bed regulator under Old Cauvery Irrigation system at Mayanur and Mukkombu, he participated in a Rotary club function at Coimbatore, the same day. He made visits to Kadabattu Watershed Management Project and Naduvattam

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAE... STATE ... LIBRARY.

(Cinchona Department) factory on 15th and 16th respectively. He broke summer camp at Udhagamandalam and returned to Madras on 17th.

July.—The Governor visited Pondicherry and Cuddalore on 1st, inspected the drought relief works at Thambipettai, Pethanaicken Kuppam and Kadambuliyur on 2nd and went round the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. On 3rd, he visited drought relief works at Kolathur, Keeranur, Kunnandarkoil, Andakulam and Perumanadu in Pudukottai district. He paid a visit to the Agricultutral Experimental Institute and Anna Farm at Kudimiamalai and declared open the maternity and child welfare centre at Vayalogam village.

August.—The Governor visited Hosur on 26th and went round the SIPCOT Industrial Estate. He opened a bus stand and primary health centre in Dharmapuri district. He visited the State Seed Farm at Mettur on 27th and inaugurated a water supply scheme at Navapatti village. After visiting Mettur Dam, he participated in a function organized by Mecheri Panchayat Union. Later he visited Ammapet Weavers Society, Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengode. The same evening he visited Salem and returned to Madras on 28th.

September.—The Governor inaugurated the Tamil University at Thanjavur on 15th. On 25th, after participating in some local functions at Coimbatore and Coonoor, he visited the Civil Service Institute at Bhavanisagar and addressed the trainees. He visited the Agricultural Research Station and Seed Farm and had discussions with the University and Agricultural Department officials. Later, he inaugurated a water supply scheme at Millmedu village and distributed pattas, old age pensions, etc. In the afternoon, he visited the Sathyamangalam sandal wood depot and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Unit and the Noyyal Valley Civilization Museum at Erode.

October.—He delivered the Convocation address at Defence Services Staff College, Wellingdon (Nilgiris District) on the 31st.

December.—The Governor inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of Poet Subramanya Bharathi at Ettayapuram (Tirunelveli district), the birth place of the poet on 11th.

1982—

January.—On 7th he toured Thulukkapatti, Virdhunagar, Sivakasi, Paramakudi and Ervadi and went round the match factories, Litho Works and firewood factories. Near Ervadi he participated in a Pandiyan Grama Bank function the same day. On 8th, he inspected the Palm Leaf Centre, visited the Repatriates Rehabilitation Camp and Central Marine Fisheries Institute at Mandapam. He presided over the Annual Convocation of the Annamalai University, Chidambaram, on 21st. On 31st he was at Bagalur (Dharmapuri District) in connection with the inaugural function of the Premier Mills by the President of India.

February.—The Governor made a day's visit on 3rd in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of GRG Educational Institutions, and Women's Voluntary Service and Red Cross functions of the district. He presided over the Convocation function of Madurai-Kamaraj University at Madurai on 11th.

Outside the State.

May 1981.—The Governor was at Delhi on 10th and 11th in connection with a meeting of the National Gandhi Museum.

July.—He visited Udaipur from 30th July to 2nd August.

March 1982.—He was in Delhi on 14th and 15th for a meeting of Gandhi Smarak Sangrhalaya.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY.

April 1981.—The Governor inaugurated the birth centenary celebrations of Va.Ve.Su. Iyer on 5th ; presided over the Silver Jubilce celebrations of Andhra Social and Cultural Association on 6th ; presided over the Platinum celebration of Madras Veterinary College on 7th.

May 1981.—He delivered the valedictory address to the delegates of the 'All India Seminar on National Integration and the Role of College and University Teachers' on 20th. On 30th he released 'Tribes of Indian series Stamp.

June 1981.—On 27th he presided over the Annual General Body Meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board. He also presided over the General Body meeting of the Tamil Nadu Educational Trust on 30th June 1981.

July 1981.—He attended as Chief Guest of the Annual General Meeting of the Employees Federation of Southern India, on 14th; inaugurated the birth day celebrations and the photo exhibition of Thiru Kamaraj on 15th.

August.—On 7th the inaugurated the All India Post and Telegraph Aquatic Championship ; inaugurated a Seminar on 'Moral Instructions—an Integral part of Education' on 8th ; Inaugurated the Fifth Annual Conference of the Kamaraj Foundation of India on 11th ; presided over the Governing Council meeting of the Sardar Patel Centre of Socio-Economic Studies on 17th; inaugurated a Seminar in 'Inculcation of Ethical and social values in Education' on 22nd and presided over the Silver Jubilee celebration of Leather Export Promotion Council on the same day. On 25th, he inaugurated the Conference of the Members of the Southern Region of Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council ; inaugurated 25th Annual Conference of the Federation of Insurance Institutes and presided over the 30th All India Police Aquatic Meet on 29th.

September 1981.—He inaugurated the Regional Conference of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on 19th.

October 1981.—On 1st he inaugurated Gandhi Vallalar festival ; on 2nd evening inaugurated the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations.

November 1981.— He inaugurated the State level Leprosy workers meeting under the auspices of Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh on 3rd ; inaugurated XXXVIII National Aquatic championship on 14th; presided over the valedictory function of the Second International Neo-Youth competitive Film festival on 23rd ; inaugurated the XVII Programme in Industrial Engineering and the III Programme in Plant Engineering, under the auspices of the National Productivity Council on 25th; inaugurated the Action India Conference under the auspices of the Spastics Society of India on 28th.

December 1981.—On 4th he attended the Navy Day Receiption at INS Adyar ; inaugurated the International Seminar on 'Forest Environment and People in the Third World' on 14th ; inaugurated the 34th Annual Session of the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers on 16th ; inaugurated the 12th National Convention of the Indian Society for Training and Development on 18th ; inaugurated 6th Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Periodontology on 20th ; presided over the inaugural function of Indian Ocean Commonwealth Submarine Cable Project on 24th.

January 1982.—He inaugurated the 19th Indian Standards Convention on 17th ; inaugurated the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of Canara Bank on 25th; and presided over the Centenary celebrations of the Madras Telephones on 28th.

February 1982.—He inaugurated the 11th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology on 12th and on 17th, he inaugurated All India President Scout Rally.

March 1982.—He inaugurated the 15th Century Hijrah celebrations on 19th and inaugurated the Air and Static Display and Air Force Mela at Air Force Station, Tambaram on 20th.

Important guests, who stayed in Raj Bhavan.

His Excellency Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana and Madam Masire.

Prime Minister of Sweden.

President of India.

Prime Minister of India.

King and Queen of Spain.

Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Chief Justice of India.

Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir.

Lt. Governors of Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Union Ministers of :Finance
Education

Tourism
Home Affairs
Health
Shipping and Transport
Planning
Agriculture
Commerce
Communication
Energy
Industry and Labour
Law and
Information and Boardcasting.

Union Minister of State for: Home
Agriculture
Industry
Commerce and
Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Chief Minister, Thiru T. Anjiah of Andhra Pradesh.
Chief Minister, Thiru B. Venkatram of Andhra Pradesh.
Members of Planning Commission.
Chairman, Economic Administration and Reforms Commission.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TAMIL NADU ASSEMBLY—COMPOSITION.

The Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 235 Members including the Honourable Speaker. Of these, the strength of each political party is as follows :—

1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	130
2.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	35
3.	Indian National Congress ..	31
4.	Communist Party of India (M)	11
5.	Communist Party of India	10
6.	Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress	4
7.	All India Forward Block	3
8	Tamil Nadu Congress (K) ..	3
9.	Janata	2
10.	Nominated Member	1
11.	Independent	4
	Honurable Speaker	1
		235

SESSIONS AND SITTINGS.

The Second Session which commenced on the 21st January, 1981 continued during the year was prorogued with effect from 18th May 1981. During the year, the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on the 21st August 1981 and on the 1st February, 1982 were prorogued on the 10th September 1981 and the 10th May 1982 respectively. During the above two sessions the Assembly met for 56 days in all, i.e., 10 days during Third Session and 46 days during Fourth Session.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

During the year, Thiru Sadiq Ali, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras at 11-00 a.m. on Monday, the 1st February, 1982. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Thiru J. C. D. Prabhakaran and seconded by Thiru V. P. Balasubramanian on the 2nd February, 1982. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for eight days. There after, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 11th February 1982 without amendment.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

During the year, the following financial business was transacted :—

	Date of presentation.	*Date on which discussion took place.*
1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1981-82.	26th August 1981.	28th August 1981.
2. Budget for 1982-83.	26th February 1982.	General discussion 7 days. Voting on Demands for Grants 17 days.
3. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1981-82.	22nd March 1982.	25th March 1982.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

During the periods of Third and Fourth Session, 60 Bills were introduced of which 55 Bills were considered and passed. One Bill was referred to Select Committee and 3 Bills were referred to Joint Select Committee and one Bill is yet to be considered and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

During these two Sessions 4 Government Resolutions were moved and adopted in the Legislative Assembly.

QUESTIONS.

The details regarding the number of Starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the Floor of the House and the Unstarred Questions and answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows;—

Starred Questions answered	929
Short Notice Questions answered	9
Unstarred Questions together with the answeres placed on the Table.	1,340

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

During the period, 34 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise these motions were withheld after hearing the Members and Honourable Ministers concerned by the Honourable Speaker.

Statement Made by Honourable Ministers on calling attention notices to matters of Urgent Public importance.

During the period, 78 Statements were made by the Honourable Ministers on the Floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 54 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly rules on matters of urgent public importance.

PRIVILEGE MATTERS.

During the year, six privilege matters were raised in the House of which one privilege matter, namely the alleged attack on Thiru P. Theertharaman, M.L.A., on 26-2-1982 in the Legislators' Hostel was referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report by the Hononurable Speaker.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES.

During the year the following Legislature Committees for the year 1982-83 were constituted.

1. Business Advisory Committee
2. Rules Committee.
3. Committee of Privileges.
4. Committee on Estimates
5. Committee on public Accounts
6. Committee on Public Undertakings
7. Committee on Delegated Legislation
8. House Committee
9. Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

29. Reports of the Legislature Committees were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of the Committees during the period.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

During the period 656 papers were placed on the Table of the House, details of which are given below.

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	387
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers ..	269
Total	656

"TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL"

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. As on 31st March 1982 there were only 42 members in the Council and 21 seats were vacant. Of these 42 members, 15 members belong to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 5 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; 4 to the Teachers Graduates Progressive Front ; 3 to the Indian National Congress ; one each to the Indian Union Muslim League, United Party; Communist Party of India; Communist Party of India (Marxist), Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress and 9 Independents and the Hon. Chairman.

Sittings:

During the year there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 6 days and 37 days during the 60th and 61st Sessions, respectively.

Governors' Address:

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 1-2-1982 at the commencement of the 61st Session. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 11 days, and the motion of thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolutions:

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of.—

1. Thiru Si. Pa. Adithanar, former Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Former Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Former Minister.

2. Thiru Mohanlal Sukadhia, Former Governor of Tamil Nadu.

3. Thiru P. Kakkan, Former Minister.

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Obituary References:

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following:—

1. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and Minister of Composite Madras State.

2. Thiru V. Rangaswamy, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

3. Thiru R. Sakthi Mohan, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

4. Thiru Abdul Latif Farookhi, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

5. Thiru A. Somasundara Reddiar, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

6. Thiru J. B. Kripalani, the veteran Gandhian leader.

Financial Business:

During the year the following items of Financial Business were discussed in the Council:—

1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1981-82.

2. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1981-82.

3. Budget for 1982-83.

4. Annual Financial Statement for 1981—82 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1980—81 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Official Bills:

During the period 57 bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be and they were passed by the Council without any amendments or recommendations.

Questions:

317 Starrted Questions and 1 Short Notice Question were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 8 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statement made under Rule 42:

During the period under report, 67 Statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Statement made under Rule 82:

Under Rule 82 of the Council Rules, 7 Statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment motions:

10 adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Election to Statutory Bodies;

Thiruvalargal P. Manickam, and S. Muthu were declared duly-elected on 6th March 1982 to the Senate of the Madurai Kamaraj University.

Discussion on Policy Notes:

The following policy notes were discussed in the Council during the year.

61st Session:

1. Policy Note on Education.
2. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.

3. Policy Note on Backward Classes.

4. Policy Note on Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

5. Policy Note on Industries.

6. Policy Note on Labour.

7. Policy Note on Community Development and Municipal Administration.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

During the early part of 1981—82, the State was in the grip of severe drought affecting the Sornawari and Kar Paddy, rainfed millets and pulses to some extent. The South West Monsoon did not set in at its normal onset period even though normal rainfall was recorded during the year. Due to the delayed onset of South west Monsoon, sowing of rainfed millets and pulses could not be taken up in most of the districts at the appropriate time. However the South West Monsoonic rains turned towards better from July and Widespread rainfall was received in all parts of the State. Sowing of dry millets, pulses etc., which was hitherto delayed was taken up. In general the North East Monsoon rains was more than normal in most of the districts and the good precipitation greatly improved the storage position of the reservoirs and other minor irrigation sources. This redeeming feature brightened the prospects for successful paddy cultivation. The drought that prevailed during 1980—81 continued during the early part of 1981—82 also. As in the past, the Government swung into immediate action and procured about 2,000 tonnes of paddy bulk seeds and 100 tonnes of millet seeds at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs for free distribution among drought affected areas. The above seeds along with other varieties of pulses and cotton seeds available in the depots, were distributed to drought-hit small and marginal farmers substantively free of cost and on a subsidy pattern whose ceiling was as follows :—

(*a*) Paddy seeds worth Rs. 75 per hectare or

(*b*) Millet seeds worth Rs. 25 per hectare or

(*c*) Pulses seeds worth Rs. 50 per hectare or

(*d*) Cotton seeds worth Rs. 75 per hectare.

The drought relief measures were in operation in all drought affected districts upto 31st December 1981 and an amount Rs. 39.84 lakhs was spent as subsidy towards the free supply of paddy millets, pulses and cotton seeds.

State seed farms.—There are 44 State Seed Farms functioning in the State, out of which 3 large sized farms are functioning in Pudukkottai district (Annapannai) Thiruchirappalli district (Inungur) and Tirunelveli district (Killikulam).

The main objective of these farms are :

1. Production of quality seeds of Foundation of Certified class of paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds, vegetable seeds, etc.

2. Production of parent materials of Hybrid Millets and Pulses in selected farms like Annapannai and Killikulam.

3. To serve as model farms to the neighbouring farming community in demonstrating scientific methods and managerial aspects of crop husbandry.

The details of the area of the State Seed Farm are furnished below:—

1. Number of State Seed Farms in the State—44 numbers.

2. Cultivable extent in the State Seed Farms:

	Unit.
(1)	(2)
	(AREA IN ACRES).
Wet land	1,853.87
Dry land	569.11
Garden land	543.50
Total	2,966.48

Inputs:—During 1981-82, 9,500 tonnes of paddy 174 tonnes of ragi 161 tonnes of cholam, 147 tonnes of hybrid cholam 355 tonnes of hybrid cumbu and 185 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds were fixed as target for ditribution based on the above policy.

The following quantities of seeds were distributed during the period:—

a. Paddy seeds (Certified) } 11511 M. T.
b. Paddy seeds under drought relief measures }

c. Millet seeds — 335 M. T.

r. Hybrid Millet seeds — 505 M.T.

Distribution of chemical fertilisers.

The consumption of Chemical fertilisers during 1981-82 in terms of Nutrients is as follows :—

N	3.07 lakhs M.T.
P	0.91 lakh M.T.
K :	1.07 lakh M.T.

Quality Control:—

To ensure the supply of standard fertilisers to the ryots, the Department have exercised strict quality control by implementing the provision of the Fertiliser Control Order 1957. Besides, the staff workig under the Quality Control Wing were also engaged for the promotional activities to enhance the fertilisers consumption. The following are the achievements under this item during 1981-82:—

1. Inspection of manure Mixing Firms	355
2. Surprise inspection of Manure Mixing Firms	205
3. No. of samples taken from Manure Mixing Firms ..	1,290
4. No. of Dealer shop inspected	19,985

5. Surprise inspection of dealer shop	2,032
6. No. of samples taken from dealer's shops	6,746
7. No. of cases booked	378
8. Cancellation of certification of registration	110
9. Suspension of certificate of registration	345
10. No. of warnings issued	283

Fertiliser Promotion Programme.—

1. Fertiliser Campaign	608
2. Field days	190
3. Bulletin Boards	50
4. Pamplets on the use of fertilisers on all major crop (seasonwise)	5,000
5. Posters (on basal dressing and top dressing)	555
6. News Bulletin on A.I.R.	739
7. Zinc sulphate trials on paddy	83

Purchase and Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.—

An amount of Rs. 321.021 lakhs was spent during 1981-82 towards purchase of plant production chemicals. During the year, a quantity of 6,466 M. tonnes of dust formulations and 1,90,476 litres of liquid formulations were distributed through the Agricultural Depots.

Centrally sponsored Scheme for the Control of Paddy Stemborer by undertaking mass Ground spraying under Endemic area programme.

Ground spraying was under taken in endmic areas under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to control the stemborer in paddy during the year. An area of 0.360 lakhs hectares was covered under the scheme. The total expenditure on cost of chemicals and operational charges, less the

amount of subsidy of Rs. 15.00 per hectare allowed by the Government of India under the Scheme will be collected from the beneficiaries along with the kist. The subsidy of Rs. 15.00 on operational charges is share by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu equaly

Quality Control of Insecticides. —During the year a total number of 15087 pesticides samples were analysed by the 7 pesticides Testing Laboratories in the State; of these 284 samples were declared as misbranded. Besides the quality control work, the following are the other promotional schemes implemented by this Department during 1981-82.

Coverage of area under Plant protection Scheme during 1981-82

The following is the progress of the plant protection Scheme during the year.—

Item of work	*Area targetted in lakh hectares.*	*Area achieved in lakh hectares.*
Area treated under.—		
a. Food Crops	47.700	49.087
b. Non-Food Crops	24.220	25.725
c. Weed Control	0.370	0.377
d. Rodent Control	4.400	4.776
e. Seed treatment	20.320	20.573

Pulses Development Scheme :—

Foundation seed farms were arranged in 1055 hectares and 105 tonnes of foundation seeds were procured in 1981-82. Certified and non-certified seed farms were arranged in 11.023 hectares and 2198 tonnes of certified and non-certified seeds were procured. 2183 tonnes of quality pulses seeds and 1924942 Nos. of Rhizobial culture packets were distributed. One acre Demonistrations were laid in 9662 locations, giving a subsidy of Rs. 65 per acre towards the cost of inputs to pulses growers.

Cotton Development Schems.—To incresae the production of cotton besides improving the quality the Department of Agriculture adopted the following strategies:—

a. Introduction of high yielding varieties with better lint qualities

b. Introduction of Combodia varities in Karu nganni tract

c. Summer cotton in rice fallows.

d. Production and supply of certified and quality seeds.

e. Popularisation of new package of practices.

f. Introduction of new production techniques.

g. Adoption of Integrated Plant Production Measures

The following schemes are implemented in Tamil Nadu :—

1. Intensive Cotton District Programme (C. S. S.)

2. Integrated Cotton Development Scheme (State Schemes)

3. Production of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus for control of Prodenia on cotton .

4. Seed Multiplication Scheme.

5. Production of Nucleus and Foundation Seeds at Vaigai Dam.

6. Production of Nucleus and Foundation Seeds at Vagai Dam (Centrally-sponsored).

Integrated Cotton Development Scheme—

Under the Scheme, an area of 2.53 lakh ha. was brought under cotton and a production of 1.730 lakh bales of cotton lint. (170 kg. lint per bale) was achieved during the year.

Sugarcane Development Scheme.—This scheme is implemented in the State from 1949 onwards to increase the area under Sugarcane and also to increase the production and productivtiy. Concerted efforts are being made to increase the area and production.

The following are the achivements under this programme in 1981-82

Serial number and particulars.	Achievements for 1981-82.
(1)	(2)
Physical—	
1. Area coverage (Lakh hec.)	1.89
2. Area covered by planting of selected setts (Hec.)	41,073
3. Optimum Manuring (Hec.)	157,427
4. Plant protection (Hec.)	150,595
5. Parasite Release (Hec.)	4876.60
6. Nursery Programme (Hec.)—	
(*a*) Primary	36.56
(*b*) Secondary	296.88
(*c*) Commercial	2,055.00
7. Laying out of composite demonsotrations (Nos.)	195
8. Trials on sugrcane (Nos.)	109

Tobacco Development Scheme.—The main aim of the Tobacco Development Scheme is to bring more area under Tobacco and to increase the quality of Tobacco especially chewing tobacco. This scheme is highly felt essential since it fetches foregin exchange. The target and achievement of the above scheme are shown below:—

Serial number and item of work.	Achievement.
1. *Physical*—	
1. Coverage of area in hect.	10,672
2. Compsite Demonstration Plots (in Nos.)	32
3. Procurement of seeds (in kgs.)	114
4. Nursery demonstration in Nos.	11,168

Intensive Agricultural District Programme—

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is in operation in Thanjavur district since 1960 From 1st September 1981 onwards this programme has been merged with the Training and Visit System."

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme aims to increase productivity and maximum income per unit area of land by—

1. Developing a package of improved agricultural practices and populaaring these among farmers.

2. Timely supply of inputs for adopting the full package of practices.

3. Provision of adequate credit facilities to the farmers through the co-operative institutions.

Salient achievements in Thanjavur district under I.A.D.P. upto 31st March 1981 and T and V Scheme.

	(LAKH HEC.)
1. *Paddy*—	
a. Kuruvai	1·617
b. Samba	2·953
c. Thaladi	1·418
Total	5·988
2. *Millets*—	0·059
3. Trials and Demonstrations ..	438 Nos.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.—

The Intensive Agricultural Programme was in operation throughout the State upto 31st August 1981 in Tamil Nadu except in Thanjavur and Uthagamandalam where separate schemes are being implemented

The following are the achievements recorded under I.A.A.P. during the year (1981-82):—

Serial number and name of Crop.	*Achievement.* (AREA IN LAKH HEC.)
1. Paddy	18.916
2. Cholam	0.944
3. Cumbu	1.006
4. Ragi	1.789
5. Cotton	0.622
Total ..	23.277

High Yielding Variety Programme—

The scheme is in implementation from 1966-67 onwards in all the districts except Udhagamandalam. The aim of this scheme is to saturate the entire paddy and millet area to bring under high yielding variety thereby obtaining increased production .

The achievement recorded under this scheme during 1981-82 is as follows:—

Serial number and name of Crop.	*Achievement.* (IN LAKH HEC.)
Paddy—	
1. I.R. Derivatives	19.789
2. Other varieties	2.739
3. Combu	2.605
4. Cholam	2.181
5. Ragi	2.133
6. Maize	0.340
Total	29.787

Farmers Training Centres.—The main object of the scheme is to educate the farming community in the new techniques of agricultural production, to equip them with sound knowledge of inputs with the

required skill to handle them efficiently so that the increased cost of inputs reflects in the per acre yield of crops. To achieve the objective, it is necessary that the farmers are continuously provided with the tehcnical know-how of crop poduction, latest high yelding variety seeds and strains and optimum and efficient use of all inputs required for increased production.

The achievements made during 1980-81 are furnished below (NB.)

1.	Institutional Training	238
2.	Demonstration for women ...	133
3.	Institutional training for convenors	112
4.	Peripatetic training	1,369
5.	Special training programme including functional literacy programme, etc.	591

Soil. Testing Lsboratories.—The existing 13 Soil Testing Laboratries and 14 Mobile Laboratories in the State carried out the analysis of soil and water samples received from Farmers, Co-operatives and Private Institutions. During the year 5,53, 828 Nos. of soil samples by the Soil Testing Laboratries and 1,52,767 Nos. by the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories were analysed.

Soil Survey and Land Use Organisation.—The object of the scheme is to carry out systematic soil survey of the soils of the State to get compare hensive information about soil resources and prepare an inventory of the soil of the area by:—

1. Studying and recording important soil characteritics .
2. Classifying them into well defined units called soild series.
3. Locating their extent and boundaries in a map.
4. Interpreting soiled data for use in Agriculture, Forestry Soil Conservation, Engineering, Urban Development, etc.

Four units of Soil Survey located at Coimbatore, Palayamkottai, Vellore and Thanjavur are now functioning in this State. During 1981-82, an area of 8.51 lakh ha. was covered under detailed survey.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Department of Animal Husbandry is functioning in the State on regional basis. All the activities of the Department were co-ordinated at the Directorate.

Cattle Development.—

All the seven District Livestock Farms, one exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and one Government Dairy farm, Cattle Colony in the State are continued to function. Their performances for the year 1981-82 are as follows:—

1. Cattle strength at the beginning of the year (31st March 1981)	4,294
2. Cattle strength as on 1st April 1982	6,071
3. Number of calves born	1,384
4. Number of cattle purchased	66
5. Number of Bulls sold	164
6. Number of Bulls transferred to Departmental Institutions.	143
7. Total quantity of milk produced (in litres)	15.07 lakhs.
8. Total quantity of milk sold to public (in litres)	11.10 lakhs.
9. Amount realised through sale of milk	Rs. 23.22 lakhs.
10. Amount realised through sale of manure	2.37 lakhs.

Progeny Testing Scheme—

The Progeny Testing Scheme at Hosur and Orthanad have continued to function during the year. The stock position of these schemes are as follows :—

Progeny Testing Scheme—Hosur (Red Sindhi)—

1. Opening strength of cattle		311
2. Closing strength of cattle		251
3. Number of calves born		99
(1) Heifer Calves	52	
(2) Bull Calves	47	
4. Quantity of milk produced	1.47 lakhs. (in litres)	

Progeny Testing Scheme Orathanad—(Murrah Buffaloes)—

1. Opening strength of cattle	Nil.
2. Closing strength of cattle ..	150
3. Number of calves born	Nil.
4. Quantity of milk produced ..	0.63 lakhs (in litres).

Aniraikapagam—

There were four Aniraikapagam in the State which received financial assistance from the Government during the year.

The performance of these units are given below :—

1. Strength of these units as on 1st April 1981	112
2. Strength of these units as on 1st April 1982	109
3. Total quantity of milk produced	73,299

Heifer Production Programme—

The Heifer Production Programme at District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai and Uthagamandalam are continued to function during the year The performance of these schemes are as under:—

1. Stock of Heifers as on 1st April 1981	70
2. Number of Heifers purchased	295
3. Number of births	24
4. Closing balance as on 1st April 1982	389

Intensive Cattle Development Project—

There were 9 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 500 sub-centres functioning during the year. The performance of these project is as follows :—

1. Number of Artificial Insemination **done** ..	3.07 lakhs.
2. Number of calves born	0.38 lakhs.
3. Number of cases treated ..	6.27 lakhs.
4. Number of castrations done	0.48 lakhs.
5. Number of vaccinations done	6.38 lakhs.
6. Number of cattle and calf rally conducted	141

Key Village Scheme—

There were 62 Key Village Blocks with 620 sub-centres functioning during the year. The performances of this scheme are as follows :—

	(figures in lakhs.)
1. Number of Artificial Insemination done	2.71
2. Number of calves born	0.49
3. Number of cases treated	0.40
4. Number of castrations performed	5.18
. Number of vaccinations done	8.04

Sheep Development—

There were 2 sheep farms and 4 sheep units functioning during the year. The performances are given below :—

1. Strength as on 1st April 1981	6,434
2. Strength as on 1st April 1982	6,435
3. Number of lambs born	2,409
4. Number of sheep sold for breeding	1,221
5. Amount realised through the sale	Rs. 0·99 lakhs.

Augmenting of mutton production by mass deworming.—

A scheme to augment the mutton production by mass deworming has been extended to the Districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Dharmapuri, in addition to Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

Poultry Development—

There were 2 hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres functioning during the year. The performances are as follows :—

1. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1981 ..	39,331
2. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1982 ..	75,183
3. Number of chicks received by hatch	1,18,069
4. Number of chicks sold for breeding	22,843
5. Number of chicks sold for table	82,936
6. Number of eggs collected	23,67,852
7. Number of eggs sold for breeding	15,606
8. Number of eggs sold for table	21,01,695

Piggery Development—

There were 6 Piggery Units functioning during the year 1981-82. The gist of the performance of these units is given below :—

1. Strength as on 1st April 1981	391
2. Strength as on 1st April 1982	528
3. Number of piglets born	626
4. Number of pigs sold for breeding	246
5. Pigs sold for table ..	77

Fodder Development—

There were 6 Fodder Seed Production units functioning during the year. The District Livestock Farms were provided with addition facilities to raise more fodder. The performance of these units is given below :—

1. Total area under pasture ..	7,01.6 acres.
2. Total quantity of fodder produced ..	2,810 M. ton.
3. Total quantity of fodder sold	49 M. ton.
4. Fodder slips distributed (Numbers)	24,98,850
5. Amount realised through the sale of fodder	Rs. 26.068

Veterinary Health Services—

During the year, 15 clinician centres, 50 Veterinary Hospitals, 3 Veterinary Hospital-*cum*-Key Village Centre, 552 Veterinary Dispensaries, 73 Veterinary Dispensary-*cum*-Key Village Centre, 2,227 sub-centres, 8 Animal Disease Intelligence Units and 7 Mobile Units were engaged in rendering Veterinary aid to the livestock. The work done particulars of these institutions are as follows :—

	(FIGURES IN LAKHS.)
1. Number of cases treated	51.49
2. Number of castrations done	2.40
3. Number of vaccinations done ..	60.70
4. Number of Artificial Insemination done	7.46
5. Number of calves born ..	1.30

Veterinary Biological Products —

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet continued to produce the vaccines and sera for the Veterinary Institutions of the State and also for the benefit of the neighbouring States. 31 kinds of biological products were manufactured in this Institute. The details of biological products produced and sold are given below :—

Name of product.	*Quantity produced.*	*Quantity sold.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(*a*) Vaccine	4,98,58,706	84,08,010
(*b*) Antigen	17,070	14,545
(*c*) Solution	9,489 Lts.	466.95 Lts.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme :

17 District Squads, 10 Vigilance units, 13 Check posts were engaged in the Eradication of Rinderpest disease in this State. The performance of these scheme is as follows :—

	IN LAKHS.
1. Number of animals vaccinated by the Rinderpest staff	48.10
2. Number of animals vaccinated by other department staff.	1.13
3. Number of out-breaks attended	23
4. Number of attacks	316
5. Number of deaths	244

Special Scheme —

Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme 3,000 Sheep Units were established during the year. Under Western Ghat Development Programme, Calf rearing scheme has been sanctioned with a financial assistance of Rs. 22.85 lakhs. Under Hill Area Development Programme, 415 Sheep Units and one Animal Disease Intelligence

Unit were established. Under Tribal Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 22.71 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of bullocks, milch animals, etc. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, a sum of Rs. 32.13 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of Sheep and Piggery Units and also for the purchase of milch animals. Under District Rural Development Agency 13, Mobile Veterinary Units were established at a cost of Rs. 15.34 lakhs.

Receipts and expenditure charges :

The total receipt and expenditure charges for the year are given below :—

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
Receipts	96,68
Expenditure	16,22,48

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The State Dairy Development Department was established in 1958 and the first Modern Dairy was set up in 1963 at Madhavaram followed by a Dairy at Madurai in 1967. A number of chilling centres were established from time to time to facilitate the procuerment of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake intermediary processing before despatch to the Main dairies at Madras and Madurai. A feeder Balancing Dairy at Erode with a capacity to handle 1.5 lakhs litres per day has been established under operation Flood I which will receive the raw/chilled milk collected from the Co-operative Milk Producers Societies organised. After meeting the fluid milk needs of Erode town the surplus milk is despatched to Madras Dairies to the extent those dairies require and the balance is converted into products like Butter and Skimmed Milk Powder.

The main functions of the Dairy Development Department are related with Milk Co-operatives :—

(i) their Organisation, registration and supervision and employment. The Dairy Development activities in the Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are also attended to by this department, as these districts are not covered under operation flood programme. The development activities in Operation Flood I Districts of Chengleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris and Madurai are attended to by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers, Federation Limited. The Comminssioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development plays a vital role in the capacity of the Administrative head of the Department and also as Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

The functions of Milk Procurement Teams :

The Milk Procurement Teams are established for augmenting milk production in the villages by organising a Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies at each village so that the farmer need not walk more than 1 to 1½ Km. from his residence for disposing of his milk. The team consists of a Dairy Man a veterinarian and Extension assistants who visit the village and explain the advantages for forming producers' societies at the village level for disposing the milk produced by them and take speedy action to register the societies and start collection linking the societies into a milk route and take the collected milk to the nearest Dairy/Chilling Centre.

After formation of producers' societies the farmers are provided input service for better yield from their animals, treatment is free at the door steps of the farmers who are the members of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. Computed cattle feed is supplied through the societies for feeding the animals. The farmers are enlightened on the importance of feeding with computed cattlefeed. Breeding through Artificial Insemination and the need for rearing heifer calves with balanced feed which form the future replacement stocks. Artificial

Insemination with fluid semen and frozen semen is carried out by the societies own trained secretaries or testers under the guidance of the Input Veterinarian. These 7 Milk Procurement teams have organised 425 societies which produce an average of 20,830 litres of milk per day.

Salient features about Milk Co-operatives and Co-operative Primary Societies :

Number of active Milk Producers' Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu ..	4,394
Number of members in the milk Co-operatives (active societies only)	10.31 lakhs.
Paid up share capital of societies	217.80 lakhs.

Co-operative Milk Supply Unions :

Number of Milk Supply Unions	16
Number of Milk Producers' Union ..	7
Number of members in Union	14,307
Paid up share capital in the Unions ..	Rs. 36.32 lakhs.

Production and Sales :

	(lakhs litres.)
Daily average Production (both societies and Unions).	5.85
Daily average local sales (both societies and unions)	3.57
Daily average sales in Tamilnadu Co-op. Milk Producers' Federation Limited	2.69

Financial Assistance to Milk Co-operatives :

During the year under report the Milk Co-operative Societies were assisted financially by Government as detailed below :—

	RS.
Rural Dairy Extension Service Schemes Loan for purchase of vehicles, coolers etc. and construction of lab-cum-godown building etc.	5,03,400
Subsidy for cultivation of fodder	10,000
Subsidy to Adi-Dravidar members of Milk Co-operative Societies for the purchase of milch animals	15,00,000
Subsidy to Adi-Dravidar converts to Christianity for the purchase of milch animals	2,00,000

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme

Under the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme, the Adi-Dravidar Members of Cooperative Societies were sanctioned subsidy for purchase of milch animals under Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget. They were given financial assistance by way of loans through Nationalised Banks for purchase of milch animals. During the year, 2,535 Adi-Dravidar Members (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) were benefitted by the above financial assistance. Besides 337 Adi-Dravidars who were converted to Christianity were also benefitted during the year.

Hill Area Development Programme :

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was paid to the Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union under Hill Area Development Programme during the year 1981–82. The loan assistance was given to the Union for the development of Dairy activities in Nilgiris District on the basis of 50 per cent interest bearing loan and 50 per cent share capital.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

During 1981-82 integrated Rural Development Programme assistance, by way of subsidy, has been sanctioned to select Milk Co. operatives for commissioning of chilling centres at Karur, Pattukotta and Sethiartope. Assistance to the tune of Rs. 29.95 lakhs have been disbursed to 1,433 societies for the purchase of infrastructure facilities

Rural Dairy Extension Service.—Government sanctioned long term loans to Dairy Co-operatives under Rural Dairy Extension Service Schemes.

During 1981-82, Government loans have been sanctioned as follows:-

Serial number and Purpose.	*Number of societies.*	*Amount* RS.	*Period of re-payment of loan.*	*Rate of Interest.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Construction of laboratory-cum-godown	15	4,43,000	10 years	11 per cent.
2. Erection of Milk Booths	2	25,000	5 ,,	11 per cent
3. Purchase of cans, tricyles ..	8	35,400	5 ,,	11 per cent.
Total		5,03,400		

Milk Colony, Madhavaram.—The revenue received during the financial year 1981-82 is as follows:—

	RS.
1. Rent from cattlement	349.80
2. Sale of stores and cattlefeed	2,478.96
3. Other receipts	3,97,536.56
4. Rent	5,48,468.94
5. *Deduct*—Refunds ..	52,186.25
6. Net Revenue ..	8,96,648.01

The Dairy Development department is organising Milk Co-operatives in the rural areas on the Anand Pattern. There has been an increase in production and procurement of milk during 1981-82. All efforts are being made to improve the production and to provide better service both to the Milk Producers' and to the consuming public.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was established on 12-7-1973 as a fully owned Government Company for the efficient implementation of various developmental and commercial activities relating to poultry in Tamil Nadu.

The main objectives of the company are: to deal with production, processing, storage and sale of poultry products, poultry feed. equipments, etc., to provide services and assistance of all kinds for the said purpose ; and to organise and assist in the production, marketing, processing, transport, distribution, sale, import and export of poultry, poultry products, poultry feed and equipments.

Activities :

The Corporation is at present engaged in the production of poultry feed in 4 Feed Mixing Units, production of day old hybrid egger and broiler chicks in the two hatcheries, rearing of pullets in the Grower Farm and Extension Centres and also marketing of feed, eggs, meat etc.

Poultry Feed Mixing Units :

1. Nandanam (Madras)
2. Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli)
3. Kappalur (Madurai)
4. Tiruppur (Coimbatore)

Balanced poultry feed is produced in these four Poultry Feed Mixing Units using industrial and agricultural products/buy-products. The quality of poultry feed mixed at TAPCO Units is maintained at a high level through rigid tests of the feed ingredients and the mixed feed. A Feed Analytical Laboratory is located for this purpose at Nandanam (Madras). The Feed mixed by TAPCO is awarded with ISI Certificate mark. The price policy evolved and followed assures reasonable price for feed.

The details of production and sales during the last two years are furnished below :—

Feed Produced and Sold :

Year.	*Feed Produced. (M. Tonnes)*	*Feed sold. (M. Tonnes)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	8,077	8,305
1981-82 upto Nov. 1981	6,114	6,456

The turnover particulars for the past two years are furnished below :

Sale of Eggs and Meat :

Year.	*Sale of Eggs (in lakhs.).*	*Chicken Meat (M.T.)*
1980-81	264·27	134·456
1981-82 (upto 30th Nov. 1981)	171·35	60·000

The combined performance of the both the hatcheries at Arasur and Kappalur is as follows :—

Production of Chicks :

Year.	*Total number of chicks produced (including male)*
(1)	(2)
	(IN LAKHS)
1980-81	10.23
1981-82 (Upto 30th November 1981)	7.01

The achievements in selling the birds of various age group are furnished hereunder :—

Year.	*Number of birds sold.*
(1)	(2)
	(IN LAKHS)
1980-81	1.62
1981-82 (upto 30th November 1981)	0.67

Poultry Production Programme of Special Livestock Production Programme.

The objective of the Poultry Production programme of special Livestock Production Programme is to augment production of food of animal origin which are rich in protein of high biological value such as meat and egg. It also envisages greater opportunities for productive employment to the weaker sections in the rural areas since poultry farming has certain special features which favour a large scale adoption by agricultural labourers, Marginal farmers and Small Farmers. To achieve these objectives, the programme is implemented in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem and Madurai.

Scheme sponsored by TAPCO and implemented by integrated Rural Development Programme.

108 units in Chengalpattu district and 50 units in North Arcot district are being started during 1981-82. The proposals have been approved by the Government and implemented by the concerned district administration. TAPCO renderes technical assistance in the establishment of the units, supply of inputs such as day old chicks, feed, technical and marketing assistance. Under this scheme each unit will rear 10 batches of 100 birds and will supply 1,000 broiler birds per year to TAPCO for marketing as Broiler meat. The Small farmers/Margina Farmers/Agricultural Labourers who are the participants of the scheme are likely to get an additional net income of about Rs. 110 per month This estimated additional income will certainly raise the standard of living to an appreciable level.

Important Achievements.

Government of Tamil Nadu, with effect from April 1979, have exempted levy of Sales Tax and Surcharge on the sale of live birds as a measure of reducing additional burden on the farmers and to encourage poultry farming in Tamil Nadu. TAPCO's request for granting exemption from levy of Sales Tax on feed is under the consideration of the Government. Lower Power Tariff for the electiricity used in Poultry Farms continues to be in force. The insurance coverage scheme for Special Livestock Production Programme (Poultry Production Programme) is also in vouge.

TAMIL NADU AGRO—INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, was incorporated in 1966. The main objects of the Corporation are :—

(1) To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisiculture and Poultry Farming and

(2) To encourage food processing industries. The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400.00 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 360.00 lakhs. Of this, the Govern ment of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 195.00 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165 .00 lakhs.

Fertilizer :

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation took up in 1979-80 dealership of fertilizer products maunfactured by Messrs. Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries, Limited, Madras. The Corporation has also taken up during 1980-81 the agency for urea manufactured by Messrs. Mangalore Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and Complex manufactured by Messrs Indian Fertilizers Farmers Co-operative Society Limited. During the year 1980-81 18,405 M.T. of Fertilizers have been sold. For the year 1981-82 (up to 31st March 1982) 29138.600 M.Ts. of fertilizers to the value of Rs. 659.39 lakhs have been sold.

Sale of tractors and power Tillers:

The sale of imported tractors was one of the main activities of the Corporation till 1973. With the discontinuance of import of tractors, distribution of four makes of indigeous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. So far, 2,836 tractors have been sold on cash and carry basis up to the year 1980-81, apart from the sale of 350 tractors under the Hire Purchase Scheme. During 1981-82 upto 31st March 1982, 83 tractors and 34 power tillers have been sold to the value of Rs. 63.51 lakhs and Rs. 9.74 lakhs respectively.

Marketing of spare parts :

The Corporation has entered into dealership terms for purchase of spares from various manufacturers. Presently the Corporation has selling outlets in ten places located at Madras, Madurantakam Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Panruti, Mayavaram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore and Pondicherry. There are proposals to open new sales outlets at Kancheepuram, Vellore and Erode.

Against a target of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 the sales up to 31st March 1982 was Rs. 159.59 lakhs.

Pesticides sales :

In 1972 the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 per cent and Endrin 20 per cent E.C. To begin with, these formulations were carried out in private formulators units, making use of their spare capacities and the Corporation has now set up a plant of its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs. This plant went into commercial production from September 1976. To meet the heavy demand, a second mill together with complementary facilities has been errcted at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured by the Corporation to ISI standards are sold to public by the Corporation's Regional Centres and Agricultural Depots.

During the year 1980-81, 884 MTs of dust formulations and 7,402 litres of liquid formulations were distributed to the value of Rs. 11.47 akhs.

For the year 1981-82 (upto 31st Maich 1982) 3,084.58 MTs. of dust formulations and 12,896 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 35·22 lakhs have been sold.

Fishnet project :

The Corporation tookup the responsibility of meeting the requirements of machine made fishnet webbings needed by the fishing industry in their programme for modernising fishing. The plant was commissioned in August 1976 with four machines. In April 1978, one more machine was added which increased the capacity of the plant from 50 MT to 60 MT per annum. The nets manufactured by the Corporation have a high reputation in the market for their quality and price. The range varies from delicate thin nylon webbings to coarse type monofilament twisted webbings. The Corporation has established a good image with reputation for its fishnet products and caters to the needs of fishing industry in India.

The Corporation produced 17 MT fishnets in 1980-81. Up to 31st March 1982, 26.331 M.Ts. webbings to the value of Rs. 28.66 lakhs has been sold.

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli :

Based on the Industrial licence granted by the Government of India the Corporation has set up an integrated oil milling complex with an installed capacity for processing 12,000 MTs. per annum of sun flower seeds. The plant is set up at Pochampalli in the backward area of Dharmapuri district. The capital cost of the plant is Rs. 56.00 lakhs The plant has a capacity to process 50 MTs. of oil seeds, refine 20 MT. of oil and solvent extract 40 MT of oil cake per day of 24 hours. The plant went into commercial production in September 1978. For the year 1981-82 upto 31st March 1982 a quantity of 2,012.687 M.Ts. of sun flower seeds and 789.996 M. Ts of groundnut kernal have been processed.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

The Seed Certification Scheme, under the Seed Act, 1966 came into operation from 1969 onwards under the control of Director of Agriculture Madras. In the year 1979, in view of importance of seed certification, this wing was separated from the Department of Agriculture and was put in charge of a separate Head of the Department called the Directorate of Seed Certification, with effect from 24th October 1979, with Coimbatore as headquarters. According to Section 8 of the Seed Act, 1966, the Seed Certification Department performs the functions of a Seed Certification Agency. The statutory functions of the Seed Certification Department are carried out as follows :—

1. Establishment of source of seed.
2. Field inspection to verify conformity to field standards.
3. Seed Inspection to verify conformity to seed standard.
4. Tagging, labeling and sealing.

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DETAILS FOR THE YEAR 1981-82.

AREA : Unit in acres
QUALITY : Unit in M.T.

Serial number and name of the crop.	*Target.*	*Area offered for certification.*	*Area finally certified.*	*Quantity of seeds processed.*	*Quantity of seeds tagged.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Paddy	14,000	16,005	14,310	11,078	9,311
2. Hybrid Cumbu		4,127	3,847	1,282	953
3. Hybrid Cholam	5,000	3,965	3,948	2,014	1,790
4. Hybrid Maize ..		681	676	414	327
5. Variety Cumbu		156	122	54	75
6. Vatiety Cholam	2,000	802	779	96	79
7. Variety Maize ..		149	139	3	43
8. Vatiety Ragi ..		283	268	89	79
9. Hybrid Cotton	1,000	329	329	44	32
10. Variety Cotton..	4,000	5,853	5,334	865	672
11. Pulses	6,000	9,200	8,127	458	454
12. Oilseeds.. ..	350	638	629	62	51
13. Vegetables	650	877	870	41	34
Total	35,000	43,065	39,377	16,500	13,900

The crop-war area in acres registered fo. Certification for the past two years are furnished.

Crop.	1980-81		1981-82	
	T	*A*	*T*	*A*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Paddy	15,000	12,020	15,000	16,005
Variety Millet	2,000	1,091	2,000	1,390
Hybrid Millet	5,000	5,642	5,000	8,773
Variety Cotton	3,300	4,623	4,000	5,853
Hybrid Cotton	1,000	138	1,000	329
Pulses		7,071	4,000	9,200
Oilseeds	5,700	251	350	638
Vegetable		972	650	877
Others	..	4	..	..
Total	32,000	31,812	35,000	43,065

The following crops (varieties notified by Government of India) are taken up for Seed Certification.—

1. Paddy
2. Cholam (varieties)
3. Cholam (Hybrid)
4. Cumbu (varieties)
5. Cumbu (Hybrid)
6. Maize (Composite)
7. Maize (Hybrid)
8. Ragi
9. Cotton (varieties)
10. Cotton (Hybrid)
11. Pulses
12. Oilseeds
13. Vegetables.

The target and achievement under Seed Inspectorate during the year 1981-82 are detailed below :—

	Target for 1981–82.	Achievement for 1981–82.
1. Seed Sample	2,200	1,297

CHAPTER II

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

As Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, the Inspector-General disposed off 110 appeals during the year and passed orders on 182 cases referred to him by the "Collectors" under section 56 of the Stamp Act. Three cases were referred to the High Court under section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

The number of Registration Districts which was 40 in 1980-81 has been raised to 42 in 1981-82. The Department had 435 Sub-Registry Officers at the beginning of the year. With the formation of 15 Sub-Registry Offices, the department had 450 Sub-Registry offices at the end of the year.

Stamp Revenue.—The Stamp duty paid on documents registered including transfer duty payable to the local bodies during the year increased from Rs.41.24 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.48.91 crores in 1981-82. This is largely due to the vigilance on the part of the Registering officers in detecting cases of undervaluation. Out of this a sum of Rs. 12.70 crores had been collected as Transfer Duty and a sum of Rs. 12.32 crores was paid to the concerned local bodies and a sum of Rs. 0.38 crores was earned by the Department towards collection charges.

During the year 23,458 cases of undervaluation were detected and a sum of Rs. 42.30 lakhs was collected by way of Stamp Duty and compounding fees as against 12,456 cases and Rs. 33.90 lakhs respectively in 1980-81. During the year the registering officers collected a sum of Rs. 3.78 crores as Deficit Stamp Duty on 96,627 documents under section 41 of the Stamp Act as against a sum of Rs. 5.35 crores on 90,527 documumnets in the previous year. (This amount has been included in the total collections shown as Stamp Duty collected on registered documents.)

Registrations.—The number of registrations decreased from 11,69,637 of the previous year to 10,89,142. The decrease may be attributed to the increase in Stamp Duty with effect from 1st September 1981 and upward revision of Guideline values in 1981.

Classes of documents.—Number of documents requiring compulsory registration decreased from 11,20,103 to 10,07,831. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the year.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.—Number of Wills registered during the period is 17,801, while the figure for the previous year is 19,747. Number of authorities to adopt registered during the year is one and it was 1 during the previous period also. 123 envelopes containing wills were deposited as against 118 in the previous year.

Value of transactions.—The aggregate value of registered documents during the period is Rs. 711.96 crores as aginst Rs. 671.50 crores in the previous year. The average value of documents registered during the year is Rs. 6,537 as against Rs. 5,500. The average registration fee for a document registered during the year is Rs. 63.58 while it was Rs. 48.01 during the previous period.

Searches and Copies.—The number of applications for Encumbrance certificates during the year is 4,79,810 as against 5,25,230 of the previous period. Number of applications for Single Search received during the year is 1,68,213 as against 1,76,756 in the previous year. Number of applications for Miscellaneous Search received during the year is 25,507 as against 20,093 in the previous year. Number of applications for certified copies received during the year is 1,74,431 as against 1,80,630 in the previous year. Number of applications for Miscellaneous copies received during the year under report is 35,272 as against 28,258 in the previous year.

Work done for Co-operative Credit Society and Land Development Banks. —A sum of Rs. 43,58,475.62 was adjusted to this department for work done of Co-operative Credit Society and Land Development

Banks during the year as against a sum of Rs. 68,06,592.18 adjusted during the previous period. A sum of Rs. 1,41,821.62 was adjusted to this Department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the year as against Rs. 76,411.50 adjusted during the previous year.

Income.—The income from fees for Registration of documents during the year is Rs. 692.52 lakhs as against Rs. 559.70 lakhs in the previous period. The search fee collected during the year is Rs. 106.20 lakhs as against Rs. 62.77 lakhs during the previous year. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 230.62 lakhs. Other items of income under the Registration Act during the period under report is Rs. 80.83 lakhs as against Rs. 62.00 lakhs in the previous year. The gross income during the year is Rs. 8.39 crores as against Rs. 6.84 crores in the previous year.

TAMIL NADU CHIT FUNDS.

As per the Chit Funds Act of 1961 the following works were finished. There were 16,214 chits in force at the beginning of 1980-81. In 1981-82, 17,423 chits have been started. 8,841 chits started in 1980-81 was increased to 9,146 in 1981-82. 7,345 chits matured in 1980-81. The number of chits matured in 1981-82 was 8,131. The number of chits in force at the end of 1980-81 was 17,423. 18,438 chits were in force at the end of 1981-82.

The chit amount of chits in force at the end of 1980-81 was Rs. 13,54,03,688. The amount of the chits in force at the end of 1981-82 was Rs. 15,29,30,101. The security deposit available with all the chit Registrars at the end of 1980-81 was Rs. 14,59,00,842.50. The total security deposit available at the end of 1981-82 was Rs. 17,02,41,100.50. Of this, the amounts deposited in the treasury are as follows :—

1980-81	Rs. 2,63,84,672.50
1981-82	Rs. 1,99,81,862.50

Registered documents :

By laws.—9,881 by laws were registered during 1980-81, 9,901 were registered in 1981-82.

Amendments to by laws—1,277 amendments were registered in 1980-81 1,326 amendments were registered in 1981-82.

Chit agreements.—During 1980-81, 12,034 chit agreements were executed. This year 11,553 chit agreements have been made.

Application for remittance of Security Deposits :

8,700 applications in 1980-81 and 9,146 applications in 1981-82 have been received for the remittance of security deposit.

Preliminary Certificates.—8,841 preliminary Certificates were issued during 1980-81. During the year 9,146 preliminary certificates were issued.

Other Documents.—2,08,156 other documents in 1980-81 and 2,70,437 other documents in 1981-82 have been executed.

Financial position—Details of Income and Expenditure for the last year and current year are as follows :—

	Rs.
1980-81 Total income	14,45,161.75
1980-81 Total Expenditure	8,55,344.55
Net Income	5,89,817.20
1981-82 Total Income	22,24,060.50
1981-82 Total Expenditure ..	14,28,541.47
Net Income	7,95,519.03

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT.

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 is in force through out the State of Tamil Nadu during the year. 10,162 Firms were registered in the State during the year as against 10,085 Firms during the previous year. There is an increase in the registration of Firms. Total receipts during the year 1981-82 amounts to Rs. 1,32,771.30 while the expenditure stood at Rs. 39,124.65 leaving a surplus of Rs. 93,646.65.

TAMIL NADU SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1975.

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 came into force on 22nd April 1978 repealing the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860). All Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860) as well as the Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 are also deemed to be registered under this Act.

At the beginning of the year 1981-82, 28,003 Societies were functioning. During the year 4,014 Societies were registered as against 2,981 societies in the previous year. During the year 264 defunct societies were restored and 987 transferred from other Districts. During the year 860 Societies were dissolved. 991 societies were declared as not functioning in 1981-82. During the year 984 Societies were transferred to other Districts. The Number of Societies functioning at the end of the financial year was 304,33. The total receipts under the Act during the year was Rs. 2,23,924.30 as against Rs. 2,12,354.20 in 1980-81.

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL)

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps during the year under report are furnished below :—

c. *Non-Judicial* :

Head of Account.	Rs.
1 Bill of Exchange and Hundies	17,40,906.00
2 Adhesive Revenue Stamps	2,53,10,314.04
3 Other Non-Judicial Stamps	49,97,10,191.10
4 Receipts on other Stamps	4,753.30
5 Stamp duty collected on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	3,07,95,699.48
6 Fines and Penalties	1,70,048·35
7 Miscellaneous Receipts	5,13,975.72
8 Special Adhesive Stamps	2,35,72,934.07
B1. *Judicial Stamps* :	
Court fees realised in stamps	6,65,03,248.66
Sale of stamp papers for taking copies	13,69,257.63
Other Receipts :	
Fines and Penalties	1,09,199.74
Miscellaneous Receipts	18,855.95
Total	64,98,19,384.04

Revised market value has come into force from 1st September 1981. Consequently, the sale of all categories of stamp papers has been increased. A comparison of the figures of last year reveals that there is an overall increase to the tune of Rs. 11,01,83,622.36, in the sale of stamps. No complaint has been received from the public or elsewhere regarding non-availability of stamps. The administration of the revenue receipts on stamps is found to be satisfactory. .

"SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES."

The State of Tamil Nadu as reorganised comprise ! for an extent of 1,29,696.31 sq. km. Out of which an area of about 38,349.85 sq.km. is covered by esta es under the administration of intermediaries under the permanent Settlement of 1802. The remaining area was held on ryotwari tenure where the ryots come into direct contact with the Government in the matter of recognition of ownership of lands and payment of Land Reveune. The relationship between the landholder and the ryot in the Estate village of intermediary tenure is governed by a special legislation the Madras Estates Land Act 1908.

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act 1948 (*Act XXVI of* 1948).

The Zamin and Under Tenure and Inam Estates were brought under the Tami Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948 and Settlement has been introduced in respect of 5,134 estates under this category measuring 29,931.21 sq. km. Settlement work under this Act has been completed in all the estates. The total number of beneficiaries as a result of the implementation of this Act is 23,33,840. Printing work has been completed in respect of all the villages.

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26 *of* 1963:—

The Irruwaram Inam Estates and part inam villages which could not be taken over under the Act XXVI of 1948 were brought under this Legislation and they were taken over in various batches from 15th April

1965. On the whole there are 2,131 Inam estates measuring 1597·84 sq.m. (4,138.41 sq.km.). Out of these, 36 Inam estates measuring 27.91 sq.m. (72.29 sq. km.) are covered by stay orders of the courts, filing of the suits by the land-holders against their notification and by other impediments where settlement work could not be proceeded with on account of disputes pending with the court or under consideration of the Government for filing appeals against the decision of the Lower Courts. Settlement work has been completed in respect of Maharajasamudram village in Thanjavur district by 30th June 1981. In the remaining cases of 2095 estates measuring 1,569.91 sq.m. (4,066.12 sq. km.) ryotwari settlement has already been introduced and pattas have been granted to the occupancy ryots. The total number of beneficiaries now under this Act so far is 3,55,963.

The Settlement work was completed in the Kalrayan Hills in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and Athur taluk of Salem district. These estates comprising an area of 259.36 sq. miles (671.74 sq. km.) lie in the hills inhabited by tribals. No village accounts were maintained before. Village Land registers were therefore got prepared as soon as the Estates were taken over by the Government, so that basic records may be available for determining the person to whom ryotwari pattas can be granted. There are 140 villages which have been brought under 56 survey groups in the recent survey.

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 30 *of* 1963 :—

The Minor Inams confirmed by issue of title deeds by the Inam Commissioner during the years 1860-65 were brought in this legislation and vested with the Government with effect from 15th February 1965. The Minor Inams lying in 13,585 villages measruing an area of 1,569.85 sq. miles (4,065.91 sq.km.) were notified to be taken over by Government. Excepting the inams in 3 villages comprising of 0.61 sq. miles (1.58 sq. km.) settlement work has been completed in respect of all the cases. These 3 cases are covered by stay orders of courts and other impediments.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24 *of* 1969 :—

The Janmam estates in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district where the tenants held occupancy right under the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 were brought under the above legislation. The total extent of Janmam lands is 125.14 sq. miles (324.11 sq.km.) lying in 10 villages. The Janmam estates vested with the Government with effect from 27th November 1974 and settlement work was taken up under the provisions of the Act. Some of the Janmam-holders and plantation lessees have filed appeals before the Supreme Court and obtained stay Orders. An area of 66.59 sq. milles (173.46 sq.km.) is covered by stay orders of the Supreme Court. In respect of the remaining area, the settlement work was completed by 30th April 1979.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1981–82.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959.
Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act 1970.
Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act 1939.
Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries Hostels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

The number of registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959 for 1981-82 is 2,47,474 as against 2,34,365 for the year 1980-81. The number of assessees for 1981-82 is 1,07,452 as against 1,05,749 for the year 1980-81. The total revenue realised under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for 1981-82 was 444,74.73 lakhs

(including the Miscellaneous Revenue of Rs. 132.40 lakhs and TNSMST Arrears of Rs. 0.015 lakhs) as against Rs. 344,55.85 lakhs recording an increase of Rs. 100,18.88 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.

The levy of Additional Sales Tax under this Act continued to be 0.4 percent, 0.5 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.7 percent on taxable turnovers ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs ; 5 to 7 lakhs; 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively.

Central Sales Tax Act 1956.*

The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1981-82 was 1,18,383. The number of assessees under the act for the year 1981–82 was 23,975 as aginst 23,266 for 1980-81. The number of assessments completed in this year 22,250 as aginst 20,818 for 1980-81. The total revenue realised for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 10,149.15 lakhs as against Rs. 8,659.69 lakhs for the year 1980-81, showing an increase of Rs. 1,489.46 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 *and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act,* 1961.

There were 1919 theatres of which number of permanent theatres (i) Air-conditioned—47, (ii) Others—891, (iii) Open air theatre—3, semi-permanent—151 and Touring cinemas 827. The Special squads appointed for this purpose detected 1,244 in which a revenue of Rs. 26.09 lakhs was realised during the period, as against Rs. 35.46 lakhs for the year 1980-81. During the year E.T. flying Squads were disbanded and the inspection of E.T. houses is being conducted by the Enforcement Wing Officials. Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts in this year was Rs. 31,32.15 lakhs as against Rs. 29,16.34 lakhs in the year 1980–81 showing an increase of Rs. 215.81 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 :

Horse Races are held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. The rate of tax on Betting Tax was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 7th January 1982.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act 35 Revenue.

	Madras.	*Ooty.*	*Madras.*	*Ooty.*
	(In lakhs).		(In lakhs).	
(*a*) Totalizators	204.87	4.65	211.92	19.24
(*b*) Book makers	185.92	12.93	179.89	43.60
	390.79	17.58	391.81	62.84

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxurious in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act 1981 :

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxurious in hotels, and Lodging Houses Act, 1981 has been introduced to levy a tax on luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses where the rate of charges for accommodation for residence including charges for air-conditions television, radio, music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink and telephone calls is twenty rupees or more/per/person per day. Such tax shall be collected by the proprietor from the person residing in a hotel and for whom luxurious is provided in the hotel· The receipts under the above Act for 1981-82 is 110.28 lakhs.

Checkposts.—Totally 66 checkposts were functioning at the end of the year. 49,03,549 vehicles passed through those checkposts. The number of offences booked at the Checkposts in the year was 44,175 as against 18,899 in 1980-81. A sum of (Tax of Rs. 76.87 compounding fee of Rs. 88.20). Rs. 165.07 lakhs was collected by the Checkpost Officers in 1981-82 as against collections of Rs. 105.02 lakhs in 1980-81.

Audit :

There were 23 internal audit parties in the Department. Each audit party is headed by an officer in the category of Commercial Tax Officer.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Acts. During the financial year 1981-82 there was no change in the administrative set up of the Appellate Tribunal. There are four benches of the Tribunal functioning in Tamil Nadu. The main Bench and one Additional Bench at Madras, and one Additional Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore are functioning. The Main Bench consists of the Chairman, Second Member and Departmental Member. The Chairman is the administrative Head of the Appellate Wing vested with the powers of a Head of the Department. The Main Bench is also functioning as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1956. The additional Benches consists of a Departmental Member and Judicial Member.

As on 1st April 1981, 1906 Appeals and 7 application for Reviews were pending, in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1981-82, 4,144 Appeals and 25 Applications for Reviews were registered, making a total of 6,050 Appeals and 32 Applications for Review for disposal. Out of this 3,729 Appeals and 19 Applications for Review were disposed of during the year leaving 2,321 Appeals and 13 Applications for Reviews as pending disposal at the end of the year i.e., on 31st March 1982.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1956, 96 Appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1981 ; 213 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 309 Appeals for disposal. 222 Appeals were disposed of and 87 Appeals were pending as on 31st March 1982.

Appellate Assistance Commissioners(C.T.)

There are 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu They are the first appellate authorities under the Tamil Nadu General. Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. A report is being

sent to Government every month on the performance of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners. The work of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners is being watched and controlled by review of their Diaries Periodicals and Inspections. As on 1st April 1981 there were 4,520 Appeals pending with the Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Sales Tax Acts. 14,475 Appeals were registered during the year making the total 18,995. 12,230 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 6,765 Appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1982.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The details of religious institutions under the administration Department are as follows :—

1 Temples	31,612
2 Math Temples	55
3 Maths ..	55
4 Specific Endowments	1,721
5 Charitable Endowments	189
6 Jain Temples	17
Total	33,649

Of these religious institutions, 8,218 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 each are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution. Each religious institution is a separate unit of administration with separate accounts of receipts and charges. Scale of expenditure (Dhittams) Budget and Schedule of establishment are sanctioned to each one of the religious institutions.

Enquiry by Commissioner :

169 cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1981, 217 cases were initiated during the year making the total of 386 cases, Out of which 155 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 231 cases.

Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovations of temples. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year is 920 to the value of Rs. 5.46 crores. Of these estimates for 238 works at a cost of Rs. 3.85 crores were technically sanctioned. 54 works of the cost of Rs. 36.07 lakhs were completed during the year. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for renovation of temples of antique fame. The temples for which major renovation and other works taken up, are the following :

Serial number and name of the temple.	*Estimate amount.*
(1)	(2)
1 Arulmigu Ranganathaswamy temple, Sreerengam, (Construction South Rajagopuram).	1,00,00,000
2 " Sabanayagar temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot District (Various Tiruppani works).	39,45,690
3 Kottai Mariamman Temple, Salem (Construction of Rajagopuram).	17,00,000
4 Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple, Palani (Widening of South and North Outer Prakaram).	12,90,000
5 Mangalanathaswamy Temple, Uthirakosa Mangai, Ramanathapuram District (Construction of Anniyotti Mandapam).	9,50,000
6 Subramanyaswamy Temple, Tiruchendur Tirunelveli District (Repairs and Renovoation of Gopuram).	6,00,000
7 Muthumariamman Temple, Thayamangalam, Ramanathapuram District (Construction of Thirukkulam).	4,80,000
8 Vengeeswarar Temple, Vadapalani, Madras 26 (Construction of Mahamandapam).	4,00,000
9 Adhinarayanaperumal Temple and to Kaliammankoil, Pariyur, Periyar district.	3,50,000
10 Varadarajaperumal Temple, Tarangambadi, Thanjavur district (Construction of Masilanathaswamy Temple).	3,30,000
11 Ponnachiamman Temple, Perunthalayur, Periyar district (Reconstruction of Arthamandapam Garbagraham and Front Mahamandapam.	3,70,000
12 Mahileeswarar temple, Perunthalayur, Periyar district (Reconstruction of Outer Prakara Mandapam).	3,10,000
13 Sellandiamman temple, Bhavani, Periyar district (Constrction of R. Cr. C. Mahamandapam).	3,00,000

Special activities in the year :

Kumbabishegams were performed in 75 temples including the following ancient temples.

1. Arulmigu Sabanayagar temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot district.

2. Arulmigu Kolaviziamman temple, Mylapore, Madras-4.

3. Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy temple, Pachamalai, Periyar district.

4. Arulmigu Renganathaswamy temple, Karamadai, Coimbatore district.

5. Arulmigu Karaneeswarar temple, Saidapet, Madras-15.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Administration Department put up a pavilion debicting the Hindu Religion ancient civilisation, art and culture at the District Exhibitions at Thanjavur held in May 1981, at Coimbatore held in June 1981, at Madras held in January 1982 respectively and got first prizes in these exhibitions.

Educational and Social Welfare Institutions run by temples :

1. Womens Polytechnic, Palani	1
2. Colleges ..	5
3. High Schools ..	15
4. Higher Secondary Schools	5
5. Middle Schools ..	5
6. Elementary Schools	3
7. Matric School ..	1
8. Veda, Agama Patasalas	6
9. Thevara Patasalas	7
10. Thavul and Nadaswaram Schools	3
11. Deaf and Dumb School	1
12. Mercy Homes	3
13. Libraries	202
14. Sidha Dispensaries	23
15. Allopathic Hospitals	2
16. Anbu Illams with Government subsidy	31
17. Anbu Illams with temple funds alone	7
18. Oduvars Training School ..	1

Funds of the Department Receipts and Expenditure :

The total receipts was Rs. 1,23,71,977.61 and expenditure was Rs. 1,52,69,235.00 during the year.

WAKF.

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) governs the administration of the wakfs in this State. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government have constituted a Board consisting of 11 members for the administration and supervision of wakfs. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves. The Secretary to the Board is appointed by the Government in consultation with the Board. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The members of the present Board were appointed on the 19th October, 1981 for the period upto 18th October 1986. There are about 6,000 wakfs in the State.

Most of the wakf institutions are in dilapidated condition and they are not financially sound to carry out renovation. Therefore, the Government have been sanctioning grants for the purpose of repairs to and renovation of the poor and needy wakf institutions in this State. For this purpose, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for 1981-82 which was distributed to 200 institutions and they have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs for development of Urban Wakf Properties.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

Resurvey.—During the year, Fair Area Lists for the villages resurveyed in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district and Kodaikanal taluk of Madura district were prepared after scrutinising the records and rectifying the defects found during the scrutiny and supplied to the Settlement Authorities. Similar work in the first batch of 22 villages resurveyed in Dharapuram and Kangeyam taluks in Periyar district undertaken is scheduled to be completed by 30th June 1982. Resurvey in respect

of second batch of 64 villages has been taken up and the resurvey operations are going on as scheduled. Preparation of Fair Area List for 47 villages out of 72 villages resurveyed in Tiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot was also completed and the records are kept ready for handing over to the Settlement Department. Resurvey operations are in progress in Ooty taluk, Nilgiris district.

The progress of work under field demarcation and measurement is indicated below :—

	Location completed.	*Measurement completed*
	Sq. km.	Sq. km.
1. The Nilgiris District	1,061.69	1,003.49
2. Dharapuram Taluk	1,245.18	527.94
3. Kangeyam Taluk	649.25	182.65

Survey work connected with the abolition of Free Hold Inams Act (31/23).

The survey connected with the abolition of free hold inams was taken up during the year under report in 9 districts.

All items of general surveys in rural areas, street survey in village and town Panchayats, Town Surveys in Municipal Towns, Waste Block Surveys, Survey connected with acquisition, assignment of lands and other items of survey pertaining to various development projects and scheme of the several departments of Government and the maintenance of all such surveys including the measurement of sub-division mapping and incorporation of all post survey changes accounted for in the taluk register Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8A are carried out under the control and supervision of the District Survey Unit Offices.

Revenue Records and Registration :

The progress of the maintenance work during the period is as follows :

(*a*) Number of survey marks as missing	10,409
(*b*) Number of survey marks renewed ..	7,295
(*c*) Patta transfer cases involving sub-division	2,515
(*d*) 8A files ..	1,231
(*e*) F line applications ..	1,238

Updating Registry Scheme :

The updating Registry Scheme is being implemented in 30 taluks in 12 districts with effect from 1st June 1979. This work is being done in all the districts except the districts of Kanniyakumari, Uthagamandalam, Periyar and Madras.

The details of the items of work attended upto 31st March 1982 are furnished below :—

1	Total area to be covered under the Updating Registry.		80,000 Sq. km.	
2	(*a*) Total number of villages coming up under updating Registry scheme in the first phase spreading over 30 taluks taken up.		3,340 villages.	
	(*b*) Area to be covered in the first phase of programme.		24,652·55 Sq. km.	
3	Total number of villages completed under location.		1,504	
4	Area covered under item 3		9,063·09	
5	Total number of villages completed under E. and F.		1,394	
6	Area covered under item 5		8,407·25	
7	Total number of sub-division located		26,42,948	
8	Total number of stones inspected ..		16,55,621	
9	Total number of sub-divisions measured ..		11,82,000	
10	Total number of stones renewed ..		7,05,634	
11	Total number of encroachments booked		49,415	
12	Total number of topo details measured		1,47,886	
13	Total number of disputed cases reported ..		3,634	
14	Total number of villages for which fair accounts handed over.		801	
15	Total number of villages for which section 13 notification published.		613	
		Separate.	*Joint.*	*Total.*
16	Details of patta issued under Updating Registry scheme.	2,95,867	1,10,536	4,06,403
17	Number of beneficiaries		6,49,293	

During the year the Department took part in the XI All-India Trade Industrial Fair held at Madras during the period from 6th January 1982 to 6th March 1982.

CHAPTER III

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATION.

All Co-operative societies in the State were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. From the year 1956-57, control of certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to the statutory Board from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar under Co-operative Societies Act to those departments or Boards as the case may be. Besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, there are now eleven functional Registrars. The Registrar is the Head of the Co-operative Department. The main activities covered by the Co-operative under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agricultural production advancing of rural credit, Urban credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, consumer goods and essential commodities both in Urban and Rural areas.

Arbitration.—There were 33,333 arbitration claims pending as on 1st April 1981 and 1,70,435 arbitration claims were received during the year; out of which 1,72,446 claims were disposed of, leaving 31,322 claims pending as on 31st March 1982.

Execution.—As on 1st April 1981, 4,88,512 execution petitions were pending and from 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982, 1,28,784 execution petitions were received. 1,48,568 petitions were disposed of leaving 4,68,728 cases pending at the end of the year.

Liquidation.—There were 1,579 liquidated societies under the liquidator at the beginning of the year 1980-81. The affairs of 95 societies were wound up in the year 1981-82 and the affairs of 339 liquidated societies were finally closed leaving a balance of 1,335 liquidated societies pending final closure as on 31st March 1982.

Prosecution.—There were 685 prosecution cases pending investigation with the police and pending trial in courts as on 1st April 1981. During 1981-82 ,191 complaints were filed with the police, 175 prosecution cases were disposed of leaving 701 prosecution cases pending both under investigation and under trial in courts at the end of the year.

Agricultural Credit.—The Agricultural service co-operative societies numbering 4,722 have covered about 80·1 percent of the total agricultural holdings in the state. During the year these societies have advanced short-term credit (crop loan) to the extent of Rs. 77·20 crores. The societies have also advanced medium term loans to the extent of Rs.9·79 crores for the purchase of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry farming, calf rearing, purchase of agricultural implements, etc. As greater emphasis is being laid on the issue of loans to the weaker sections of the agricultural community in the recent years, 60 percent of the short-term and 98 percent of the medium-term loans issued during the year 1981-82 have gone to weaker sections.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing.—The primary co-operative marketing societies help the farmers in securing better price for their agricultural produce. During the year, there were 115 primary co-operative marketing societies and they have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 51·73 crores. Major commodities marketed by these societies were paddy, groundnut, cotton, potatoes and vegetables.

Consumer Co-operatives.—There are 3,689 Primary Co-operative Stores functioning in Urban and Rural areas, which include 2,832 college and High School Students Co-operative Stores catering to the needs of the students population, such as text books, note books and other stationery articles, 15 stores exclusively for women and 286 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 29 Co-operative Wholesale Stores with 975 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 394 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 211·30 crores during the year 1981-82 as against Rs. 181·55 crores during the year 1980-81.

State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives.—The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operatives for their development under the various state plan schemes during the year 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 35·42 lakhs.

Supermarkets and Mini Supermarkets.—

There are 30 Department Stores (Super markets) functioning in the State. To expand the business of consumer co-operatives 153 modern retail units (Mini Super markets) have been opened by the Co-operative wholesale stores and primary stores.

One Village One Shop Scheme.—

Under the scheme the entire state has been covered by public distribution system by opening a fair price shop in each revenue village for the supply of rice, wheat products, sugar, chillies, Tamarind, coriander, Groundnut oil etc., at reasonable prices in rural areas. 6,669 shops consisting of 5,396 full time shops and 1,273 part time shops, have been opened by Co-operatives in the villages in 11 districts allotted to the co-operative Department for the implementation of the scheme. The village shops effected sale of essential commodities to the value of Rs. 85·20 crores during 1981-82 as against Rs. 25·93 crores during 1980-81.

Distribution of Text Books.—

During the academic year 1981-82 the co-operatives distributed nationalised text books worth Rs. 5·69 crores received from the Tamil Nadu Text book Society.

Distribution of Exercise Note Books.—

During the academic year 1981-82 exercise note books supplied by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the value of Rs. 2·83 crores were distributed by the Co-operative to the students.

Controlled Cloth.—During the financial year 1981-82 the Tamil Nadu consumers Co-operative Federation lifted 13,516 bales of cloth to the value of Rs. 5·40 crores. The cloth is distributed through 5,268 co-oprative retail. Out of which 4483 are functioning in rural areas.

Barbers Co-operative Societies—

16 Barbers Co-operative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu to promote the economic interest of weaker sections of the community viz., Barbers. During the year financial assistance of Rs. 21,000 (Loan of Rs. 15,000 and subsidy of Rs. 6,000) was provided to the Kancheepuram barbers co-operative society for setting up of another modern hair dressing saloon.

Washermen Co-operative Societies—

There are 19 Washermen Co-operative Societies functioning in the State, to uplift the economic condition of the Washermen community. During 1981-82 financial assistance of Rs. 33,000 (loan Rs. 22,000 and subsidy Rs. 11,000) was provided to the Nilgiris District Washerm n Co-operative Society for setting up of modern dry cleaning unit.

Cost of working of the Department—

The total expenditure of the Department during the financial year was Rs. 423.82 lakhs (Departmental figures) as against Rs. 625.47 lakhs in the previous year as indicated below :—

	In 1981-82	*In* 1980-81
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Pay and allowances of the Officers and establishment ..	384.81	589.37
2. Other expenses	39.01	36.10
Total	423.82	625·47

The departmental receipts under fees for audit, execution, liquidation, arbitration, etc. and recoveries towards cost of staff lent to co-operative institutions for the year 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 213.08 lakhs, as against Rs. 209.93 lakhs in the previous year 1980-81.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited. :

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, continued to perform well in its business activities during the year 1981-82 Considered to be the biggest non-credit co-operative institution in this State, its role took a turn towards marketting activities during this period and the entire stock of paddy procured during the previous seasons, the sale value of which was about Rs. 20 crores, was disposed of to the Civil Supplies Corporation and consumer Co-operative Societies.

TANFED continued its service for the farmers of Tamil Nadu by making available the required quantities of fertilisers at all its retail points. To serve their cause better a " purchase rebate scheme " was launched from 11th July 1981 to 30th November 1981 under which fertilisers were made available to all farms at prices lower by Rs. 3 to 4 per bag. The total rebate offered was Rs. 50.45 lakhs benefiting nerarly 4,50,000 farmers, on the sale of 74,046 MT. of fertilisers during the period of the rebate. The total sale of TANFED mixtures during the period was 8,056 MT. valued at Rs. 119.47 lakhs. The details of distribution are furnished below :—

1. Number of Co-operative Societies functioning as retailers for distribution of chemical fertilisers :—	
(*a*) Number of Village Co-operative Credit Societies	3,886
(*b*) Number of Co-operative Marketing Societies	103
2. Quantity distributed during the year ..	1,79,115 M.T
3. Value distributed during the year	Rs.4,228.66 lakhs.

One field of activity taken up by the federation is the distribution of seeds and pesticides. The federation distributed seeds and pesticides during the year as follows :

1. Seeds (*a*) Quantity 5.927 MT.
   (*b*) Value Rs. 0.55 lakhs.

2. Pesticides :—(*a*) Quantity—
   (i) Powder 1,653.100 MT.
   (ii) Liquid 27,258 litres.
   (*b*) Value—Rs. 59.27 lakhs.

The federation is one of the wholesalers of kerosene in Madras City The details of distribution during the year are :

1. Quantity 19,13,650 litres.
2. Value Rs. 32.82 lakhs.

Text Books.

The Federation is acting as Co-ordinating agency since 1976 at the State level, to co-ordinate the activities of taluk level stockists in the distribution of Text Books published by the Tamil Nadu Text Books Society through Co-operatives which have been licenced as retail agents in Tamil Nadu except Madras City. During the year the Federation has distributed 345.10 lakh of Text Books, to the value of Rs. 569 lakhs. The Federation has been entrusted with the distribution of Text Books of about 860 schools in Madras City. Under this scheme, the Federation has distributed Rs. 9.73 lakhs worth of Text Books during 1981-82. All the 50 taluk level stockists under took the distribution of Text Books in all the districts except Madras.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union :

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union an apex institution, is incharge of Co-operative training, education propaganda and publicity. During the year, general basic course was conducted in all the seven Co-operative training institutes imparting training to 1,347 candidates. A part time course for the benefit of untrained employees in the co-operative instituion was started in the Central Co-operative Training Institute, Madras Ramalingam Co-operative Training Institute Coimbatore and training was given for 92 candidates and 74 candidates respectively. The Co-ordinated Training programme for the employees of dairy Co-operative at Erode also was continued and training was imparted to 218 candidate during the 4 courses.

All India Co-operative Week :

The 28th All India Co-operative Week 1981 was celebrated at valluvar Kottam from 14th November 1981 to 20th November 1981 in a fitting manner. The Co-operative Week was also celebrated in the districts headquarters. Wide publicity was given about the function and cultural programme were organised daily during the function.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The number of educational Institutions under various types and categories which cater to the needs of the State are detailed below:—

Types of Institutions.	*Number of Institutions*
1. *Higher Secondary Schools—*	
(*a*) Indian Schools ..	1,288
(*b*) Anglo-Indian Schools	26
(*c*) Matriculation Schools	33
Total	1,347
(*d*) Other Central Schools (CBSE, ISC, Kendriya Vidyalayas.)	58
Total Higher Secondary Schools	1,405
2. *High Schools—*	
(*a*) Indian Schools	2,021
(*b*) Anglo-Indian Schools	18
(*c*) Matriculation Schools	50
Total	2,089
(*d*) Other Central Schools ..	79
Total High Schools	2,168
3. Total Higher Secondary and High Schools	3,573
4. Middle and Higher Elementary Schools	5,556
5. Primary Schools	27,767
6. Pre-Primary Schools ..	33
7. Training Schools (1979-80)	79
	37,008
8. *Oriental Schools—*	
(i) High Schools	18
(ii) Higher Secondary Schools	2
Total	20

The enrolment of pupils under the different age groups in various types of institutions is as follows :—

Age groups. (1)	*Boys.* (2)	*Girls.* (3)	*Total.* (4)
6—11	34,97,125	29,10,132	64,07,257
11—14	12,02,886	7,61,200	19,64,086
14—16	4,56,465	2,56,789	7,13,254
16—18	1,79,903	1,10,535	2,90,438
Total	53,36,379	40,38,656	93,75,035

The enrolment has been very encouraging under the age group 6—11 as usual due to the fact that an enrolment drive is launched and intensified year after year. The enrolment in other age groups is also encouraging.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government under Demand 17 Education in 1981-82 as per the R.E. for that year was Rs. 262 crores out of a total Revenue Expenditure of Rs. 1,298 crores. Out of this Rs. 262 crores, as much as Rs. 212 crores was for School Education.

School Education.—The Director of School Education is the Chief Administrative Authority for planning, monitoring and executing development schemes relating to the School Education and the State Council for Educational Research and Training. The Department is making continual efforts to provide and improve facilities for schooling, impart instruction through up to date and scientific methods ; provide sophisticated scientific equipments to schools in order to keep pace with modern trends ; and to achieve cent percent enrolment of children of Age groups 6—11 and 11—14.

As a measure of incentive to pupils free supply of Mid-day meals, books and slates uniforms, etc., is made to poor pupils in elementary schools. The expansion of Educational facilities is remarkable in Tamil

Nadu and the progress over two years can be seen from the figures detailed below :—

Year.	Primary Schools.	Middle Schools.	High Schools.	Higher Secondary Schools.	Total
1980-81	27,705	5,679	2,069	1,300	36,753
1981-82	27,767	5,556	2,168	1,405	36,896

Strength of pupils.

Stage. (1)	1980-81. (2)	1981-82. (3)
Primary Stage (I to V).		
Boys	34,80,342	34,97,125
Girls	28,65,887	29 10,132
Total	63,46,229	64,07,257
Middle Stage : (VI to VIII)		
Boys ...	11,48,166	12,02,886
Girls ..	6,93,866	7,61,200
Total	18,42,032	19,64,086
High School Stage— (IX to X)		
Boys	4,45,023	4,56,465
Girls	2,28,237	2,56,789
Total ..	6,73,260	7,13,254

Stage.	1980-81.	1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Higher Secondary Stage (XI and XII)		
Boys ..	1,71,319	1,79,903
Girls ..	94,830	1,10,535
Total	2,66,149	2,90,438
Grand Total—		
Boys	52,44,850	53,36,379
Girls	38,82,820	40,38,656
Total ..	91,27,670	93,75,035

Elementary Education.

The total number of Primary Schools in the State during 1981-82 is 27,767 as detailed below :—

(The strength of pupils and teachers in them is also given).

Management.	*Number of Schools.*	*Number of pupils.*		*Number of Teachers.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Government ..	1,445	1,34,791	1,24,368	6,884
Aided	4,945	6,48,648	5,61,551	29,621
Municipal/Corporation	1,107	1,58,874	1,79,011	9,136
Panchayat Union	20,270	14,77,814	11,57,667	67,395
Total	27,767	24,50 127	20,22,597	1,13,036

Absorption of Panchayat Union School teachers as Government Servants.—

The staff of Panchayat Union schools were absorbed as Government servants with effect from 1st June 1981. These absorbed staff are managed by Assistant Educational Officers at the rate of one officer per Panchayat Union.

Midday Meals Scheme.

The Midday meals programme in Elementary and middle schools continues to play a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment. About 20·51 lakhs of poor pupils in standards I to VIII of Elementary Schools receive midday meals including the 1·65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Harijan Welfare/Backward Classes Department. Out of this, 4·46 lakhs are in Central Kitchen areas and the rest in non-Central Kitchen areas. The provision for the midday meals scheme in the Budget for 1981-82 was about Rs. 5·55 crores.

Homes for the Children.

There are 432 Homes for the Children (both for Boys and Girls) in this State. The strength of the inmates in these homes is 48,070. The rate of boarding grant payable per month per inmate in the Home for children in i.e., Madras, Madurai, Thanjvur, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem is at Rs. 14 and in respect of other areas (excluding Hill areas) is Rs. 13. In Hill areas it is at Rs. 18 A sum of of Rs. 62,09,000 was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1981-82 for payment of grant to Homes for the children in the State.

Secondary Education.

The strength of staff and students in all the 2,168 secondary schools during the year was as follows:—

Management.	*Number of Schools.*	*Number of Scholars.*		*Number of Teachers.*
		Boys.	*Girls*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Government	1,547	3,06,091	1,80,284	21,808
Municipal/Corporation	69	19,021	19,342	1,455
Aided	552	1,11,286	87,064	10,017
Total	2,168	4,36,398	2,86,690	33,280

Special Coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Pupils.

With a view to promote the Education of Adi-Dravida and Scheduled Tribe Pupils, a Scheme of special supervisory study in the subjects, English, Maths and Science for about 1-30 hours every day after school hours was introduced for the benefit of students belonging to these communities in Standards 8, 9 and 10 of 500 selected High Schools in 1981-82. About 37,600 students were benefited under this scheme during 1981-82.

Anglo-Indian Education.

The 45 Anglo Indian Schools (including one training school for women) continued to satisfy the needs of Anglo-Indian Section of the Society primarily and the migratory population from the other states, mainly Defence Service Personnel, Foreign nationals, etc. The medium of instruction in these schools is English and an integrated course of schooling similar to the S.S.L.C. scheme is available in these schools. The statistical data in respect of these schools are given below:—

Types of Institution.	Schools by management.				Scholars.		
	Govt.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Higher Secondary Schools.	2	23	1	26	16,398	11,102	27,500
High Schools..	4	11	2	17	3,732	8,392	12,124
Primary Schools	1	..	..	1	682	503	1,185
Training Institute	..	1	..	1	..	47	47
Total	7	35	3	45	20,812	20,044	40,856

	Number of Teachers.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Higher Secondary Schools. ..	220	526	746
High Schools ...	52	309	361
Primary Schools	3	5	8
Traning Institute	1	5	6
Total	276	845	1,121

Matriculation Schools.

The Matriculation schools in the state impart instruction through the medium of English, These schools continue to be fee levying. Pupils who opted to study French, German, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi were permitted to do so privately.

83. Matriculation schools functioned in the Sate during 1981-82. The following statistical data depict the position of the matriculation schools during 1981-82. in Tamil Nadu.

Types of Institution. Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.			Number of teachers.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Higher Secondary Schools.	33	24,432	28,627	53,359	313	1,603	1,916
High Schools..	50	12,151	19,889	22,040	134	687	821
Total ..	83	36,583	38,516	75,399	447	2,290	2,737

Higher Secondary Education.

During the year 104 Higher Secondary Schools were opended. The total numb r of Higher Secondary Schools in the state was 1347 as detalied below :—

	Opened during 1981-82	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government	67	639
Municipal/Corporation ...	3	60
Private ..	32	575
Anglo Indian Schools	...	26
Matriculation Schools	2	33
Technical Schools	..	14
Total ..	104	1,347

These figures do not include Kendriya Vidyalayas and Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education etc. Under the scheme of provision of one class room and laboratory for each of the

Government Higher Secondary School, a sum of Rs. 215 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of one class room and laboratory for all the 86 High Schools upgrated during 1980-81. So far 563 buildings have been sanctioned for 563 Higher Secondary Schools including the above 86.

State Awards to Teachers.

During the year, 207 teachers were given State Award as detailed below (Award year 1980-82).

1. Primary and Middle School Teachers	101
2. Secondary and Higher Secondary School Teachers	102
3. Anglo Indian School Teachers	2
4. Matriculation School Teachers	2
	207

I Class Railway fare was paid to the State Awardee Teachers irrespective of status of teacher. Every awardee got a cash award of Rs. 500 a silver medal worth Rs. 110 and a certificate of merit.

National Awards to Teachers.

18 Teachers (12 from Primary and 6 from Secondary Schools) were recommended from Tamil Nadu to Government of India during 1981, for National Award. Out of these, 6 teachers from Primary Schools and 3 teachers from Secondary Schools were selected by the Government of India, for National Award for 1981.

National Service scheme.

National Service Scheme was introduced in 200 Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu in the year 1980-81 with an enrolment of 10,000 students and it has been implemented on the same strength during 1981-82 also.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Universities :

At the beginning of 1981-82, there were five universities in the State. They are university of Madras, Madurai Kamaraj University, Annamalai

University at Annamalai Nagar, Agricultural University at Coimbatore and Perarignar Anna University of Technology at Madras. The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education has the status of a Deemed University from 1976-77. Two more new Universities have been constituted during the year in March, 1982 besides the Tamil University at Thanjavur. They are named as (i) Bharathiyar University at Coimbatore and (2) Bharathidasan University at Trichirapalli. The colleges situated in Periyar Coimbatore and " The Nilgiris districts are affiliated to the Bharathiyar University and those in Thanjavur, Trichirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts are affiliated to the Bharathidasan University".

Opening of new Colleges and courses :

The R.D.M. College, Sivaganga, has been taken over by Government permanently from 1st July 1981 and it has been redesignated as " The Raja Doraisingam Memorial Government Arts College ".

The Government have also taken over the management of the D.K.M. college for Women, Vellore, North Arcot for a period of two years. The Deputy Director of Collegiate Education of Madras Region on appointment as care taker of the college by the Government has taken charge of the college with effect from 17th July 1981.

Several new courses that were started in 22 Government colleges and 73 Aided Colleges during 1981-82 are as follows :—

Government Colleges.	*Aided Colleges.*
B.A. Malayalam, Corporate Secretary ship, Economics.	B. A. Muthamizh, History, Tamil, Economics, English, Corporate Secretary-ship.
B. Sc. Maths, zoology, chemistry, Physics.	B. Sc. Maths, Physics, Home, Science, Chemistry, Statistics Rural Development Science.
M. A. Tamil, English, History, Economics.	B. Com.
M. Sc. Mathematics ..	M.A. Economics, History, Indian Philosophy, Tamil.
B. Ed. Psychology, Economics, Civics, Modern Government Politics, Biology.	M.Sc. Maths, Chemistry, Botany, Dairy Tech, and Dairy Husbandry, Physics, Zoology.
	M. Com.
	M. Ed.

Admissions :

Total number of Seats available in colleges in the state and the admission and the vacancy position in degree courses during the year 1981-82 were as follows :—

Courses/Medium of instruction.	*Sanctioned strength.*	*admitted.*	*Vacancy.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Degree courses—			
A. Government Colleges :			
Tamil Medium	8,648	7,033	1,615
English Medium ..	11,639	10,263	1,376
Total (A)	20,287	17,296	2,991
B. *Aided Colleges* :			
Tamil Medium	2,698	1,666	1,032
English Medium	47,469	41,136	6,333
Total (B)	50,167	42,802	7,365
Grand Total (A and B)	70,454	60,098	10,356

The Strength of students and teachers in Colleges during 1981-82 :

(*a*) Strength of students in colleges during 1981-82—

Type of institution.	Government.				Aided/Private.			
	Number of Colleges for		Number of students.		Number of colleges for.		Number of students.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts and Science Colleges	38	..	31,880	2,710	96	..	79,479	4,893
Colleges ..	..	14	..	14,458	..	39	..	37,866
Colleges of ..	5	..	723	9	8	..	569	264
Education ..		2	7	446	..	8	4	913
Oriental Colleges ..					15	..	1,203	462
Colleges for Physical Education					3		254	76
Colleges for Soical Work	..		..	..	2		198	42
Music Colleges	2		221	258	..		..	..
**Rural Instructor for Higher Education				..	1		523	100
Total	45	16	32,831	17,881	125	47	82,230	44,616

**It is the Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education which is deemed University from 1976-77.

Number of Teachers in various types of colleges during 1981-82 were as follows:—

Type of Education.	*Government Colleges.*		*Aided/Private Colleges.*	
	Men.	*Women.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts and Science Colleges—				
(i) For men	2,684	239	6,029	237
(ii) For women	1	1,107	9	2,500
Colleges of Education—				
(i) For men	60	5	56	12
(ii) For Women		28	1	69
Oriental Colleges			125	19
Colleges for Physical Education			29	4
Colleges for Social Work			13	5
Music Colleges	28	15	...	—
Rural -Institution for Higher Education	..	...	65	11
Total	2,773	1,394	6,327	2,857

EVENING COLLEGES :

Number of Evening Colleges :

(i)	Government Colleges	3
(ii)	Private Colleges	21
(iii)	Madurai-Kamaraj University Evening College	1

Number of students in Evening Colleges :

(i)	Government Colleges	1,211
(ii)	Private Colleges	6,998
(iii)	Madurai Kamaraj University Evening College	483

National Service Scheme :

The number of students who participated in the scheme has reached 40,000 in 1981-82. The cost of the scheme is met by Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 7 : 5.

Special coaching for SC/ST student in colleges :

A sum of Rs. 47,250 for conducting such classes in 63 colleges during 1981-82, with a minimum of 10 SC/ST students. The coaching covered all sources.

Coaching for meritorius boys and girls (SC/ST and BC) :

The approved scheme sanctioned Rs. 64,000 towards expenditure for conducting special coaching class at various centres with a ratio of 50 : 50·225 students were given special coaching in various subjects.

Tamil Medium stipend :

To encourage higher education through Tamil Medium, Government has sanctioned Rs. 37,25,100 during 1981-82 and stipend of Rs. 180 per annum per student in degree was given. 20,695 students were benefited under the scheme.

National (Merit) Scholarship Schemes :

During 1981-82, 5,056 students enjoyed the benefit and a sum of Rs. 44,00,000 was spent on the scheme. The students whose parents income exceeds Rs. 6,000 are given a merit certificate and a national prize of Rs. 100. No ceiling on the income for post graduate courses.

State Collegiate Scholarships :Its main object is to provide financial assistance to those whose pecuniary circumstances do not permit them to pursue their higher education. The annual income of the parents/ guardians of the scholar should not exceed Rs. 6,000. During 1981-82, 275 scholars awarded the scholarship and a sum of Rs. 50,418 was spent on the scheme.

Adhoc Merit Grant for SC/ST students.—The Adhoc Merit Grant of Rs. 300 each is sanctioned from the year 1976-77 onwards to SC/ST students who secure 60 per cent of marks in the Higher Secondary examinations, to enable them to prosecute their higher studies. During the year 1981-82, 1,437 students were benefited under the scheme and a sum of Rs. 4,31,000 was spent for the purpose.

The expenditure of the Collegiate Education Department for 1981-82 has registered an increase over that of 1980-81. As against the expenditure of Rs. 24·58 crores (final modified appropriation) for 1980-81, the expenditure for 1981-82 has come to Rs. 27·03 (F.M.A.) representing an increase of Rs. 2.54 crores.

New and Comprehensive Welfare Schemes were executed during 1981-82 to benefit all sections of students community.

The record of progress of the Department of Collegiate Education in every sphere of activity has been commendable during the year.

LEGAL EDUCATION

The Department of Legal Studies was created in the year 1953 for the purpose of improving the standard of legal education in Tamil Nadu. The Department is taking all efforts to upgrade the quality of Legal Education in the State.

There are four Law Colleges under the administrative control of this Department during the year. The semester system was abolished from the year 1981–82 and the old pattern of Non-Semester system has been introduced to the I-BGL Course.

Special lectures are delivered by eminent lawyers and jurists for the benefit of the students. A research publication in Law is published by this Department and the members of the Teaching staff are given an opportunity to publish their research articles. Research classes are also conducted in Tamil in the Madras Law College. As regards M.L. Course, no private study is offered from the year 1977. Only day time courses are offered. Book Bank facility is also available in Madras and Madurai Law Colleges for the benefit of the students.

There are 3,090 students on the rolls of these four Law Colleges. Out of these, 120 students are studying in the post-graduate course (M.L). 510 students are in the Evening Law Course. The breakup figures of the student strength of these colleges are as given below :—

	I-BGL.	*II-BGL.*	*B.L.*	*Eve.*	*M.L.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	300	320	400	450	120	1,590
Madurai	240	240	240	60		780
Trichy ..	120	120	120	..		360
Coimbatore	120	120	120	..	..	360
Total	780	800	880	510	120	3,090

A total number of 45 full time teachers and 53 part-time teachers are working in these colleges during the year. All steps are being taken to improve the standard of Legal Education in all its aspects.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Technical Education is one of the key sectors catering to the scientific and Technological manpower needs of the country for its developmental

and productive activities. The Department of Technical Education, Tamil Nadu has under its control 7 Engineering Colleges and 50 Polytechnics and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational). The Engineering Colleges offer 17 undergraduates courses, 43 posts graduate course and 9 P.G. Diploma courses. The Polytechnics offer 49 Diploma courses, 24 post diploma courses and 17 certificates courses. During the year, the Technical Education Department witnessed expansion in terms of starting of new techncial institutional and stengthening the facilities already created in the existing institutions.

During 1981-82, the following Polytechnics have been started in the Private Sector.

1. Sakthi Institute of Technology, Athani.
2. Arasan Ganesan Polytechnics, Sivakasi.
3. VLB Janaki Ammal Polytechnic, Kuniyamuthar,
4. Arulmigu Palaniandavar Polytechnic for Women, Palani.
5. Padmabushan Thiru N. Ramasamy Memorial Girls Polytechnic Trichi.

Besides, a new Government College of Engineering has been started at Tirunelveli during 1981-82.

New Courses :

The following courses have been approved for introduction during 1981-82.

1. B.E. in Industrial Engineering.
2. M. Tech. in Laser Techniques and Elctro optics.
3. M.Sc. in Medical Physics.
4. M.E. in Irrigation Water Management.
5. M.B.A.
6. M. E. in Electronics and Communication Engineering (Part time).
7. B. Techl. in Automobile Engineering (Part time).
8. Post Diploma course in Constructions Technology.

9. Post Diploma course in Industrial Electronics.
10. Post Diploma course in Foundary Engineering.
11. Post Diploma course in Plant Maintenance.
12. Diploma course in Production Engineering.
13. Diploma course in Electronics.

Women Wings :

By way of promoting Technical Education among girls, Womens wings were opened in 3 more Polytechnics. Besides, Girls are permitted to be admitted to men's Polytechnics' wherever necessary.

Community Polytechnics :

As per the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the following Polytechnics have been selected as community Polytechnics to promote transfer of technology to rural community.

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
2. Bakthavatcha lam Polytechnics, Kancheepuram.
3. Annamalai Polytechnics, Chettinad.

The Government of India are providing cent percent financial assistance of the scheme.

Direct Central Assistance Scheme :

Under the scheme of Special Direct Central Assistance, the Government of India sanction periodically financial assistance to well developed technical institutions of this Department for implementing the development programme of these institutions in emerging areas. During the year, the Government of India have sanctioned Direct central Assistance

to the following institutions and the details of schemes approved and the amount sanctioned by the Government of India under the scheme are indicated against the concerned institutions.

Names of the Institutions.	*Scheme.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 A. C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.	Computor facility.	5.00
2 Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem ..	Testing and servicing Centre.	4.00
3 M.C.M. Polytechnic, Avadi	Rural Development Centre.	2.00N.R. 1.00Rec.
4 Rajagopal Polytechnics, Gudiyatham.	Auto Service Centre.	4.00
5 Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Trichy.	Production Centre.	4.00

Book Banks :

Book Banks have been established in all the Technical institution to help the poor and needy students with assistance from the State Government and voluntary contributions from private agencies. Book Banks exclusively for SC and ST have been established in all the Engineering Colleges with Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.55 lakhs.

Award of prizes for project works :

Under the scheme of award of prize for Best Project works, the Government sanction Rs. 16,800 every year for the award of prizes to the final year students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics who produce the best Project Works. The prize amount has since been enhanced from Rs. 16,800 to Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Faculty Development—

Under the Q. I. P. teachers of Engineering colleges are sent to Institutes of higher learning like I. I. Ts. and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to acquire Doctorate. Degree. So far, Six members have obtained Doctorate Degree.

"GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Department of Government Examinations set up in 1975 has now got two Regional Offices at Madurai and Coimbatore to share in its huge task of conducting the two massiv State-wide Public Examinations viz., S.S.L.C. and the Higher Secondary. Besides these two, the Department conducts 38 other Public Examinations of a general, technical, pedagogical and professional nature involving in all about Seven lakhs of candidates. The two Regional Officers have done all the arrangements for the efficient conduct of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of October 1981 in their respective regions in matters not involving confidential matters.

The following are the figures of the number of pupils appearing for the major examinations conducted by the Department.

Examinations.	*March/April 1981.*		*October 1981*	*April 1982*
	Number registered.	*Percentage of pass.*	*Number registered.*	*Number registered. (probable).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C.—				
Pupils and Private	3,10,389	*	91,664	3,50,000
Pupils alone ..	2,59,613	58	..	..
Anglo-Indian ..	2,500	83	492	3000
Matriculation ..	2,469	88	299	3,000
Higher Secondary—				
Pupils and Private ..	1,45,974	*	44,018	1,64,000
Pupils alone	1,23,757	61	..	..

*Private candidates who are over 18 years of age and who have passed S.S.L.C. have been permitted to appear as Private candidates for the Higher Secondary Examinations, from April, 1981 onwards, in non-vocational subjects not requiring practicals.

*Pass percentge could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private" becasuse of compartmental system of pass.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

Library Service as an investment in human resources and plays an important role among factors which contribute to the intellectual growth of mankind. It also creates, the right attitude and climate for mental development. In recognition of the importance of the library service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service. Under the provisions of the Act, we are having the following servie units.

Government.

State Central Library (C.P.L.) Madras	1
Kavimani Nilayam Library, Nagercoil	1

Local Library Authorities.

District Central Libraries	15
Branch Libraries ...	1,460
Total number of Service units ..	1,477

Department of Public Libraries service details for 1981-82.

Stock of books.	*Visitors.*	*Number of times books consulted.*	*Members.*	*Number of times books lent.*	*Total number of times books used.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
89,51,882	3,08,39,052	76,64,062	9,49,534	75,88,601	1,52,52,663

Apart from these units of Government and Local Library Authorities 49 Private Units including Thanjvur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Maraimalai Adigal Library and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library got grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs. 1,25,047 which is included in the total grant paid by the Government.

Finance.

Rs. 1,60,99,000 was spent for the provision of the comprehensive library service. This is shared by the Local Library Authorities and by the Government.

Provision of best reading materials to the greatest number at the least cost is the aim of our Library service.

" CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY".

The Connemara Public Library, Madras, has been named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891). It has been constructed in Anglo-Italian Style and opened on 5th December 1886 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. It has been declared as a State Central Library with effect from April 1950, under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948. On September 10th 1955, it became one of the four receipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, to receive all materials published in India. It has a floor space of 71,700 sq. ft. and a shelving capacity of 29,000 feet. It can accommodate about 340 readers at a time. It also serves as a UNESCO Information Centre from September 1956 and receives all the publications of UNESCO. It also became a UNO Centre and receives its publications.

Text Book Wing.

A Text book wing has started functioning with effect from 1st November 1981 which serves the students community of Madras city and nearby districts.

The Library is kept open to public for 12 hours between 8.00 a.m to 8,00 p.m. from 1st April 1980. It is open on all days of the year except the following three National Holidays.

1. Republic Day.
2. Independence Day and
3. Mahatama Gandhiji's Birthday.

The strength of members on 31st March 1982 is 18,290 as against 15,950 on 31st March 1981 and withdrawal of membership is 270 as against 211 last year and as such there is an increase of 2,341 members. Old journals and books published before 1930 have been kept in the old building for reference of the Research Scholars from differnent parts of India.

The following is the record of stock, vistors, Members and book used during the years :

Stock	— —	3,43,045
Visitors	...	3,37,571
Members ..	...	18,290
Books.		
Lent ...	... — — —	1,74,014
Consulted	— —	10,12,713
	Total ...	11,86,727

This has costed Rs. 11,52,479.72 with an income of Rs. 31,906.62. This works out at Rs. 1.12 per book and Rs. 3.41 per reader used the Library.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

A new museum, the Government Museum, Tiruchirapalli is being set up at Tiruchirappalli by the Department of Museums this year as part of its programme of establishing district museums at every head-quarters. Construction of a buliding for the Children's Museum at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs has been begun and is expected to be completed this year. The construction of a new canteen buildng in the Museum campus at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs was completed. The Skeleton Gallery, the Economic Botany Gallery and the Geology Gallery have been provided with modernised show-cases and are being reorganised.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCH... LIBRARY, MADRAS

Special Exhibition.

" Child Art Exhibition" (Education Section) from 23rd March to 28th March 1982. It was inaugurated by His Excellency Thiru Sadiq Ali, Governor of Tamil Nadu on 22nd March 1982. The Museum participated in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair Exhibition 1982 at Madras from 9th January to 15th March 1982 by setting up a separate pavilion.

Addition to the Collections.

The following objects were added to the different sections through treasure troves, purchase, confiscations, exchange, tours and gifts.

Archaeology Section.—Sixty-six bronzes of treasure troves, three copper-plate grants, thirty-two paintings, four stucco heads, three textiles, fourteen wood carvings, four metal works and two plaster cos h ads.

Anthropology Section.—Fifteen items of jewellery of gold, silver and brass, a knife and a chopper from Paliyan, Kodaikanal, twen y-three folk art objects from Andhra, twenety-seven ethnographic objects of Pachamalaiyalis and a tambura of Thanjavur variety.

Numismatic Section.—One hundred and seventy-seven gold coins, five hundred and twenty silver coins and two thousand three hundred and sixty-six copper coins, hundred and one stamps, two first day covers and two folders.

Zoology Section.—Twenty butterfly specimens belonging to seven different species were collected and after preservation added to the collections.

Botany Section.—Seventeen specimens of succulent plants, thirty specimens of Drosera, about three hundred specimens of tea, coffee, teak, rosewood, cinchona, mosses, lichens and vascular plants were collected at Ooty and Mudumalai forests, the fruits of Nutmeg from Berliar, twelve varieties of sugar cane, nine strains of sorghum, seeds of saffron and groundnut pods from the Agricultural Department, one colour photograph of coffee piccary, one coffee area map and nine varieties of coffee seeds from the Coffee Board.

Children's Section.—One doll of Kangaroo with an young one in its puch and a set of eight costume dolls.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—Two bronze idols, three crabs three white egret, one tree pie, two painted snips, one pigeon, one paddy bird, one lapwing, two turkeys, one mangoose, a pair of elephant tusks and three rabbits.

Government Museum, Madurai.—Six enlarged photographs of guns, wall pieces and cannons, two stone sculptures, two metal images, an owl, nine folk toys, two enlarged photographs, six colour prints, artistic impressions of some insects on the inner side of the bark.

The Government Museum, Madras collaborated with the University of Madras and made arrangements for the Fifth Conference of Indian History and Cultural Society in the Museum Theatre from 12th to 14th February 1982. The Director of Museums presented a paper on " Science aids Histroy" at the Conference and the Curator, Archaeology Section presented a paper on "Kaveripakkam-its place in the art History of Tamil Nadu. "Workshop on Museum Education" was arranged by the Museum between 15th and 19th Febuary 1982 in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, SCERT and the Government Museum, Madras.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives situated at Egmore, Madras possesses rare as well as rich collection of Government records in South East Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators as well as scholars. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secretariat barring those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue barring those of the last ten years. It has likewise in its holdings the records of certain Heads of Departments and some miscellaneous collection of records of historical and administrative value. The English records date back to the year 1670.

During the year, proposals for the organisation of Regional Record Centres at Madurai, Chidambaram and Coimbatore were approved. Accordingly the Regional Record Centres at Coimbatore, Chidambaram and Madurai, were organised with effect from 11th March 1982, 24th March 1982 and 25th March 1982 respectively with a skeleton staff of one Research Assistant, one Superintendent and one Assistant.

Annual accessions.—During the year, 50 bundles of records of Board of Revenue for 1969 and 1970 were transferred to the custody of this Archives. Electoral Rolls numbering 160 and S.A. Documents numbering about 2,200 like agreements, bonds, etc., were received.

Information supplied to Government, other State Archives and Public.—The total number of requisition for records and information received during the year from the various Departments of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars, etc., was 74,792. Of these, 134 cases involved searches. More than 54,950 records were furnished to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period numbered more than 59,300.

Library—The Archives Library possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering about 2.5 lakhs. It serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period 741 books from the Secretariat and Heads of Departments were received and added to the library. 120 periodicals were also received. The total number of requisitions for books, etc., from the Research Scholars, stacks, etc., was 9,176 and 6,155 books, etc., were issued. About 8,300 books were restored. In addition, the Library attended to the work of granting certified copies from the *Fort St. George, Gazettes* to those who applied for them. During this year, 316 persons were granted certified copies and a sum of Rs. 3,543·70 was collected towards search and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 227.00 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu Archives publications.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Research Scholars.—320 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these, 244 were from Tamil Nadu, 61 from other States of India and 15 from Foreign countries.

Preservation of Records.—The routine work of dusting and re-arrangement of records was continued. 7,627 bundle of records were fumigated in the Vaccum Fumigation Chamber and about 1,170 volumes in the Fumigation Cabinet. Both the processes of de-acidification of books, wet and dry were continued. 17,482 books were deacidified by the dry method and 8,615 sheets were deacidified by the wet process and 8,429 sheets were laminated. The broken record planks and worn out tapes were replaced by new ones wherever necessary. More than 1,27,500 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and 4,236 volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched and rebound.

Photo Copying Machine.—3,970 sheets of photostat copies were taken and supplied to scholars and for official use. A sum of Rs. 3,861.50 was collected in this regard.

Microfilm Equipment.—A Microfilm unit costing Rs. 6,54,584 was purchased and installed in this Archives Arrangements like procurement of subsidiary equipments, and materials, air conditioning of room etc., for its commissioning were made during the period.

Visitors.—Students of Library Science Department of Calicut University visited this Archives as a part of their study on 14th June 1981 Mr. B.C. Bhoomfield, Director, India Office Library and Records, London, visited this office on 12th October 1981.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Hundred pillars in the Madurai Thirumalai Nayakar Palace were beautified. with Madras Plaster in white colour in connection with

Fifth World Tamil Conference held in Madurai, which was the specia feature of this year. The height of every pillar is 3.5 meters and circumference is 3.5 meters. The Sound and Light spectacle was organized in Madurai Thirumalai Nayakar Palace at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs in connection with the Fifth World Tamil Conference. The construction work and the installation of machinery for this show had been undertaken. This show was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and presided by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Thiru Anjaiah. To commence the Fifth World Tamil Conference, the Government ordered the compilation and publication of the palm leaf inscriptions and manuscripts, which have not so far been printed and provided Rs. 1.10 lakhs for this work. As a result 15 valuable Tamil Books were published in Department Press. Government also sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of two stadia in the Exhibitions in World Tamil Conference held in Madurai. One stadium was constructed in the shape of a Fort and the details regarding this department's works and the rare epigraphs available so far in Tamil Nadu were exhibited in that stadium. In the other stadium, the ancient games in Tamil Nadu were exhibited. The ancient games were also demonstrated. Hon'ble the Chief Minister and the other Ministers praised the formation of these stadia.

Excavation work was carried out in Madurai Kovalan Pottal and many burial urns were found. One of them contained many bones. These bones were sent to Anatomy Department of Madurai Kamaraj University for examination. During examination it was found to be the skeleton of a man of about 5 feet and 10 inches in height. He might have lived about two thousand years ago. This skeleton was kept in the department's stadium for public exhibition in World Tamil Conference. The major portion of the basement of the Palace of King Rajendra Cholan was found during the excavations carried out again in this year in Gangaikondacholapuram, Tiruchirappalli district.

Sample excavation work was carried out in Kodumanal, Periyar district. In the excavation, many types of sand beads, stone beads and pot pieces were found. It is understood from the literature that Kodumanal was one of the famous business centres in Sangam age.

The collection work of palm leaf inscriptions and manuscripts throughout Tamil Nadu was expanded and thousands of palm leaf inscriptions were collected. Some rare books hitherto not published in the topics of Mathematics, Medicine and Literature found in the inscriptions. Copying of inscriptions, repairing of historical monuments, registering of articles of antiquity were also continued during the year.

A beautiful statue of Natarajar from the Kumbaswarar temple, Kumbakonam, was sent to London for placing in the "Festival of India" through the National Museum, Delhi. The Archaeological Department participated in the Tourist Trade Exhibition held in Madras. Exhibitions and Historical seminars were conducted in many places in Tamil Nadu during the year with a view to educate the people about the glory and culture of Tamil Nadu.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

National Cadet Corps Department is functioning with a view to impart training to NCC cadets comprising of school and college boys and girls. For the purpose of administration, Director NCC is the Regional Officer for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. He is from the regular Services of the Rank of Commodore/ Brigadier. He is the Head of the Department for all purposes. There are 6 NCC Group Headquarters and 50 NCC Units stationed in various places of Tamil Nadu. Administration on the NCC is controlled by both the State Government and the Government of India. As far as the State Government is concerned, Education Department is the administrative department to the NCC Directorate. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Directorate-General NCC functioning at Delhi is the administrative department. Expenditure on NCC is met by both the State and the Central Governments.

Following number of courses and camps were held/conducted during the year.—

Number of camps conducted (Annual Training Camps)—43 camps
Number of All India Camps/Courses—25 camps.
Number of pre-commission / Refresher Courses held—11 courses.

Besides many adventure activities were conducted.

Tamil Nadu Directorate won the following prizes and awards during the Republic Day Camp at Delhi in January 1981:—

(*a*) Inter Directorate Championship Runners up Trophy.

(*b*) Drill and Smartness Tvrnout Winners Trophy

(*c*) All India Senior Wing Girls Best Cadet Winners Trophy.

(*d*) All India Senior Wing Girls Best Shot Winners Trophy.

(*e*) All India Junior Wing Girls Best Shot Winners Trophy

(*f*) Inter Directorate Home Nursing and First Aid competition for Senior Wing Girls Winners Shield.

(*g*) All India Senior Division Air Wing Best Cadet Runners-up.

(*h*) All India Shipmodelling Competition Runners-up.

(*i*) Sheet Shooting for Senior Division Air Wing Boys Runners up Medal.

(*j*) Sailing for Senior Division Naval Wing Boys Runners up Medals.

(*k*) Gliding competition for Senior Wing Girls Cadets Runners up

Mountaineering expedition was held during May 1981 and our cadet participated and successfully clibmed the height of (6632 metres.) 2 NCC Officers and 3 cadets were selected to participate in the Youth Exchange Programme at Canada. Bedsides the above, social service activities were undertaken by the cadets. NCC cadets participated in the voluntary blood donation and in appreciation of contribution of large quantity of blood by the cadets, a trophy has been awarded to the Directorate by the Indian Society of Blood Transfusion and Immunology, Madras.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The primary function of this department is to implement the usage of Tamil in educational and scientific institutions apart from taking all efforts for its development. This department is responsible for implementing the official language scheme effectively and speedily in all government departments.

Implementation of Official Language Scheme Inspection :

During the year the 10 Assistant Directors of Tamil Development (Inspection) have inspected 5,825 Government Officers spread all over the State. The Director of Tamil Development has inspected the Officers of 116 Heads of Departments, 29 Collectorates and 25 Subordinate Offices.

Tamil Training Class :

To implement the official language scheme, Tamil Training Classes have been conducted to train 10 I.A.S., 3 I.P.S. and 3 Probationary Officers.

Tamil Test :

118 Personnel appointed in Government Service before 30th November 1957 who do not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil appeared the Tamil Test conducted by this department and out of them 91 have been declared to have passed the examinations. 7 Persons have passed out of 17 who wrote the test in Madras City.

Awards to Government Servants for Writing best notes and drafts in Tamil:

Under the scheme of awarding prizes to the selected Government Servants for Writing best notes and drafts in Tamil, the staff belonged to the Office of Heads of Department and the Collector of Chingleput have been awarded cash prizes for the year 1979.

History of Tamil Nadu :

The second volume of the authentic history of Tamil Nadu deals with Sangam Period (in two parts) has been printed and it will be published soon.

Thiru Vi. Ka. Award :

Every year on 15th September, the birthday of Anna, Thiru vi. ka. award has been given to the best Tamil Writer. The selected writer will get a prize of Rs. 10,000;, This award was initiated during 1979 During 1981 this award was given to Prof. A.K. Parandamanar.

Pavendar Bharathidasan Award :

A sum of Rs. 10,000 with a citation is being presented each year to the best Tamil poet during the celebrations of Pavendar Bharathidasan. During 1981 the award was given to the late Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram.

The World Tamil Sangam :

To develop Tamil and to have coordination among all the Tamil organisations in the world, the Government have decided to establish a World Tamil Sangam at Madurai. For this purpose 15 acres of land has been allotted by Government.

Thiruvalluvar Day :

Thiruvalluvar day is being celebrated every year by the Government. In the Thiruvalluvar Day celebration held on 15th January 1982 at Valluvar Kottam, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has distributed prizes for the best books published during 1975-80.

Preparation of Tamil Bibliography :

The State Tamil Bibliography compiled by the department so far included 36,000 entries in its 20 volumes of publication. During the period 3 parts have been printed and published. Further three more parts are compiled and they are under print. The State Tamil Bibliography is a source tool for all printed Tamil Books published even since 1867 and they are immenant for Research Scholars.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1981-82 are set out below :—

	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).
Total Tax Revenue ..	9,26,52,20
Total Non-Tax Revenue ..	1,44,00,90
Total Grants in aid contribution	3,71,01,69
Total Revenue Receipts ..	14,41,54,79

Expenditure on Revenue Accounts :

	(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES).
General Services	3,26,16,64
Social and Community Services	5,31,71,05
Economics Services	4,81,68,60
Grants in aid contribution	20,32,53
	13,59,88,82

Expenditure on Capital Account.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).
Capital account on General Services	7,79,69
Capital account of Social and Community services.	27,67,42
Capital account on economic services	1,08,05,97
Total capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account	1,43,53,08

Cash Balance :

The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu Rs. (—) 960.51 lakhs on the 1st April 1981 and Rs. 323.34 lakhs on 31st March 1982.

Revenue Account :

The total revenue of the State of Tzmil Nadu for 1981-82 was Rs. 14,41,54,79 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 13,59,88.82 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 81,65,97 lakhs.

Capital Account—

The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,43,53,08 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 14,28.78 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 21,27.79 lakhs under capital account of water and power development and Rs. 27,67.42 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community Services.

Special Funds :

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. Thecash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the State Reorganisation, Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1981—82 was Rs. 20.75 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price). With refernce to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the annual constribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 859.00 lakhs. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 859.00 lakhs was tramsferred

to this fund from Revenue Account in 1981-82 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1982 was Rs. 20.75 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

STATE BARROWINGS :

Open Market Loans.—

An Open Market Loans of Rs. 38,40.75 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year and this included the land ceiling compensation bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of land ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 23,33,41 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India:

The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 1,54,61.55 lakhs.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TAMIL NADU STATE.

	(*Liabilities as on 31st March* 1982) (RUPEE IN LAKHS).
Loans :	
Due to Government of India ..	10,92,19.17
Open Market Loans	3,20,44.61
4 per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	1,47.70
Special Irredeemable Loans	1.29
Other Floating Loans :	
Ways and Means advances	..
Over drafts	..
Other Loans	62,05.26
Other Liabilities :	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit ..	89,96.31
Total Liabilities	15,66,14.34

ASSES—

	(Assets as on 31st March' 1982.) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Loans advances (due to Government) ..	7,01,36.68
Loans to Electricity Board	7,08,24.72
Capital Expenditure ..	9,91,36.17
Cash Balance and Investments ...	5167.68
Total Assets	24,52,64.75

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The following new Non-Banking Sub-Treasuries and Offices were opened on the dates noted against each :—

1. Madurai (South) in Madurai District on 23rd October 1981.

2. Sattankulam in Tirunelveli District on 12th November 1981.

3. Pension Pay Office at Madras-9 on 6th November 1981.

4. Sub-Pay and Accounts Office, Madras-9 on 1st December 1981.

5. Uthagamandalam in Uthagamandalam District on 17th February 1982.

Conversion of Non-Banking Sub-Treasuries into Banking :

The following non-banking sub-treasuries were converted into banking sub-treasuries on the dates noted against them and the work of Government cash transaction were entrusted to the bank specified against them.

	Date of conversion.	*Name of the Bank.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sub-Treasury, Palacode in Dharmapuri District	1-7-1981	State Bank of India.
2. Sub-Treasury, Denkanekottah in Dharmapuri District	8-2-1982	Indian Bank, Denkanekottah.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE

The Government Data Centre was established in September 1972 as a separate department headed by a Director. The Central Budget Data Processing Centre was later merged with the Government Data Centre with effect from 1st April 1975.

APPLICATION IN OPERATION :—

Finance Application System.

In the computerised system, daily transaction data of all the bill drawing departments flow from 167 Sub-Treasuries 16 District Treasuries and 5 pay and Accounts Officers. This would aggregate to 7 lakhs of, transacntions in a month.

Regarding cheque drawing departments, monthly accounts flow from 168 Executive Engineers (Public Works Department) Highways Accounts) and 98 Forest Divisional Officers.

Commercial Tax Application.

Sales Tax being the Principal source of revenue of the State revenue seeks to aid management and policy decision making of the Government in taxation. The commoditywise analysis has been computerised to meet the above objective. The basic information document is the assessment orders passed by nearly 550 assessing Officers covering nearly one lakh of assessees. Computer outputs are taken for commoditywise turnover and tax accrual, areawise turnover and tax accrual and assessees details in various turnover categories. In 1981-82 the half yearly data for half year ending September 1981 confined to assessees with annual turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above who contribute to nearly 97 per cent of the revenue were processed and statements of Commodity-wise turnover and revenue were furnised to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxs for budget work and also to enable decisions regarding tax review and revisions.

Examination Results Processing system.

Processing of S.S.L.C. results has been taken up by Government data Centre for the Director of Government Examinations from October 1974 onwards. The Processing is done in two phases viz. the pre-exam phase and the post exam phase. The results are processed for the two examinations March and October every year. The pre-exam. work involves printing of Nominal Roll, Hall Tickets and centrewise question paper requirement statements and the post-exams work, declaration of the result for each candidate, printing of Tabulated Marks Register, Mark Certificates, Press Lists, etc. Other Statistical reports such as the Districtwise percentage pass statement, the rank list of successful candidates in the descending order of their aggregate marks etc., are also generated and furnished to the Director of Government Examinations.

During 1981-1982 the processing was done for about 2,75 lakhs candidates who appeared for the March-April 1981 examination and for about 1·0a lakh candidates who sat for the October 1981 examination. The pre-examination phase for the March 1982 examination was also successfully completed. In addition to the S.S.L.C. (X Std.) Examination processing, the Government Data Centre took the processing of the Higher Secondary Examination (Plus 2) results also from April 1980 the very first time they were held in the State. The scheme of processing of Higher Secondary Examination results involved the processing of data for about 1·25 lakhs candidates who had a choise of 23 subjects and 159 Groups under the General stream and 143 subjects and 70 groups under the Vocational Stream of study as against the 5 subject of study offered for S.S.L.C., thus making the processing more complex. During 1981–82 the processing of results for the April 1981 and October 1981 sessions of the Higher Secondary Examination and the Pre-examination work for March 1982 examination were completed.

Economic Census :

During the year, the following reports were sent to Statistics, Department.

(i) Priority Tables in respect of Establishments, classified by Economical activity code ; Table 'A' Series Districtswise and for State ;

(ii) Tables relating to Establishments classified by number of persons employed, State Summary by major activity.

The above tables were generated both in respect of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and sent to Statistics Department.

Examination Oriented Bio Data Systems (*EBS*) 1981-82—

E.B.S. is an acronym for Examination Oriented Bio Data system. Bio Data of Teachers is to be collected and analysed from the view point of Selecting Teachers for the offer of examinership. A data form has been specially disigned, for this purpose. The system has covered about 60,000 Teachers, from all the High Schools and Higher Secondary school in the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry State.

The aim of the centre is to assist the departments, in their effort to streamline and modernise the collection and analysis of data as a means to close monitoring and well informed decision making.

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small-Savings Organisation of the Government of Tamil Nadu has basically the twin objectives of working for the promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among the people of the State as also for the mobilisation of the household savings for National Development. The endeavour of the organisation has been to make the Savings movement a people's movement.

The Government have fixed a target of Rs. 52.30 crores for the year 1981-82. As against the target a sum of Rs. 34.38 (Provisional) crorer has been collected for the year 1981-82. The achievement made under

various scrips and the collection made by each district in the State are furnished below :—

Scripwise Small Savings Collection upto March 1982:

Securities.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.) Gross.	Net.
P.O.S.B.	8,974.40	314.67
Certificates	1,502.77	1,014.10
C.T.D.	611.15	283:53
R. D.	1,963.92	414·46
T.D.	4,815.37	1,404.15
P.P.F.	9.41	6.96
	17,877.02	3,437.87

This 3,437.87 lakhs excludes P.P.F. Collections made by the State Bank of India and its subsidiries. These are only provisional figure. The collections from exempted institutions have to be added to these figures. The amount due to Tamil Nadu will be allocated by N.S.C. on pro-rata basis. The National Savings Commissioner will do it generally after collecting particulars from all other States. When this amount is determined and added, the total collection is likely to exceed Rs. 55 crores.

For the first time during the year in question, the District Savings Officers and the Field Officers were given a refresher course of training on Small Savings for a period of 14 working days in association with the National Savings Organisation, Government of India. This has created a good impact among the Field Staff and has helped them to know and understand the schemes better and also to popularise them among the public.

As in the last year Essay competitions and Elocution competitions are being held for college and high school students on Small Savings, in order to inculcate a savings mentality in the young minds. Sanchayika Scheme is very popular in high schools where students learn themselves how to save small coins given by their parents as personal

money and how to operate a Banking procedure. The savings through Sanchayika in high schools is considerable.

Publicity is also made through the enactment of 100 dramas on Small Savings in moffusil districts as well as in Madras City including Madras District by popular drama troupes and companies selected for the purpose.

During the year, World Thrift Day was celebrated in Madras City and in the moffusil districts during the month of October and November 1981. The Honourable Minister for Finance partcipated in the celebrations at Neiveli, Triuchirappalli and Madurai.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The Scheme was continued till 12th September 1975. In between 12th September 1975 and 7th August 1976, the scheme was discontinued. It was revived with effect from 7th August 1976 (67 ordinary and 11 bumper draws) were conducted up to 12th September 1975. After revival of the scheme the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1982, 66 draws were conducted. During the year 23 draws were conducted. The draws in April, July, November, 1981 and January 1982 were bumper draws and they were conducted in Ooty, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Vellore respectively. One special first prize of Rs. 10,00,000 (10 lakhs) was given in bumper draws. From May 1981 to February 1982 fortnightly draws were conducted. From March 1982 tri-monthly draws are being conducted (i.e.) 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The prize structure has been revised, and the number of prizes have been considerably increased by introducing Rs. 10 as a prize in the prize structure. (Ten thousand seventh prizes of Rs. 10 each) to promote sales after studying.

The particulars of the receipt expenditure and net receipt from April 1981 to March 1982 as per Final Modified Appropriation for 1981-82 are furnished below :—

	RS.
1. Gross Receipts	7,22,91,000
2. Total expenditure	4,04,87,000
Net Income	3,18,04,000

The bumper draw conducted in July 1981 has been named as Special Bumper Draw in commomeration with the International Year of the Disabled Persons. The net receipts (i.e.) has been allotted to the Welfare Schemes of Disabled Pesons.

"STATE TRADING SCHEMES"

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes was the internal auditor in respect of the following Government Departments, Corporations and other institutions and this department conducted the audit of these institutions during the year :—

1. Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

2. Erastwhile Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

3. Accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

4. Entire Government side transactions of all the Agriculture depots.

5. Weights and measures—Accounts Maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and the subordinate of the Labour Department.

6. Accounts of Tamilagam, Uthagamandalam, State Guest Houses Madras and Adayar and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

7. Entire transactions of the Cinchona Department.

8. Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

9. Institute of Film Technology.

10. Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adayar.

11. Miscellaneous Institutions such as Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur, State Information Centre at Madras, Rajaji Hall at Madras and Secrani Arangam, Madras.

During the year serious defects and irregularities and losses were noticed in Audit and reported to the concerned administrative authorities for further action. The Department is also conducting a surprise physical verification of stocks and stores in all Government institutions and annual physical verification of stocks and stores in all institutions attached to the Madras and Madurai Corporations, all special, selection and first grade Municipalities and the General stores of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year, approximate value of the stocks verified, value of shortages and overages noticed during the physical verification are furnished below :—

Serial number and Details of Insititutions, Government or local body.	*Number of Institu-tions verified.*	*Total values of stocks verified.*	*Total item of shortages*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1 Government institutions	167	1,655.80	4,162
2 Municipalities	47	939.15	3,570
3 Insitutions under Madras Corporation.	16	675.75	10,682
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	6	472.96	1,929
Total	236	3,743.66	20,343

Serial number and Details of Institutions Government or local body.	*Value of shortages.*	*Total item of excess.*	*Value of overage.*
(1)—*cont.*	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RS. IN LAKHS).		
1 Government institutions	4·38	1,285	2.97
2 Municipalities	1.86	651	0.33
3 Institutions under Madras Corporation.	5·21	2'80	1·26
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	8·72	832	0.65
Total	20.17	3,048	5.21

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

There were 5,745 institutions audited by this department and the total amount of transactions audited during the year was Rs. 1,297.43 crores (Both revenue and expenditure put together).

Category of Institutions.	*Number of institutions audited.*	*Receipts. in*	*Charges. in*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
Corporations, Municipalities and Municipal Townships.	123	133.87	130·62
Panchayat Unions	367	197.64	181.98
Town Panchayats ..	543	166.30	147.19
Miscellaneous institutions	4,712	180.85	158.98
Total	5,745	678.66	618.77

	CRORES.
Receipts	678.66
Charges	618·77
Total Rs.	1,297.43

The outcome and findings of audit of transactions for the year 1981-82 are summarsied below :

	(RS IN LAKHS)
1. Embezzlement of funds detected in audit ..	1.36
2. Leakage and loss of revenue reported in audit.	27.62
3. Excess expenditure, irregular expenditure, etc., reported in audit.	15.96
4. Time barred arrears of revenue ..	275.01

Reports in lieu of Surcharge Issued :

1,836 Reports in lieu of Surcharge, covering a total loss of Rs. 1.34 crores caused to the funds of various local bodies in the State in the previous years were made in the Administrative departments concerned for necessary action against the Executive Authorities who were responsible for the losses.

Quantum of loss reports.

378 Quantum of loss reports detailing losses caused to the local bodies by the negligence of Commissioners recently retired or retiring from service amounting to Rs. 70.6 lakhs were issued to the Director of Municipal Administration/the Director of Rural Development for necessary administrative action for the recovery of the amount from the concerned persons. Special letters were issued in respect of 9,768 audit objections to the concerned executive authorities of local bodies as a prelude to surcharge action and 890 objections covered by report in-lieu of surcharge were settled during this financial year. Audit clearance certificates for 25 retired Panchayat Union Commissioner were sent to the Director of Rural Development for release of their Gratuity during the year.

Administration of pension Schemes :

The pension schemes of the employees of Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats were administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Details of activities under these schemes are as follows :

	Munici-palities.	Panchayat Union Councils and Town. Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Collection under pension contribution ..	42.40	104.63
Payment of pension, DCRG Commutation, etc.	16.92	28.87
	Nos.	Nos.
Pension Certificate issued ..	241	299
Pension payment orders issued	16	277

Encashment of P.F. Securities and realisation of interest :

Provident Fund investments of local bodies were taken over by the Government in 1967 and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts was entrusted with the work of realisation of interest and encashment of investments on maturity, During the year, securities to the value of Rs. 7.19 lakhs were encashed on maturity and the proceeds, invested as per orders of Government. 1,451 interest claims of local bodies involving Rs. 2.30 crores were sanctioned.

Local Fund Accounts Committee for Municipalities :

The Local Fund Accounts Committee constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Government, R. D. and L.A. Department to review the long pending objections relating to Municipality met in the District head quarters during the year to review the long pending objections. As many as 22,787 objections (out of 26,966 objections) outstanding upto the year 1979-80 were settled during the year.

CHAPTER VI

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Rice position in Tamil Nadu continues to be comfortable and there are no complaints of non-availability of rice in the free market. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is having adequate stocks to meet the public distribution requirements. In addition to the availability of rice in the open market, it is also being sold to the card-holders under the Public Distribution System through the retail shops. From first June, 1979, the system of procurement by Trader's levy was abolished and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation was purchasing paddy offered by the producers through its direct purchase centres. As it became necessary to build up adequate buffer stocks for public distribution 40 per cent Trader's levy was enforced from 20th January 1981 to 30th September 1981. From 1st October 1981, the Trader's levy was incre .sed from 40 per cent to 50 per cent and it is still in forcer. The quantity of Paddy and rice procured during Kuruvai 1981 and Samba 1982 (upto 31st March 1982) is given below :

(In M.T.)

Season.	*Paddy.*	*Rice.*
Kuruvai, 1981	2,23,977	8,365
Samba, 1982 (upto 31st March 1982)	2,38,280	61,713

Procurement prices for Paddy —

Due to the continued efforts of this Government the Government of India have increased the procurement price of common variety of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 per quintal ; fine variety from Rs. 99 to Rs. 109 per quintal ; and super fine from Rs. 103 to Rs. 113 per quintal for the crop year. With effect from 1st October 1981 the procurement price of paddy was revised as Rs. 115 per quantel of common variety, Rs. 119 per quintal of fine variety and Rs. 123 per quintal of super fine variety respectively. To prevent distress sales by producers paddy offered by ryots at Government procurement rates are procured through Direct Purchase Centres by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

Retail Selling Price of rice.—

Till the end of January 1981 the retail selling prices of rice to card holders in the fair price shops were Rs. 1.60 per kg. for common variety ; Rs. 1.85 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.00 per kg. for super fine variety. With effect from 1st February 1981 these prices have been revised as follows :—

Common	Rs. 1.75 per kg.
Fine	Rs. 2.00 per kg.
Superfine	Rs. 2.15 per kg.

These prices are very much lower compared to the prevailing prices in the open market.

Public Distribution of Essential Commodities.—

Tamil Nadu is covered by a net work of Public distribution system. At present there are 17,583 fair price shops in the State of which 15,101 shops are in rural areas and 2,482 shops are in the urban areas. Under the village a shop scheme, every revenue village is covered by a fair price shop.

About 109 lakh family cards have been issued through out the State. Essential Commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein, pulses, etc., are supplied to the card-holders through the fair price shops. During the year a total quantity of 7,03,942 tonnes of rice was distributed to card-holders through the fair price shops.

Wheat and Wheat Products.—

Levy wheat was supplied to the cardholders at Rs. 1.55 per kg. on family card. During the year a total quantity of 42,269 tonnes has been distributed. From April 1981, the allotment is of the order of 4,000 tonnes per month which is not adequate. The Government of India also allot wheat for distribution to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills in the State for conversion into wheat products. There are 32 Roller Flour Mills in the

State. The present allotment is of the order of 30,000 tonnes of wheat per month as against the earlier allotment of 65,000 tonnes upto July 1980. Eventhough there is no distribution control 60 per cent of production of Maida and Sooji is taken over by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives and supplies to card-holders through fair price shops and also to bulk consumers such as bakeries, etc.

Sugar Distribution—

During the year, the Government of India allotted a quantity of 2,37,258.3 tonnes of levy sugar to Tamil Nadu. Levy sugar is at present supplied to the card-holders in the State irrespective of their income at an uniform scale of 425 grams per month on per capita basis from March 1982 without any ceiling and without distinction between urban and rural areas.

Kerosene Distribution—

The allotment to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India is made on seasonal basis. The monthly allotment is about 34,000 tonnes. During the year the Government of India have supplied a total quantity of 3,87,320 tonnes of kerosene to this State.

Palmolein—

The Government of India allot Palmolein Oil and this is distributed to card-holders through the fair price shops. During the year the Government of India allotted 46,722 tonnes to this State. The allotment from the Government is about 3,000 tonnes, whereas the requirement of the State even at 1 kg. per card per month is about 11,000 tonnes per month.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Primary object of the Corporation is to make significant contribution for increasing the production for self sufficiency in food by reducing quantitative and qualitative losses in storage by promoting and developing the Warehousing activities and by providing scientific storage facilities. The Corporation is functioning since 1958. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 6 crores. The two share holders viz., Central Warehousing Corporation and Tamil Nadu Government subscribed Share Capital to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs on 50 : 50 basis during the year. Total paid up share capital as on 31st March 1982 stood at Rs. 391 lakhs.

Administration.—During the year for administrative convenience and also to sort out the problems arising in the districts then and there two (2 Numbers) new Regional Offices have been opened in addition to the existing 5 Regional Offices and the Warehouses had been reallocated accordingly.

Previous Regions.

Names of the Regions. (1)	*District Covered.* (2)
1 Madras	Chengalpattu.
2 Vellore	1 North Arcot. 2 South Arcot.
3 Trichirapally	1 Trichirapally. 2 Thanjavur. 3 Pudukottai. 4 Madurai.
4 Salem	1 Coimbatore. 2 Periyar. 3 Dharmapuri. 4 Salem.
5 Tirunelveli ..	1 Tirunelveli. 2 Ramanathapuram. 3 Kanyakumari.

Present Regions.

Names of the Regions.	*District Covered.*
(3)	(4)
1 Vellore ..	1 Chengalpattu. 2 North Arcot.
2 South Arcot	1 South Arcot.
3 Tiruchirapally	1 Tiruchirapally. 2 Thanjavur.
4 Salem	1 Salem. 2 Periyar. 3 Dharmapuri.
5 Coimbatore	1 Coimbatore. 2 Nilgiris.
6 Tirunelveli ..	1 Tirunelveli. 2 Kanyakumari.
7 Madurai	1 Madurai. 2 Ramnathapuram. 3 Pudukottai.

Business. —At the commencement of the year there were 51 Warehouses with a capacity of 2.17 lakhs M.T. having occupancy of 2.52 lakhs M.T. The capacity of Warehouse has been increased to 15,000 M.T. due to construction of additional Warehouses (Additional Warehouses at Tuticorin Port) At the end of the year there are 53 Warehouses with a capacity of 2.83 lakhs M.T. (Constructed 2.15 lakhs M.T. hired 0.68 lakh M.T.). The total occupancy has been increased up to 3.11 lakhs M.T. The percentage of utilization by various depositors as on 31st March 1982 is given below :

1 State Government and their undertakings ..	38 per cent.
2 Central Government and their undertakings	34 per cent.
3 Others ..	38 per cent.
Total	110 per cent.

During the year trading community had obtained the advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 142.38 lakhs from the Banks and other financial institutions., inspite of credit curbs imposed by the Reserve Bank on various commodities.

Quality Control. —During the year a quantity of 6.75 lakhs M.T. of food grains were protected with chemicals spraying of the godowns and 0.24 lakhs M.T. of food grains were fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1981-1982 was Rs. 37 lakhs. During the year the Corporation carried out fumigation for other clients and earned a sum of Rs. 0.16 lakh towards fumigation charges.

Insurance.—The stocks accepted for storage are insured with Ms. United India Insurance Company and New India Assurance Company on 50 : 50 basis against natural calamities like fire, flood and cyclone (building). The warehouses at tuticorin, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam are insured against fire and cyclone as they are located on thr Sea Shore.

Working Results .—The net profit during the year was Rs. 69.31 lakhs.

Details of gross income and expenditure are as follows :—

	1980–81	1981-82 (unaudited)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1. Gross Income	90.64	146.77
2. Administrative expenses	(—)54.00	(—) 65.50
3. Depriciation ...	(—) 9.42	(—) 9.75
4. Interest on borrowings	(—) 2.60	(—) 2.21
Total Net Profit ...	24.62	69.31

The Corporation is steadily progressing with a good margin of profit, and that the Corporation has utilised its storage capacity to the maximum extent possible.

This is because of the sincere and earnest efforts made by the Corporation and also cordial relations maintained by the Corporation with the depositors like Tamil Nadu Civil Supply Corporation, Ms. Southern Petro Chemicals and Industries Corporation, Ms. Madras Fertilisers Limited, Ms. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited, etc.

CHAPTER VII

FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

FOREST.

The forests were managed in accordance with the principles of silviculture with due emphasis on achieving dynamically increasing sustainned yield of forest produce to meet the rural urban and industrial requirement of the State and to give employment to the villagers near and around the forest to the extent possible. The main object of the forest management was, to increase the productivity of forest areas by resorting to intensive regeneration practices, and at the same time keeping in mind the need for preservation of natural forests, wherever necessary for protective aesthetic, ecological and environmental reasons and for the cause of wildlife preservation and its development. The forest (Conservation) Act 1980 formulated by the Government of India continued to be implemented. Government have issued orders, that the instructions of the Government of India should be followed in the implementation of the Forest (conservation) Act 1980. Under this Act all cases of disreservation of Reserved Forests or diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes require the prior approval of the Central Government.

General Condition of Forests.—The total area under forests during the year 1981–82 is 21.88 lakh hectares. The area includes Reserved Forests notified under Section 16 of Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882, Reserved lands under Section 4 or 26 of the Act and Unclosed forests. The percentage of land under Forest in Tamil Nadu is only 17 per cent as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy, as the optimum required for a balanced land use in a country. There has been large demand for forest lands by other departments and private agencies. But these demands are now examined in the light of the provision contined in the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. The Department is striving hard to bring as many areas as possible under tree cover.

Supply of Forest Produce.—

Timber :—Generally timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescription in the Working Plans and Tosd in auction at various Government sale depots. The Governmen'

have issued orders to reserve all Teak timber available with the Forest Department for use in the construction of buildings of Commercial and Revenue Departments.

Firewood.—Fire wood obtained from fuel coupes, timber-*cum*-fuel coupes and farm forestry areas are generally sold as standing trees and removed through private agency. To meet the firewood scarcity and to bring down prices, firewood from forest areas are diverted for distribution to public at reasonable price through the Co-operative Societies or other agencies nominated by the Collector. This sytem is working well in the Districts of the Nilgiris, Madurai and Thanjavur.

Pulpwood.—Bluegum Wattle Wood, Eucalyptus grandis and Eucalytus hybrid, Bamboo are the principal species supplied to forest based industries as per details below :—

Serial Number and Species.	*Name of Company.*	*Area allotted (Ha.)*	*Quantity allotted. (MT.)*	*Rate Rs Pe. MT.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bluegum	Tvl. South India Viscose Ltd. ..	1200.020	64200	280
2. Wattle Wood	Tvl. South India viscose Ltd. ..	2169.000	57000	225
3. Eucalyptus grandis	Tvl. South India Viscose Ltd. ..	319.820	22500	255
4. Eucalyptus hybrid	Tvl. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.	4099.810	37875	80
5. Bamboo	-do-		33785	30

Rubber.—The Government Rubber Plantations in Kanniyakumari district produces raw rubber from two Factories at Keeriparai and Perunchani. The quantity of dry rubber content exceeds 2000 tonnes and the sales per annum account for Rs. 2 crores per annum. The area of rubber plantations in 4575 ha. and makes the Government Rubber Plantations the largest rubber plantation unit in Tamil Nadu. Rubber seeds produced are in demand all over India.

Minor Forest Produce. :– Tamil Nadu abounds in Minor Forest Produce yielding species. Tamarind, Gallnut and tanning materials oilseeds like Neem, Pungam, etc., Canes, Reeds, Food materials, etc Generally Minor Forest Produce lease units are allotted to LAMPS or other Co-operative Societies, formed for the benefit, welfare and uplift the Harijans, Tribals and other poor sections of the society under the provisions of the Forest Code. Departmental extraction of Minor Forest Produce is being resorted wherever economically advantageous to the department.

Development Scheme:

Social Forestry.—Social Forstry has become the premier afforestation scheme "a scheme of the people, by the poeple and for the people". Under this scheme raising of woodlets in non-traditional sites such as Tank Fore shores, River Fringes Porambokes, road margins Railway lines are undertaken. Supply of seedlings as extension and incentives, publicity and research works also are undertaken. During 1981-82, 37.79 lakhs seedlings were raised for public distribution. Planting works at a length of 2273 kms. (strips) and 27,734 ha. (com pact) has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 418.27 lakhs.

Teak :--During the year Teak and other hard wood species, like Redsanders are raised over 470 ha. at a cost of Rs. 6.79 lakhs.

Softwood:—Softwood Plantations were raised over 202 ha. at cost of Rs. 150 lakhs to meet the needs of match industry.

Wattle:—Wattle plantations were raised over 326 ha. and tended over 405 ha. at a cost of Rs. 4.26 lakhs.

Fuelwood:— Fuelwood plantations inside Reserved Forest areas were raised over 5,196 ha. at a cost of Rs. 53.80 lakhs.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood was raised over 231 ha. and tended over 489 ha. at a cost of Rs. 11.56 lakhs.

Pulpwood.—Pulpwood plantations were raised over 2,882 ha. at a cost of Rs. 56.32 lakhs. Besides Intensive Cultural Operations were done over 288 ha.

Cashew.—219 ha. were planted and 983 ha. were covered by Intensive cultural operations at a cost of Rs. 917 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.32 lakhs for cashew vegetative propagation and a sum of Rs. 0.39 lakhs for cashew clonal nursery was also incurred.

Minor Forest Produce.—An expenditure of Rs. 13.26 lakhs was incurred towards raising 1,263 ha. of plantations and for maintaining 240 ha. intensively.

Forestation of Degarded Forests.—Under this scheme, 3,223 hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 36.63 lakhs.

Communication.—A sum of Rs. 29.89 lakhs was spent for laying roads.

Buildings.—A sum of Rs. 9.49 lakhs was spent for construction of Office Building and Quarters.

Rubber.—A sum of Rs. 16.71 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of existing Rubber Plantations.

Research.—A sum of Rs. 4.10 lakhs was spent for Research Works.

Intensive Tree Planting.—51.68 lakhs seedlings were raised during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 12.22 lakhs.

Shelter Belts.—An area of 378 ha. was raised during the year at a cost of Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

Wildlife.—(i) A sum of Rs. 17.31 lakhs was spent a Nature Conservation.

The works pertaining to shifting of Vandalur Zoo was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 38.05 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 13.49 lakhs was incurred under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of Wildlife sanctuaries.

Tribal sub-plan.—Various development works including afforestation buildings were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 34.56 lakhs.

Under the scheme of forest protection a sum of Rs. 5.04 lakhs was pent for maintenance of fire lines and employment of fire watchers

Labour and Staff amenities.—A sum of Rs. 4.54 lakhs was spent for purchase of clothing and constructions of labour lines etc.

Rural Fuelwood Plantations.—An expenditure of Rs. 83.32 lakhs was incurred under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising 7,700 ha. of compact plantations, 161 kms. of linear plantations and raising 12.00 lakhs of seedlings.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—Under the Centrally sponsored programme, a sum of Rs. 11.76 lakhs was incurred for implementing schemes under Tea, Rubber, Cloves and Pulpwood Plantations over 512 ha.

Hill Area Development Programme.—385 ha. of Plantations were raised and 0.50 lakhs seedlings raised at a cost of Rs. 23.18 lakhs.

Soil Conservation.—6,919 ha. of block planting and 50 kms. of linear planting were done at a cost of Rs. 63.98 lakhs by the Vaigai and Mettur Soil Conservation Divisions.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates.—A sum of Rs. 33.96 lakhs was spent for maintaining the Rubber Plantations in two divisions for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates.

Working Plan.—A sum of Rs. 0.09 lakh was spent for works relating to Working Plans.

Forestry operations provide employment opportunities on a large scale, especially to tribals and weaker sections of the society in view of the labour intensive activities and to geographical location. The indirect benefits contributed by the forestry sector are innumerable and include soil and moisture conservation, maintaining ecological equilibrium and protection of flora and fauna.

The position of revenue and expenditure during the year was as follows—:

Serial number and year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus (+) Deficit (—)*
	Rs. in '000'.	*Rs. in* '000'	*Rs. in* '000'
(1) 1980-81	14,57,78	13,87,74	(+) 7,004
2) 1981-82 (Provisional)	16,97,25	18,73,81	(—) 17,656

Though the revenue has increased, the expenditure has also increased which is due to the developmental activities of a capital nature, in particular, under the Swedish International Development Authority Aided Social Forestry Programme.

CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona Department, a Pioneering Commercial Undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu is engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and processing of its bark for the production of Quinine salts to meet the demand in the internal as well as international markets. The department has also diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops to provide employment to the rural population and augment its revenues. Chinchona products to the value of Rs. 14,40,705.55 were sold for internal consumption within the country during the year.

Medicinal and aromatic oils valued at Rs. 17,72,426.80 were sold. Additionally a sum of Rs. 81,167.80 was also realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, pyrethrum flowers, etc. The revenue realised during the year by the sale of Silver Oak trees, etc., was Rs. 16,79,652.30.

New planting of Cinchona and other crops were completed as follows during the year:—

	HA.
1. Cinchona	134.000
2. Geranium	94.000
3. Eucalyptus Globulus ..	13.000
4. Eucalyptus Citriodora	20.000
5. Ocimum Camphora	19.000
6. Eucalyptus Grandis (firewood species)	35.500
7. Dioscorea ..	20.000
8. Java Citronella ..	25.000

In addition to this, an area of 20 ha. was taken up for vegetative propagation under Cinchona during the period.

CINCHONA HARVEST.

A total quantity of 196,168 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during the year.

PRODUCTION OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC OILS.

The following quantitites of medicinal and essential oils (crude) were produced in the plantations during the year :—

	Kgs.
1. Geranium Oil ..	1,617.636
2. Eucalyptus globulus oil	2,298.890
3. Eucalyptus citriodora oil	3,693.650
4. Java citronella oil (Cymbopogan winterianus oil) ..	2,492.495
5. Wintergreen oil	32.000
6. Patchouli leaves	150.000
7. Lemongrass oil	58.860
8. Bitter Orange oil	4.020
9. Cinnamomum zeylanicum oil	1.045

In addition to these, the following were also produced :

	Kg.
1. Solanum khasianum fruits and leaves	250.000
2. Pepper	1.200
3. Pyrethrum flowers	344.000
4. Ocimum and Cinnamomum camphora leaves	4,150.000
5. Rose Mary leaves	1,241.000
6. Vinca Rosea	290.000
7. Dioscorea tubers	34,175.00

The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils were refined and taken to stock in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.

		Kgs.
1.	Eucalyptus oil I. P. ..	2,056.300
2.	Eucalyptus oil (Cineole content above 70 per cent)	1,393.100
3.	Geranium oil	1,532.559
4.	Eucalyptus citriodora oil ..	3,304.310
5.	Citronella grass oil (Cymbopogan winterianus oil)	1,861.280
6.	Patchouli oil	3.100
7.	Wintergreen oil	30.465
8.	Lemongrass oil	44.575
9.	Camphor oil	51.830
10.	Caffeine	200.000
11.	Camphor tablets Supply of Camphor (Nos.) Tablets to Temples in Tamil Nadu.	2,00,785
12.	Cinfresh (liters)	33,500

Sales :

The total sale value realised by the sale of Departmental products was Rs. 32,94,300.15. The sale of Departmental products in Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Kodaikanal in Collaboration with the TAFCORN and Forest Department was organised. CINOMOS an antimosquito are developed by this Department was manufactured in large scale to meet the special order of National Malaria Eradication Programme, New Delhi. Orders for the manufacture of 56,000 tubes of 100 gms. each were received and the production was taken up. The Department participated in the Annual Flower Show at Udagamandalam and was awarded the 2nd prize for best stall. The plant exhibits and samples of Departmental products were sent to Flower Show, Delhi on 21st February 1982 and the Department was awarded with the first prize in the Exhibition.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.

The total quantity of Cinchona bark issued for extraction during the year was 2,79,172 kg. of which 1,392 kg. was recorded as loss in grinding. The actual quantity of bark powder extracted was 2,77,780 kg. with an input of 5,803.000 kg. of hydrated Quinine suplhate and 6,367.100 kg. of other alkaloids.

(*b*) The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock during the year :—

	Kg.
1. Quinine sulphate powder	5,508.300
2. Cinchona febrifuge powder	6,500.000
3. Quinidine sulphate powder	154.840
4. Residual alkaloids	6,851.560
5. Cinchonidine residues	1,431.200

A sum of Rs. 1,22,369.32 was realised by the sale of Cardamom, collection of Cattle Grazing fee, rent, etc., in the plantations during the year.

FISHERIES.

During 1981-82, there was all round progress in the implementation of all departmental schemes. Special mention should be made on prawn forming fish seed production by the department, establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in seven districts in the State covering 866 ha. of fresh water area, and marketing and deep sea trawling undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

Inshore Fishing Station :—

The inshore fishing stations of this department at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Cape Comerin continued to survey the inshore areas and also conducted fishing operations. The boats of these stations were also utilised for petrolling and rescue operations.

Boat due collection during 1981-82.

			RS.
(*a*) Collection :	Principal		10,56,514.37
	Interest ..		9,62,668.90
		Total	20,19,183.27

(*b*) Balance at the end of the year :

Principal	291,95,932.92
Interest ..	29,01,167.09

Nylong dues collection during 1981-82

(*a*) Collection	Principal		5,182.00
	Interest		1,801.91
		Total ..	6,983.91

(*b*) Balance at the end of the year :

	Rs.
Principal	6,58,708.74
Penal Interest ..	5,98,451 23

Fishing Harbour, Tuticorin :—

The Tuticorin Fishing Harbour was taken over from Public Works Department on 31st December 1976. The Tuticorin Harbour is capable of accommodating 400 mechanised boats and 50 medium sized trawler with not more than 8' draft. The revenue realised during this year is given below :—

	RS.
Berthing charges	38,419.50
Water charges	16,050.42
Electric charges	3,380.38

Scheme for Production and Distribution of Fish Seeds :—

The aim of this scheme is to the augment the avilability of fish seeds which is the main input for fresh water aquaculture practices. These seeds were collected from natural sources and were also producted by induced breeding methods.

Fish seed Production in Tamil Nadu during 1981-82 :—

Collection of fish seeds from natural sources.		*Production of Hatchlings from Induced Carp Spawning Centres.*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target*	*Achievement.*
(IN LAKHS)		(IN LAKHS)	
360	186.74	2,315	10,60.00

Licensing and Conservation :

During the year 1981-82, 8,324 licenses were issued for fishing in inland waters and a sum of Rs. 1,49,489 was realised as revenue towards the license fee.

Rural Fisheries Demonstration Tanks:

During the year 1981-82 a total quantity of 1,86,310.25 kgs. of fish valued Rs. 4,49,314.00 were caught from the Rural Fisheries Demonstration tanks and sold to the Public at reasonable prices.

The particulars of fish caught and revenue realised in Rural Fishery Demonstration tanks are given below :

District.	*Fish caught*	*Amount realised.*
Pudukottai	3,053.575	3,643.20
Madurai ..	1,08,605.750	2,32,734.55
Ramanathapuram	2,951.800	4,185.55
Thanjavur	10,281.800	27,692.90
Tirunelveli	1,882.120	4,120.55
Cuddalore	42,460.000	57,982.00
Chengalpattu	17,175.625	31,955.05

Fisher Pharmers Development Agency:

In order to make the individual small fishermen interested in Inland Fishery Development and to popularise improved technique of fish culture, Fish Farmers Development Agencies were established. The main features of these Agencies are leasing of tanks on long term basis granting liberal loans by Commercial Banks for renovation of tanks, supply of quality seeds and fertilizer, transferring of latest technologies available to the field through extension practices and guidances ; training of fish farmers and marketing.

Socio Economic Measures :

The department continued to implement the following schemes to help the Fishermen and their families who are in distress.

The details of relief measures given during the year 1981-82 are furnished below :—

1. Exgratia grant	Rs. 1,80,000

Fishermens Welfare and Distress Relief Funds :

During the year 1966 a fund called fishermen distress Relief fund was created with a Government contribution of Rs. 25,000.

During 1978 a fund called fishermen welfare and distress Relief Fund has been created in the place of Fishermen distress Relief Fund not only for attending distress Relief but also for undertaking Welfare measures such as award of scholarship for orphans and other students belonging to the families of fishermen and for the organisation of evening classes for fishermen. The Government also decided to give a recurring annual contribution, of Rs. 4 lakhs 50 per cent from Government funds and the other 50 per cent from the Ministers Public Relief Fund. The transaction in 1981-82 were as follows :—

	RS.
Opening balance	3,53,245.08
Collections	8,03,252.00
Withdrawals ..	10,01,497.08

Fishermen Co-operative Societies :

Number of Societies —There are 515 fishermen co-operative societies in the state as detailed below :—

Inland	187
Marine	289
Half-a-million job programme	5
Marketing societies	14
Co-operative Fish marketing Union	8
Fisherwomen Co-operatives ..	3
Fishermen Co-operative Federation	9
Total ..	515

Total number of members	36,141
Paid up share capital	34.71 lakhs.

NCDC Schemes :

During 1981–82 the fishermen co-operatives have been paid financial assistance under NCDC schemes to the extent of Rs. 25.57 lakhs.

IRDP Scheme :

The Fisheries Co-operative Prawn Production and Marketing Society at Adhirampattinam was assisted with a sum of Rs. 2.32 lakhs under the IRDP. being the 50 per cent of the outlay expected to be spent by the society for certain essential basic infrastructural facilities to be developed for the 50 ha prawn farm.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

The Tree Planting Day was celebrated by the Forest Department during March 1982, in various places in a fitting manner. Useful seedlings were supplied to the public institutions and other Government departments. During the celebration a wide publicity was given stressing the need and importance of tree planting.

A symbolic and commamoration planting has been arranged at Raj Bhavan, Madras, on 22nd March 1982, in which His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated. Supply of seedlings was made to .ducational institutions free of cost during March 1982.

During the year 59,343 hectares of the plantations were raised under various afforestation and development programmes and under Social Forestry Schemes. A massive Social Forestry Project for raising 1.75 lakh hectare of plantation over tank beds, poramboke lands, river canal banks, railway lines, road avenues and for supplying about 5 crore seedlings to public over the project period of 5 years was launched during the year. The Honorable Prime Minister of Sweden favourably inaugurated the project by planting saplings on 13th February 1982, in a Panchayat 'and in Gridalpuram village of Chengalpattu district.

During the year 65.29 lakh seedlings have been supplied to public for planting in their own lands. A programme called "Tree Cultivation Incentive Programme" under SIDA Aided Social Forestry Scheme has been introduced during this year and this programme envisages supply of seedlings up to 500 numbers free of cost to villagers for planting in their own lands and their requirements beyond 500 seedlings are supplied at cost price. Incentives have also been proposed to be given to poor farmers up to Rs. 77.50 at the end of first and second years, based on the number of surviving plants.

CHAPTER VIII

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

With a view to streamline the functioning of the State Planning Commission and strengthen it to function as an effective agency for the formulation of the Five-Year Plan and Annual Plans, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to reconstitute the State Planning Commission with effect from 1st November 1980. The composition of the reconstituted State Planning Commission is as follows :—

Chairman—Honourable Chief Minister.
Vice-Chairman—Whole—time-non-official.
Full time Members—Two.
Part-time Members—Twelve.

The terms of reference for the newly constituted State Planning Commission are as follows :—

1. The State Planning Commission will have as its main objective drawing up plans for the rapid development economic and social of Tamil Nadu. It will draw up the Annual and Five Year Plans and will work in Collaboration with the newly constituted Planning and Development Department ;

2. For this purpose, the State Planning Commission will make a detailed assessment of the material, financial and human resources available in the State, including technical personnel and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the State's requirements ; indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which should be established for the successful execution of the plan ;

3. For drawing up the Annual and Five Year Plans the State Planning Commission will be continuously engaged in the collection of data and assessment of the needs and prepare schemes and projects which will be incorporated in the Plans. The Planning and Development Department of the Government will review plan implementation every

quarter, based on the information provided by the Heads of Departments and furnish the results of its review to the Planning Commission. Any special problems in plan implementation would be brought to the notice of the Commission for suggesting suitable solutions. The Commission would also undertake special studies to determine the effectiveness of implementation of plan schemes ;

4. It should be the aim of the State Planning Commission to work out ways and means of achieving the objectives of rapid development by utilisation of available resource. It should, therefore, make a detailed study of the under-utilisation of natural, human, capital, man-power and monetary resources in various sectors of economy ;

5. The State Planning Commission would also undertake special studies which would be of help in formulation of the development plans ;

6. It will utilise the best available talent in the country either by directly engaging experts or on a consultant basis ; and

7. The Commission would be concerned with determining the criteria for setting priorities in respect of various programmes and their funding.

The Government had created a termporary post of full Time Chairman in the State Planning Commission in the grade of Chief Secretary to Government and Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., was appointed as Chairman of the State Planning Commission. The State Planning Commission till the year ending 1981-82 had conducted regular monthly meetings discussing major and important issues broughtforth by the Members and by the Divisions in the State Planning Commission.

The State Planning Commission has also under-taken/prepared the following Studies. The synopsis of the Studies/notes are stated below:—

1. The State Planning Commission has taken up the work of finalisation of 6th Five-Year Plan for Tamil Nadu for 1980-85 and the document is now under print in the Government Press.

2. The State Planning Commission has undertaken the formulation of Draft Annual Plan for the State for 1982-83 for the first time. The Draft Annual Plan has been prepared in 2 Volumes ;

3. Government have recently entrusted to the State Planning Commission the work of Monitoring and Reveiw of Plan Schemes implemented by development departments and this has been taken up by the State Planning Commission from 19th March 1982 onwards.

4. A report on Employment and Man-Power situation in Tamil Nadu with particular reference to Sixth Five-Year Plan has also been prepared as required by the Government and forwarded.

5. As per the Government instructions a working group under the Chairmanship of Thiru V. Karthikeyan I.A.S., Chairman, State Planning Commission was formed to examine Dr. Malcolm Adhiseshiah's Report for establishing " a Science Foundation of Tamil Nadu '. The Working group had examined the Committee's Reports and recommended to Government for establishment of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

6. The Government have referred to the State Planning Commission the decentralised District Planning on the Gujarat Pattern and this was considered by the Commission and forwarded to the Government with their recommendations.

7. The study on " Commodity Survey " is a continuous exercise from the previous year. The State Planning Commission has analysed the copy of the report of Study of the Commodity movements in Kerala State.

8. The report entitled " Guidelines for Growth " sent by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has been perused and the comments of the Commission were forwarded to the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

9. The State Planning Commission has prepared a summary of the report of the " High Power Steering Group " set up by the Government of Maharashtra for Slums and dilapidated houses in Bombay.

10. A meeting on Scheme for basic sanitary facilities for Rural areas has been convened in the State Planning Commission and a brief report outlining the scheme with the type-design, the total cost and

phasing, location of the village, construction and maintenance agency, financing and evaluation etc., was prepared and forwarded to the Government.

11. The State Planning Commission has convened a meeting on environmental resources—ecology, water and air pollution and a report outlining the need for the environmental protection and the creation of independent environmental protection agency directly under the control of the Government was prepared and forwarded for necessary action.

12. The " Functions of State Land Use Board " has been transferred to the State Planning Commission and a sub-committee has been formed and the report prepared by the sub-committee has been discussed during the meeting of the Commission with particular reference to districtwise land use pattern for the drought year as well as the normal year, districtwise grouping pattern, normal drought-year etc. ;

13. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore has forwarded the following study papers for the State Planning Commmission :—

(i) Demand for water in Tamil Nadu 2000 A.D. future focus on policy issues ;

(ii) Operational Research project for black-soil areas at Kovilpatty and Palladam for laying broad based ridges and furows in order to conserve moisture and increase the production.

(iii) Raising pasture for the flock of 50 sheeps ; and

(iv) The project for the utislisation of waste follow lands in Ramanathapuram district.

The State Planning Commission has taken up the above reports for discussion during its regular Commission meetings.

14. The State Planning Commission has prepared two papers on " Agricultural Productivity " and on " New sources of Vegetable Oils Identification and Popularisation " and the latter was discussed during its regular Commission meetings.

15. A study on " alternative sources of energy such as Biogas, Solar energy, wind energy, micro hydel project, etc., has been taken up for discussion to assess the exploitation of new and renewable resources.

16. The proposal sent by Messrs. Sundaresan Universal Develop ment Consultants regarding 600 MW Power Plant and 24 mgd. desalination water plant for Tamil Nadu based on Lignite was examined and a note prepared.

17. A study of "Under utilisation of capital capacity in Tamil Nadu" was undertaken.

18. The State Planning Commission has also discussed the incentive schemes for Industries of Tamil Nadu viz-a-viz, package of scheme announced by the Government of Maharashtra.

19. A study on "Finance of State Electricity Boards" was undertaken and the report prepared.

20. The list of Special Schemes executed in various Districts with short notes and other details for reviewing the Plan Schemes by the Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission with the District Officials during his tours have been prepared then and there.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

The activities of the department include Evaluation, Project Formulation, Tax Research, *Ad hoc* studies, preparation of two annual publications "Tamil Nadu—an Economic Appraisal" and "Economic and Functional Classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget" and review of Corporate Finance.

EVALUATION STUDIES.

The following studies were completed and report sent to Evaluation Committee :—

1. Cotton Package Scheme.
2. Farmer's Service Societies ;
3. Mini Health Centre ;
4. Fish Seed Production and Induced Carp Spawning ;
5. Self Sufficiency Scheme (I Phase) ;
6. Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Thanjavur.

AD HOC STUDIES.

The Report on Tannery Workers was completed. The following studies were allotted to this department during the year :—

1. Exemption from payment of vend fee on the rectified spirit issued to Alcohol based Chemical Industries.

2. Study on qualitative results in the schemes of updating registery, Revenue follow up work and Intensive sub-division scheme, etc. ;

3. Study on financial aspects of certain Departments of the University of Madras ;

4. Norms for Higher Secondary Education ;

5. Regulating the Co-operative Marketing Societies.

All these studies were in different stages of progress.

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

Two special studies viz., Feasibility of setting up of Green grass Dehydration and Pelletisation Plant and a Tribal Co-operative for Kani Tribes in Kanyakumari district were prepared. Preparation of a Five-Year Plan (1980—85) for the Western Ghats Development Programme and Annual Plan (1981-82) background notes for the various committees connected with Western Ghats Development Programme were the important items of works attended to by the Cell. Two approach papers for Forestry and Soil Conservation in the Western Ghats area were also prepared. The Cell had assisted the TCPO and the Programme Evaluation Organisation in the collection of data.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Preparation of Annual Plan for 1981-82 and evaluation of Hill Area Development Programme were completed.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH.

Work relating to the Economic-*cum*-Funcional Classification of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetory Transactions 1981 was completed.

The Publication "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal 1980" was prepared and sent to Government Press for printing.

A preparation of profile on "Economic Trends" pertaining to North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts for inclusion in the District Gazetteer was taken up. A position paper on the Employment content of the States Sixth Five Year-Plan was prepared.

A note on comments on the Methodology for compiling different price indices and the questionnaire evolved by the Department of Statistics for the conduct of "Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1981" was prepared.

Finance.

The financial aspect of this department covers only the expenditure side and there is no receipt. The details of expenditure under Non-Plan and Plan Schemes for the year 1981–82 are given below :—

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
1. Non-Plan Head	900
2. Plan Head	97
3. Base Line Survey and Evaluation at Madurai (Plan Head)	296
Total	1,293

Base Line Survey and Evaluation Office, Madurai.

The field unit set up at Madurai for undertaking Base Line Survey and Evaluation of the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme headed by a Deputy Director with a complementory staff of 3 'B' Group

Officers, 13 'C' and 5 'D' Group staff had attended to the following items of work :—

1. Draft report on the Base Line Survey for Pilot Block in Kottampatti was prepared;

2. A comprehensive Base Line Survey report, combining the surveys undertaken by this department in the Pilot Block and that of the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust in control block and also on the Dietary Survey conducted in Pilot and Control Blocks by the Gandhigram Institute was under preparation;

3. First Technical Advisory Committee Meeting was organised on 22nd June 1981:

4. Field study for Repeat Base Line Survey in Control Block had since been completed. Report writing was progressing ;

5. Schedules for field study on Impact Evaluation were being prepared ;

6. Special Study on Weight Gain *Vs.*Weight Grade Method was prepared ;

7. Base Line Survey in extended Blocks was progressing.

8. Special Study on CNW's training arranged with Avinasilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (Central Act VI of 1886)

Registration of Births and Deaths under this Act is optional. This Act applies only to a small portion of the population, namely, those whom the Indian Succession Act applies and to those who profess the Christian Religion. All Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, District Registrars and Sub-Registraes of Assurances and Marriage Registrars appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 are appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. No births or deaths were registered under the Act during the year. Similarly in the previous year also no births or deaths were registered.

Particulars of Entries of Births, and Deaths of aliens under differents Acts :

	Births.		*Deaths.*	
Name of enactment.	1980-81.	1981-82.	1980-81.	1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919.	25	17	2	9
Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920.	12	1	2	2
Contonment Code		2		2
The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (Act 18 of 1969).		1		
	37	21	4	13

Marriages :

The Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.

Categories of persons who can solemnize marriages under this Act are :

(a) Marriage Registrars under Section 7

(b) Licensee under Sections 6 and 9

(c) Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

(d) Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

17, 300 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year. Of these 75 relating to aliens and 17,225 to Indian Christians as against 16,560 marriages received in the previous year of which 60 related to aliens and 16,500 to Indian Christians.

The Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936 :

No marriage was registered during the year as well as in the previous year.

Searches and Copies :—94 searches was conducted relating to grant of copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year as against 90 searches in the previous year. Of this 14 received from persons living abroad during the year, as against 15 in the previous year. 99 Certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year of which 6 were sent to persons living abroad, as against 124 certified copies during the previous year of which 11 were sent to persons living abroad.

Financial Results :

The Receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages administered (including the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage Act) during the year amounts to Rs. 96,436.50 as against Rs. 66,302,55 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year is Rs. 57,706.29 as against Rs. 51,428.65 in the previous year.

"CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES".

The number of Acute Gastro Enteritis and Cholera cases recorded in the State during the year are furnished below :—

	Attacks.	*Deaths.*
Acute Gastro Enteritis	14,795	590
Cholera ..	1,773	28

Madas City alone has registered 1864 attacks and 9 deaths due to Acute Enteritis and 1168 attacks and 17 deaths due to Cholera. Besides Madras City, Chengalpattu (North) (adjoining Madras City) North Arcot and Salem districts have accounted for large number of Cholera cases. Sporadic cases were reported from other districts. Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts were completed free from Cholera.

Details regarding Cholera cases recorded in the State are furnished below :—

District.	*Attacks.*	*Deaths.*	*Percentage to the State Total.*	
			Attacks.	*Deaths.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Madras City	1,168	17	65·9	60·7
2. Chengalpattu (North).	183	2	10·3	7·1
3 North Arcot	114	2	6·4	7·1
4. Salem	124	1	7·0	3·5
5. Other Districts	184	6	10·4	21·6

There are seven Mobile Epidemic Units and three Epidemic Control Units covering all the districts in the State except the Nilgiris. The services of these Units are utilised for transporting the staff, disinfectants and drugs to the infected areas to enable the staff to carry out preventive measures for the control of comunicable diseases especially by administering Anti-cholera inoculations, transportation of cases to the nearby treatments

centres, chlorinating water sources, disinfecting infected houses. The Cholera Control Programme at North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Periyar districts and the Cholera Combat Teams at North Arcot, South Arcot,Thanjavur and Coimbatore are conducting regular surveillance and preventive and control measures besides giving training to medical and pra medical personnel at the Block level in the technique of controlling and treating the disease. One Mobile Medical Unit with a Health Officer 2 Nurses, 2 Nursing Orderlies and one Health Inspector with an ambulance van is functioning at Tiruchi rappalli to give on the spot treatment to the Cholera cases. Two Epidemiological Units One at the Madras Medical College, Madras and the other at the Directorate of PublicHealth and Preventive Medicine conduct epidemiological aspects of the epidemic diseases with special reference to gastro intestinal infection and give practical training in epidemiology to the students of Madras Medical College.

During the year, number of fairs and festivals were conducted in Tamil Nadu for which special and adequate sanitary arangements were made under the supervision of Public Health Personal. All the fairs and festvals passed off without any epidemic or any untoward events.

MEDICAL WING AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The State has been divided into fifteen Districts (except the Madras District) which are the same, as the Revenue District for the implementation of the Medical and Family Welfare Programme with certain modi, fications in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in respect of Chengalpattu District. The District Medical Officer is in-charge of the Medical Services in the District and District Family Welfare and Child Health Officer is in-charge of Family Welfare Programme and Maternity and Child Health Welfare Programme. The employees State Insurance Hospitals are headed by Superintendents in the Grade of Civil Surgeons. The ESI Dispensaries in the mofussil are under the direct administrative control of Regional Administrative Medical Officers. Improvements to District Taluk, Non-Taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries constitute on important development of plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities, specialised services such as Gynaecology

and Obstetrics, Opthalmology, E.N.T., Venereology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental Psychiatric Clinics, Ambulance Services, Pathological Laboratory Services, Specialised field of Leprosy Tuberculosis and a host of other improvements.

LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME:

Leprosy Control Programme in TamilNadu is working in the pattern of National Leprosy Control Programme based on mass chemotheraphy supplemented with case detection, case holding and health education. In the Leprosy Control Programme, treatment is being given to all the Leprosy Patients detected by way of survey, mass survey, school survey suspectable contacts living with patients by periodical examination. For this purpose, a decentralised pattern of treatment is adopted by which a mobile team assisting of Medical Personnel and other auxiliary para medical staff carriying necessary medicines, halt at the Road-side places as nearer to the village as possible for the convenience of all the Leprosy patients. The prevalence has been reduced from 20.1/1,000 in 1971 to 14.3/1,000 in 1981 and incidence has been reduced from 3.1/1,000 in 1971 to 1.7/1,000 in 1981.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Population examined in 1981	105.3 lakhs
Cases detected by survey	25,475
New cases detection rate	2.4/1,000
Total estimated active known case	7.8 lakhs
Total recorded living active known case ..	6.3 ,,
Registered for treatment	5.6 ,,
Number of cases released from control as cured	1.01 ,,
School Children examined ..	25.3 ,,
Cases detected among school children	28,296
Prevalance of Leprosy	14.3/1,000
Incidence ..	1.4/1,000
Inactive cases under maintenence dosage	98,777

Rehabilitation Homes:—Government of TamilNadu have established ten Rehabilitation Homes. This is the only state in India where such large scale operation to prevent begging by Leprosy afflicted persons is made. The expenditure for 1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs) 53.60 and for 1981-82 estimated as Rs. 61.67 lakhs.

Tuberculosis Control Programme: The Tuberculosis Control Programme is in force in TamilNadu from the year 1963: Under this programme District Tuberculosis Centres have been established, one each, in all the districts in Tamil Nadu. Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities for T.B. patients have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Government Dispensary and Primary Health Centres in Tamil Nadu under the T.B. Control Programme. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme forms part of District T.B. Programme, the functional unit of the T,B. Control Programme. At present the 23 B.C.G. Teams in TamilNadu carry out house-to-house B.C.G. Vaccination. Shortly, the teams will be deployed in the Primary Health Centres for training the health workers who will in future administer B.C.G. Vaccination, also under the expanded programme of Immunisation. The B.C.G. Surveilance Team at Headquarters (Madras) visits the field, periodically, to supervise the working of B.C.G. Teams.

The following were the achievements under the T.B. control Programme n Tamil Nadu during the year.—

1.	Number of X-Ray (Chest) examinations done ..	2,49,297
2.	Number of sputum examinations done ..	1,62,038
3.	(a) Number of Pulmonary T.B. Patients diagnised and put on treatment.	70, 794
	(b) Among them number of sputum positive (Infectious) cases.	15,018
4.	Number of persons given B.G.G. Vaccination	13,38,230

E.S.I. Scheme :— The E. S. I. Scheme is administered by an autonomous body called the E. S. I. Corporation set up under the administrative control of the Union Minstry of Labour and Employment. The resources for the scheme

are derived by way of contrtbutions from the employers and employees at the rates fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation. It is the statutory responsibility of the State Government to provide medical care to the employees and their families covered under E.S.I. The Scheme is applied to factories using power and employing 20 persons or more. The scheme has also been extended to power using factories employing 10-19 workers and non-power using factories employing 20 and more workers. Under new sectors of establishments, employees wokring 20 and more persons in hotels, restaurant and cinema theatres, shops, newspaper establishments as defined in section 2 (*d*) of the Working Journalists (Conditions of of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (Central Act 45 of 1955 have been brought under E.S.I. Scheme. The benefits under the E.S.I. Act apply to insured persons whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Achievements during the year 1981-82.—The following E.S.I. dispensaries were opened and they started functioning with effect from 3rd May 1981.—

1. Sivakasi Suburbs,
2. Kumarapalayam and
3. Tiruverambur.

The Government also issued orders for the extension of E.S.I. Scheme to the following areas :—

Salem Suburbs,

Arumuganeri and

Kanniyakumari Suburbs.

The E.S.I. dispensary, Korattur started functioning with effect from 1st March 1982.

Increase of Beds.—During the year, the bed strength of all the District Headquarters Hospitals has been increased by 15. The bed strength of the Taluk Headquarters Hospital has been increased by 50 thus bringing the total to 6,083. The bed-strength of the non-Taluk Hospitals has been increased by 85, thus bringing the total to 2,199 (as per the planning and development activities of this department).

Opening of New Dispensaries—

Five new dispensaries have been opened during the year—

Special Department—

During the year, under the control of this Department, Dental Clinics have been increased by 3 bringing the total of Dental Clinics to 96.

Opthalmic Clinics have been provided to 3 more hospitals bringing the total to 25.

The number of Paediatric Clinics has been increased by 3 bringing the total to 28.

S.T.D. Clinics have been increased by 3 bringing the total to 30.

FAMILY WELFARE.

In Tamil Nadu, the Family Welfare Programme was taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu towards the end of the first year plan i.e. in 1956. The Family Welfare Programme was implemented vigorously as a wholly Voluntary Programme and there was no coersion or compulsion at any time at any level.

Sterilisation Programme—

Government of India had fixed a target of 1,82,200 sterilisations, 47,800 I.U.D., 1,58,300 Conventional Contraceptives users and 31,900 O.P. users for the year 1981-82. The achievement of sterilisations made in the year is given below:—

Sterilisations target.	*Achievement.*	*Per centage of achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1,82,200	1,88,828	103.6

(Vasectomies 14,126 + 174,702 Tubectomy).

Compensation money was paid to the sterilised mothers and fathers during the year as detailed below :—

	RS.
Vasectomy	155
Tubectomy	185

I.U.D. Programme.—Among the various Intra Uterine Devices, Cu.T. and Lippe's loop were familiar and they were accepted by the mothers' The achievement made under this programme during the year is furnished below :—

Target.	*Achievement.*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
47,800	32,991	69.0

Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives.—

The conventional contraceptives consist of Nirodh, Jelly/Cream foam tablets and Diaphram. In Tamil Nadu Nirodh is popular and other contraceptives are not in supply from Government of India. The achievement made under this programme is given below :—

Target.	*Achievement*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
1,58,300	58,554	37.0

Oral Pill Programme.—The Harmoral Pills are being distributed at all Primary Health Centres (382) and all Urban Family Welfare Centres (244) and all approved surgeries (204) for conception control. The achievement made under this programme in the year is given below :—

Target.	*Achievement.*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
31,900	4,045	12.7

M.T.P. Programme.—The M.T.P. Programme Act was passed in 1971 and the M.T.P. Programme had been launched all over India in 1972. Medical Termination of Pregnancy is primarily a health measure providing safe and reliable method of abortion through well qualified

and trained Doctors in approved and well equipped hospitals. There are 194 M.T.P. Centres rendering M.T.P. services in Tamil Nadu at the end of the year 1981-82 in which 160 are Government Institutions and 34 are non-Government. In the year 1981-82, 42,364 M.T.Ps. were done out of which 34,600 women had undergone sterilisation operation after M.T.P.

Maternal and Child Health Programmes 1981-82.

D.P.T.—This programme is to provide Immunisation against Diptheria, Tetanus and Wooping cough with primary and booster doses for the children below 2 years of age.

	Target.	*Achievement.*	*Per centage of Achievement.*
D.P.T.—			
Primary	10,00,000	7,27,041	72.7
Booster	2,50,000	1,51,340	60.5

Vitamin 'A' Solution.—

The children (1—5 years) are provided with prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.—

Target.	*Achievement.*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
20,00,000	18,83,236	94.2

MENTAL HEALTH

This INSTITUTE is the only Institute catering to the needs of entire Tamil Nadu. This Institute has been serving in an exemplary manner for the past 110 years. The mentally ill patients are cured of their mental illness and they are also accepted as the normal citizens in the society due to the treatment given here.

There are two Sections in this Institute. (i) In-patients and (ii) Out-patients. There are facilities to treat 1,800 patients as in-patients During the year 2,898 new patients have been registered in out-patient department rendered treatment. In the Institute 1,474 persons have been admitted and they are given the best treatment. At present, the patient

is admitted for 3 to 6 weeks and when the patient has improved, he is discharged and treatment continued at the Out-patient Department This method of discharges after 6 weeks have enabled a quick turn ove of the patients which resulted in increasing the admissions. During the year, 1;859 patients have been discharged after recovery. The Out-patient Department functions on all days and treatment available for the 24 hours. 69,322 patients were treated here during 1981-82 and there are separate Sections for treating Children, Lpilopsy, Geriatrics, Adolescen.

Mental Health Education:

During the last year, 7 students in D.P.M. and 3 students in M.D. have come out successfully. Many research works are undertaken under Tamil Nadu Medical Research Schemes. The studies regarding parents attitude towards the children are done here. Our Psychiatrists have exchanged their views under the auspices of Indian Medical Association and World Federation of other Psychiatry's during the conference at Madras.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Director of Medical Education is the head of the Department and he is assisted at the State Headquarters by a team of Officers. Medical Institutions under the control of the Directorate of Medical Educations—

1. Eight Medical Colleges
2. One Dental College.
3. 20 Teaching Hospitals.
4. Peripheral Hospitals at K. K. Nagar, Arignar Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet.
5. Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K. K. Nagar, Madras.
6. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (Public Health Laboratory).
7. Institute of T. B. and Chest Diseases, Chetput, Madras.

BUDGET

Revenue Expenditure.

The Budget Estimate for 1981-82 was Rs. 31·83 crores and the Actual expenditure incurred during 1981-82 was Rs. 35·12 crores.

Out of Rs. 35·12 crores Rs. 2·11 crores come under plan expenditure.

Bed strength.—The sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals under the control of this Directorate during 1980-81 was 14,689. With the increase of beds sanctioned during 1981-82, the bed strength has risen to 14,889. On the average 16,795 In-patients were treated daily in the various teaching hospitals and on the average 48,590 out patients were treated for the period from April 1981 to September 1981.

Courses of study—Under-graduate course :

The following under-graduate medical and Dental courses are conducted in the Medical Colleges and Madras Dental College, Madras.

1. M.B.B.S.
2. B.Pharmacy.
3. B.D.S.

M.B.B.S. Course is conducted in the following eight medical colleges. This year the total intake of candidates is 1,052.

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
6. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
8. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

B.D.S. course is conducted in the Madras Dental College, Madras with an intake of 45 candidates. B. Pharmacy course is conducted in Madras Medical College, Madras and Madurai Medical College, Madurai with total intake of 56 candidates.

Post-graduate courses :

The following post- graduate diploma and degree courses were conducted in all the Medical Colleges except Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

P. G. Diploma courses :

1. B.G.O.
2. D.C.H.
3. D.M.R.D.
4. D.M.R.T.
5. D.L.O.
6. D. Ortho.
7. D.O.
8. D.V.
9. D.C.P.
10. D.T.C.D.
11. D.D.
12. D.P.M.
13. D. Phys. Med.
14. D.P.H.
15. L.P.H.
16. D.A.

Total number of seats—447.

P. G. Degree and Higher Speciality courses :

1. M.D. General Medicine.
2. M.D. Pathology.
3. M.D. Microbiology.
4. M.D. Physiology.
5. M.D. Obstetrics & Gynaecology.
6. M.D. (S.P.M.)
7. M.D. Pharmacology.
8. M.D. Forensic Medcine.
9. M.D. Paediatric Medicine.
10. M.D. Psychiatric.
11. M.D. Anaesthesiology.
12. M. D. Radio Diagnosis.

13. M.D. Radiotherapy.
14. M.D. Venereology.
15. M. D. Dermatology.
16. M.D. T.B. and Chest Diseases.
17. M.D. Biochemistry.
18. M. S. General Surgery.
19. M. S. Anatomy.
20. M. S. Ophthalmology.
21. M. S. E.N.T.
22. M. S. Ortho.
23. M.D.S. (Periodentia, Oral Surgery, Operative Surgery, Orthodontia Prosthetic, Dentistry and Oral Pathology).

Total number of seats—399.

M.Ch. Paediatric Surgery.
M.Ch. Plastic Surgery.
M.Ch. Neuro Surgery.
M.Ch. Genito Urinary Surgery.
M.Ch. Thorocic Surgery.
D.M. Cardiology,
D.M. Nephrology.
D.M. Neurology.
D.M. Gastro entrology.
M. Pharmacy.
P.h.d.

Total number of seats—51.

Para-Medical courses :

Para-Medical course, viz., D. Pharma, C.R.A. D.R.A., Laboratory Technician, Grade II, Sanitary Inspector, Optician, Laboratory Technology, Orthoptist, Ophthalmic assitant and Prosthetic and Ortho Technician courses were conducted in the medical Colleges at Madrsa, Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu.

Training of Nurses and Physiotherapists :

690 students were admitted for Nurses training and 18 for Physiotherapist training during 1981–82.

Training of Auxiliary Nurses Midwive/Health workers (Female) :

630 students were admitted for Health Workers training during 1981–82 in the nine centres.

Personnel strength—Hospitals :

The staff strength of the Hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education during 1981–82 was 14,400 . Out of this, Medical Officers constituted 802 and nurses 3102.

Personnel strength —Colleges :

The total number of personnel in the colleges was 4,366. Out of this, 1,744 were Medical Officers and 788 constituted Para-Medical staff.

Small pox/Anti-rabies Vaccine :

The estimate value of supplies made and services rendered during 1981-82 are furnished below :

Serial number and particulars.	*Total supply.*	*Total value.* RS.	*Total.* RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Bacterial and Chemical examination	20, 932 Nos.	1,92,652	1,92,652.00
2. Bacterial vaccine Supplies	4,67,740 ml. and 158 tubes.	1,36,158	1,36,158·00
3. Culture and Antigen	488 Nos.	3,755	3,755.00
4. Small pox vaccine Anti-Rabies Vaccine.	1,19,358 ml. 3,92,798 ml.	2,38,716 2,74,958	5,13,674.00
5. Sera :			
1. A.T.S. (Prophylactic) ..	28,170 doses.	1,26,765	
2. A.T.S. (Curative)	24455 × 10000	7,33,650	
3. Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP)	17,26,360 doses.	8,63,180	20,33,975·00
4. Anti Diphtheria Serum ...	3,204 vials.	67,284	
5. Anti Snake Venum	8, 682 vials.	2,43,096	
Prophylactic Vaccine :			
1. Cholera	54,74,521 c.c.	10,94,904	12,97,086·00
2. T.A.	6,73,940 c.c.	2,02,182	

Serial number and particulars.	Total supply.	Total value.	Total.
		RS.	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. *Blood Bank (Plasma and Group Sera)*—			
1. Group Sera	72,785 amps. of 1 c.c.	2,18,355	
2. Freeze Dried Plasma	24 × 250 c.c.	3,600	2,46,180·00
3. Wet Plasma	323 × 250 c.c.	24,225	
7. *Sterile Solution* :—			
1. Ampoules	12,704 lakhs.	24,26,000	24,26,000.00
2. Bottles	1·50 lakhs.		
			68,49,480·00

Eye Camp :

For providing surgery for cataract, five mobile Ophthalmic Units were established during 1972 attached to the following hospitals :—

1. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit I—attached to Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

2. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit II—attached to Ophthalmic Hospitals, Madras.

3. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit II—Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.

4. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit—Attached to Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

5. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit—attached to Coimbatore Medical College, Hospital, Coimbatore.

The State Government is incurring a sum of Rs. 94 for each cataract operated patient. The patients are examined and supplied with permanent glasses free of cost.

The Eye Camp which was functioning under the control of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras was transferred under the control of Director of Medical Education, Madras with effect from 20th November 1981. 83 Eye camps were held during the year and 21,471 cataract operations have been performed. Central Unit has conducted 693 operations upto 31st March 1982.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Estimated value of supplies made and services rendered during 1981–82.

Serial number and particulars. (1)	*Total supply.* (2)	*Total value.* (3) RS.	*Total.* (4) RS.
1 Bacterial and Chemical Examination.	20,932 Nos.	1,92,652	1,92,652·00
2 Bacterial Vaccine Supplies	4,67,740 ml. and 158 tubes.	1,36,158	1,36,158·00
3 Culture and Antigen	488 Nos.	3,755	3,755·00
4 Small Pox Vaccine	1,19,358 ml.	2,38,716	5,13,674·00
Anti Rabies Vaccine	3,92,798 ml.	2,74,958	
5 *Sera* :			
1. A.T.S. (Prophylactic)	28,170 doses.	1,26,765	20,33,975·00
2. A.T.S. (Curative)	24455 × 10000 I.U.	7,33,650	
3. Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP)	17,26,360 doses.	8,63,180	
4. Anti Diphtheria Serum	3,204 vials.	67,284	
5. Anti Snake Venom	8,682 vials.	2,43,096	
Prophylactic Vaccine :			
1. Cholera	54,74,521 c.c.	10,94,904	12,97,086·00
2. T·A.	6,73,940 c.c.	2,02,182	
6 *Blood Bank* (*Plasma and Group Sera*):			
1. Group Sera	72,785 amps of 1/2 c.c.	2,18,355	2,46,180·00
2. Freeze Dried Plasma	24 × 250 c.c.	3,600	
3. Wet Plasma	323 × 250 c.c.	24,225	
7 *Sterile Solution* :			
1 Ampoules	12,704 lakhs.	24,26,000	24,26,000·00
2. Bottles	1·50 lakhs		
			68,49,480·00

Central Blood Bank :

Central Blood Bank of this Institute is the only Centre in the Tamil Nadu where blood plasma and blood grouping Sera are being manufactured. The products manufactured are supplied to the Tamil Nadu State Hospitals, Private Institutions and also to other States at times. Rh. Test and other tests concerned with blood grouping Sera are being carried out in the bloodbank laboratory. Central Blood Bank supplies essential equipments to all the blood banks attached to Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu. There are now 77 sanctioned blood banks in the Tamil Nadu State. Out of which 63 are rendering blood transfusion services to the Hospitals and remaining are yet to function. Central Blood Bank of King Institute, Guindy is the training centre for Medical Officers in Blood Transfusion and Resuscitation works. The Medical Officers from the State Hospitals, Private Institutions are being deputed for training.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 :

202 Samples representing wide range of Drugs of varying complexity like antibiotics and their formulations Vitamins (Single and mixed) Liver Extract, Synthetic Organic Drugs, Hormones and Conventional parenterals were analysed and reported upon according to the provisions of the drugs and cosmetic rules. Six samples out of this total were certified as not of standard quality.

Government Hospitals, E.S.I. Establishments, etc., of the State:

50 Samples of different categories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 drawn from either tender samples or periodicals supplied were received, analysed and reported. 10 samples of this total has been reported as Not of Standard Quality.

Sterility Test :

2,197 Sterility tests were performed on the drugs examined during the year.

Pyrogen Test.

The number of tests under this description amounted to 545.

Toxicity Test :

3,737 tests have been carried out under this head.

Chemical Analysis :

Tests of various types simple, complex and elaborate under this caption totalled 2,870.

Potency Test :

37 Tests had to be carried out under this title.

Specific Toxicity Test:

The number of tests under this amounts to 50.

Prophylactic Vaccine section :

In this section cholera and T.A. Vaccine are manufactured. Plague Vaccine is recived from Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Limited, Bombay and stored here for the use of the Public Health Department in Tamil Nadu.

Cholera Vaccine :

Manufatured during the year 1981-82		71,23,410 cc.
Issued to Tamil Nadu State, 1981-82		47,70,771 cc.
Issued to other States		7,03,750 cc.
	Total Issues	54,74,521 cc.

T.A. Vaccine :

The Tystrain of Salmonella typhi is used in manufacture of Vaccine. The Vaccine is heat killed and Phenol preserved.

Manufactured during the year 1981-82 ..	*10,04,555 cc.
Total Issues, 1981-82	6,73,940 cc.

* 1,50,000 received from the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

" DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE".

The implementation of medical relief, teaching, training and research and other development programmes relating to the Indian System of Medicine viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani systems is the main work of the Directorate of Indian Medicine, which is located in the complex of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. The Directorate controls all administrative and financial aspects of the various Indian Medicine Institutions including teaching hospitals of Indian Systems of Medicine in the State. Yoga and Naturopathy are two more subjects dealt with in this Directorate.

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is located in Arumbakkam, Madras from 14th April 1970 and it is now functioning with 150 beds. This hospital has the unique distinction of providing Outpatient and In-patient treatment facilities under the three Indian Systems of Medicine viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani in one campus. Separate counters for the treatment of out-patients and for the Government Servants under the three systems of medicines are available in this Institution.

Hospital attached to the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

A Hospital with a Bed Strength of 208 beds is attached to the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai where treatment under Siddha System alone is provided. The institution also provides clinical teaching facilities, to the under-graduate and post-graduate studetns in Siddha System.

Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

The Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is engaged in the production of Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Medicines with an annual out put of more than Rs· 6·00 lakhs. The medicines prepared in this Pharmacy are utilised in the

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the 4 Siddha Dispensaries in the City of Madras which are attached with this hospital.

Pharmacy attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

A Pharmacy is attached to the hospital of the Government Siddha Medical College for preparing medicine to cater to the need of the Siddha Medical College Hospital and also to provide teaching facilities to the students of Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai for their practical training in the preparation of medicines. The annual out put of the pharmacy is over Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The Pharmacy of this institution is being mechanised.

SIDDHA WINGS.

Siddha Wings at District Head Quarters Hospitals and Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals.

There are already 15 Sidda wings at District Headquarters Hospitals and 88 Siddha Wings in Taluk and Non-taluk Hopsitals functioning up to end of March 1982.

Medical Education.—The only Siddha college in this State is functioning at Palayamkottai and it is called as Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. The college was started in 1964 and it is affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. Students for B.I.M. course were coached till the year 1976-77. The B.S.M. and S. course (Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery course) approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine has been introduced from the academic year 1977-78. Post—Graduate course in two Branches of Siddha (i.e.) (1) Siddha Maruthuvam and (2) Siddha Gunapadam are also being conducted in this college. The students graduated from this college are eligible for appointment as Assistant Medical Officer in Government Service as well as under Local Bodies. The duration of the Degree course is 5½ years inclusive of six months internee ship and the duration of the post-graduate course i.e., M.D. is 3 years.

Graduate Education.—The annual in-take of students for the B.S.M. and S. course which was 44 students previously (30 stipendiary students and 14 non-stipendiary students) has been enhanced to 75 students (stipendiary 53 and non-stipendiary 22) from the Academic year 1980–81. Stipendiary students are eligible for a stipend of Rs. 75 per month during their period of study. The internees get a stipend of Rs. 175 per month. The number of students who have secured B.I.M. Degree since inception of the course is 399 as on December 1981.

Post-Graduate Education, (M.D. Siddha Course).—The Post-Graduate course of 3 years duration in Siddha Gunapadam and Siddha Maruthuvam is being conducted with effect from 30th December 1972 as a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. The annual in-take of students is 10 for each Branch. Each student was paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 per month up to 1979-80. During the year 1980–81, the stipend has been increased to Rs. 325. So far 50 candidates have secured M.D. (Siddha) Degree. Out of the 13 candidates selected for the academic year 1981–82, 10 candidates have joined the M.D. (Siddha) course.

Diploma Course in Pharmacy.—The total number of candidates admitted during the year 1981–82 is as follows :—

1 Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.	Siddha	25	All Stipendiary
	Total ..	25	
2 Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.	Siddha	25	All Stipendiary
	Ayurveda	5	Do.
	Unani	5	Do.
Total		35	
Grand total	25 + 35 —	60	

During the year 15 (Siddha 9, Ayurveda 4, Unani 2) candidates have passed out of this course.

The total number of candidates so far passed in this course is as follows as on December 1981 :—

Siddha	107
Ayurveda	24
Unani	9
Total	140

Budget.—The total Budget for 1981-82 is Rs. 231.20 lakhs (Revised estimate for 1980-81 is Rs. 130.74 lakhs) which included plan, non-plan and also for building schemes.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Government formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene in the year 1972, to undertake a systematic study of the problems of pollu tion in the State due to indiscriminate disposal of industrial effluents, gases and solid wastes. This Department is advisory in nature and is not provided with any executive powers.

As and when the problems of pollution are referred to this Department by Government and public they are investigated and reports on the measures to control pollution, are furnished based on the investigation made by this Department. During this year three problems of pollution were investigated and reports on remedical measures have been furnished . 11 industries were given environmental clearance and 35 industries were inspected during the year.

The Department is preparing an inventory of the industries in the State, to assess the status of pollution arising out the industries and the methods if any adopted by them to abate pollution. The inventory includes the quantity of products manufactured, raw materials used, the quantity of liquid, solid and gaseous wastes, methods of treatment and disposal in vogue etc. To assess the status of protected water supply and the methods of handling of sewage/sullage by the local bodies,the

Department has evolved a questionnaiare. The above data pertaining to the 3 Corporations, 612 Town panchayats, 12 Panchayat Townships, 98 Municipalities and 7 Municipal Townships are being collected.

To control water pollution, Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act of 1974). To tackle the problems of air pollution, Government of India have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 which came into force from May 1981. This Act is applicable to all the States. Government of Tamil Nadu have adopted the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and have constituted the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board with effect from 31st August 1981 as required under the Water Act, 1974. The Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board will also administer the Air Act, 1981 as provided for therein.

Imparting environmental education is one of the functions of the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board. As service Department, the Department of Environmental Hygiene arranged programmes in All India Radio and Doordharsan highlighting the need to protect the environment. The officers of the Department also took part in seminars on subjects pertaining to environmental protection. During the year 12 seminars were attended. World Environment Day is observed every year on 5th June. During the year programmes were arranged in All India Radio and Doordharsan in connection with the World Environment Day 1981. Honourable Minister for Health delivered a speech through Doordharsan on the eve of the World Environment Day, highlighting the need to preserve the environment. An Article on " Environmental Education " by the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) was published in " Tamil Arasu " June 1981.

CHAPTER X

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras—

Compared to the corresponding period in 1981, the institutions under the following categories have recorded an increase—

Original Side Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax cases, Tax case Petitions, Matrimonial cases, Writ Petitions, Contempt Appeals, Trade Marks Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.

There is a marked increase in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions Matrimonial Cases and writ Petitions.

There has been a decrease in the institution of First Appeals, Letters Petent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Referred Cases, Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions and Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original Side of the High Court, Madras—

There has been an increase in the institution of Testamentary Original Suits and Original Matrimonial Suits. The Institutions under Civil Suits, Original Petitions and Execution Petitions have decreased.

City Civil Court, Madras—

There has been an increase in the institution of Original Suits, Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Land Acquisition Cases and Execution Petitions. There has been decrease in the institutions of Miscellaneous cases and Original Petitions.

Court of Small Causes, Madras—

The filing under Small Cause Suits, Motor Claims Original Petitions, Rent Control Original Petitions, and Execution Petitions in M.C.O.Ps. has gone up. There has been a decline in the institution of other cate

gories of cases viz. Miscellaneous Petitions, New Trial Applications Rent Control Appeals, M.nicipal Taxation Appeals, Ejectment Appeals, Appeal under payment of Wages Act and Execution Petitions. The filing of Municipal Applications are 'NIL' during the year.

MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS.

Original Suits—

Superior Courts.—The overall institutions have shown a decline from 17,663 to 8,172. There has been a substantial decrease in North Arcot, West Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.

Inferior Courts.—The overall institutions has substantially shot up from 68,472 to 99,665. There has been substantial increase in the institution in Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli.

Small Cause Suits—

Superior Courts—There has been a slight increase in the institutions from 2,180 to 2,197.

Inferior Courts.—There is a slight fall in the institutions from 8,600 to 8,576.

Civil Appeals.—

Superior Courts.—The filing of Appeals have registered a slight decrease from 7,123 to 6,827.

There has been a marked increase in the institutions in the District of South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli.

Civil Miscellanous Appeals—

Superior Courts.—The institutions have increased from 3,534 to 4,187.

There has been a steep increase in the institutions in the District of South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirapalli.

Civil Miscellaneous petitions—

Superior Courts.—The institutions have registered a decline from 150,529 to 117,310.

Inferior Courts.—The institutions have registered an increase from 2,74,080 to 3,11,736.

Original Petitions--

Superior Courts.—There has been an increase on the institutions from 7,402 to 7,580.

Inferior Courts.—The institutions have gone up from 2,288 to 3,128.

Rent Control Original Petitions—

Inferior Courts.—There has been a slight increase in the institutions from 5,637 to 5,766.

Arbitration Cases—

Superior Courts.—The institutions have registered an increase from 17 to 37.

Rent Tribunal Appeals—

Superior Court—There has been a marked increase in the institution from 98 to 256.

Insolvency Petitions—

Superior Courts.—There has been a slight decrease in the institutions from 589 to 497.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a marked increase in the institution from 58 to 219.

EXECUTION PETITIONS—

Superior Courts.—There has been a steep fall in the institutions from 9,805 to 5,228. The institutions have fallen all the Districts except Chengalpattu.

Inferior Courts.—The Institutions have registered an increase from 43,251 to 54,039.

Industrial Tribunal Madras and Labour Court at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—Industrial Disputes referred under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act have recorded a decrease from 100 to 83 while the petitions filed under Sections 33, 33A and 33C remain static.

Labour Courts, Madras.—

There has been a decrease in the institutions of Industrial Disputes referred under Section 10 of the Act during the year from 703 to 529. The institutions of Petitions under Section 33, 33A and 33C of Act has recorded an increase from 1,219 to 1,275.

Labour Court, Madurai.—

The institutions of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Act has decreased from 302 to 242 while that of petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33C has increased from 433 to 519.

Labour Court,—Coimbatore

There has been a slight increase in the institutions of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act and petitions under Sections 33, 33A, and 33C of the Act from 251 to 257 and 309 to 369 respectively.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year 1981-82, 2,484 session cases were instituted in the District Courts. Of this 2,080 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,427 cases. Further, 7,31,347 criminal cases (including 8,015 grave crime cases) were instituted in the sub-ordinate courts in the State during the year and 6,94,913 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,75,849 cases.

The filing of prohibition cases and Forest cases in the State of Tamil Nadu have come down from 44,483, 3,241 in 1980-81 to 26,259, 3,221 in 1981-82 respectively.

Co-operation among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the year.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1981-82. The Rural Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police Public Sports have helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

The strength of Police Force in Tamil Nadu as on 31—3—1982 *is detailed below* :

Director General of Police	1
Inspector-General of Police	4
Additional Inspector-General of Police ..	4
Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	13
Superintendent of Police	43
Joint Superintendent of Police	4
Commandant	8
Deputy Commandant	4
Assistant Commandant	32
Additional Superintendent of Police	30
Assistant Superintendent of Police	12
Deputy Superintendent of Police I	73
Deputy Superintendent of Police II	27
Inspector/Additional Inspector	724
Reserve Inspector	86
Deputy Inspector	246
Sub-Inspector	2,247

Reserve Sub-Inspector	319
Assistnant Sub-Inspector ..	896
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector ..	165
Head Constable	4,594
Havildar	642
Naik ..	629
Lance Naik ..	601
P.C. Grade I	4,667
P.C. Grade II ..	36,311
Women Sub-Inspector	82
Women Head Constable ..	64
Women Police Constable ..	661
Total	53,290

Total Crime.—Property crime including murder for the financial year 1981—82 was 32,762 as against 32,519 for the corresponding period of last year with an increase by 243 cases or 0.7 per cent... The increase is noticed in Pudukkottai, Thanjavur East, South Arcot, Chingleput East, Madurai North, Kanniyakumari, Salem, Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts. The district-wise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuation.

Total number of cases including murder :

District	*From* 1-4-81 *to* 31-3-82.	*From* 1-4-80 *to* 31-3-81.	*Plus or minus.*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railway Police, Trichy / Railway Police, Madras	529	678	—149	—21.9
Tiruchirappalli	3,010	3,159	—149	—4.7
Pudukkottai ..	608	582	+26	+4.4
Thanjavur East ..	1,431	1,133	+298	+26.3
Thanjavur West	1,731	1,853	—122	—6.5
South Arcot	2,704	2,354	+350	+14.8

District.	*From* 1-4-81 *to* 31-3-82.	*From* 1-4-80 *to* 31-3-81.	*Plus or minus.*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chingleput East	3,086	2,953	+133	+4.5
Chingleput West ..	1,438	1,536	—98	—6.3
Madurai South	1,270	1,574	—304	—19.2
Madurai North	1,653	1,541	+112	+7.2
Ramanathapuram East ..	641	704	—63	—8.9
Ramanathapuram West ..	894	1,012	—118	—11.6
Tirunelveli ..	2,327	2,353	—26	—1.1
Kanyakumari	854	695	+159	+23.0
Coimbatore Urban	1,750	1,830	—80	—4.3
Coimbatore Rural..	910	952	—42	—4.4
Periyar	933	1,055	—122	—11.5
The Nilgiris	445	535	—90	—16.7
Salem	2,088	1,969	+19	+6.0
Dharmapuri	919	859	+60	+6.0
North Arcot	3,541	3,192	+349	+10.8
Total	32,762	32,519	+243	+0.7

Crime increased under all heads except Dacoity, Minor theft and Cattle theft.

Head of Crime.	From 1-4-81 to 31-3-82	From 1-4-80 to 31-3-81	Plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	1,243	1,189	+54	+4.5
Dacoity	31	58	—27	—46.5
Robbery	215	198	+17	+8.6
House-breaking	8,455	8,376	+79	+0.9
Major theft	20,035	19,626	+409	+2.1
Minor theft	1,725	1,899	—174	—9.1
Cattle theft	1,058	1,173	—115	—9.8
Total	32,762	32,519	+243	+0.7

Murder.—There was an increase of 54 cases or 4.5 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head during the year with 1,243 cases as against 1,189 for the corresponding period of 1980—81. The high incidence was noticed in Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts. When compared with the corresponding period of 1980—81, the increase is noticeable in Thanjavur West, South Arcot, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram East, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore Rural, The Nilgiris and North Arcot districts.

Dacoity.—31 cases were reported during the year as against 58 for the corresponding period of last year with a decrease by 27 cases or 46.5 per cent.

Robbery.—215 cases were reported during the year as against 198 for the corresponding period of 1980--81 with an increase by 17 case or 8.6 per cent.

House-breaking.—The volume of crime under this head (8455) during (1981—82) recorded an increase by 79 cases or 0.9 per cent over the figures (8,376) for the previous year. The incidence of crime was high in North Arcot, Chingleput East, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

Major theft.—The incidence of crime under this head (20,035) during 1981-82 recorded an increase by 409 cases over the figures (19626) for the previous year.

Minor theft.—The volume of crime under this head during this year (1,725) recorded a decrease by 174 cases from the figures (1,899) in 1980—81.

Cattle theft.—1058 cases were reported during the year as against 1,173 for the corresponding period of last year with a decrease by 115 cases or 9.8 per cent.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 32,762 cases reported during the year , 11,188 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 34.1 per cent (convicted cases) as against 31.7 per cent for the corresponding period of 1980—81.

Security cases.—30,372 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110 Cr.P.C., during 1981-82 as agaianst 20,265 for the corresponding period of 1980-81. Of them, 21,065 were bound over during the year as against 11,900 for the corresponding period of 1980—81.

Police computer wing.—The Tamil Nadu Police Computer Wing is functioning with a TDC-316 Computer supplied by the ECIL., Hyderabad under the National Police Computerization Programme. Particulars of about 2,34,000 active professional criminals and the finger print details of about 3,82,000 criminals are maintained in the computer data bank. Based on these details, advice is being issued on a daily basic to the Police Station staff in respect of and located property offences and arrested suspects. During 1981-82, 14,508 Advisory Memos were issued of these, 371 proved useful in the detection of property crimes. Such advice facilitates not only the detection of crime, but also the prompt release of innocent persons.

Detective Dog Squad :

There are 4 Dog Squads functioning at Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchy and they have been working satisfactorily. The services of the Dogs were utilised in 683 instances during the year and of them in 258 instances they were useful.

Juvenile Delinquency :

1,565 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,528 of last year. All the 31 Boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund :

The Care Compassionate fund was started in 1871 to help the destitute members of the family of deceased Police personnel. In 1944 the Gassom Police Benevolent Fund was started for relieving of the distress among the non-Gazetted Officers and their families caused by death, deceased or any other contingencies, which the Central Committee, felt, required assistance.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have, merging the funds constituted a departmental welfare fund, known as Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent fund as early as in 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of all non-gazetted personnel of the Police Department. The source of income to this fund is the annual subscriptions collected from the members who joined the fund voluntarily and donations from the gazetted officers of the department. Besides this, the Government have been augmenting this fund by an annual outright grant of Rs. 1,50,000.

Medals : President 's Police Medal

Two Police Officers were awarded President's Police Medal for distinguished service and 18 Police Oflcers and men were awarded Police Medal for meritorious Service during the year.

Chief Minister's Police Medal.—19 Police Officers and men were awarded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry and 36 Police Officers and men were awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service during the year.

Chief Minister's outstanding Medal.—The Government instituted a new Medal called the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal, to be awarded to the constabulary, on the Pongal Day every year. The award carries a monthly allowance of Rs. 20/- in respect of Police Constables, Grade-II and Grade-I and Rs. 25/- in respect of Head Constables and equivalent ranks. On the Pongal Day 1982, 1,350 Police Constables and Head Constables and equivalent ranks were awarded the above Medal.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The sanctioned strength of the City Police force is as follows :—

Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police ..	7
Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Assistant Commissioner of Police	27
Inspectors of Police	88
Deputy Inspectors of Police	27
Reserve Inspectors of Police	26
Sub-Inspectors of Police	285
Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police	83
Assistant Inspectors of Police ..	91
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	32
Head Constables ..	856
Police Constables, Grade-I	636
Police Constables, Grade-II	5,206
Women Police Wing :	
Women Sub-Inspectors	8
Women Head Constables ..	8
Women Police Constables, Grade-I	20
Women Police Constables, Grade-II	70

Statement of crime for the year 1981–82 is given below :—

Serial number and Nature of offence. (1)	*Reported.* (2)	*Detected.* (3)
1. Murder	45	43
2. Murder for gain	2	2
3. Dacoity	3	3
4. Robbery	48	31
5. House Breaking by night	572	298
6. House Breaking by day	80	47
7. Cycle Theft	1,286	719
8. Children jewel theft ..	64	45
9. Pocket Picking	495	399
10. Motor Vehicles thefts	271	179
11. Miscellaneous thefts	5,370	3,060
12. Cattle thefts	55	47
13. Criminal Breach of trust	116	59
14. Cheating	171	84
Total	8,578	5,016

Percentage of detection : 58 per cent.

During the year 146 cases of house brothel were detected as against 10 cases in the previous year. 253 Pimps were rounded up during 1981-82 as against 350 pimps in the previous year. 479 Prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year as against 606 prostitutes in the previous year. 280 street prostitutes were arrested during the year as against 125 prostitutes in the previous year. Most of the

victims were from lower and lower middle class of the society. 117 lodges were raided during the year. Most of the victims took to this deviant way of life due to indigent domestic conditions.

Crimes.—The total volume of crime reported under various heads during the year is 8,578 cases as against 7,697 in the previous year. Out of 8,578 cases reported, 5,036 cases were detected during the year against 5,052 cases detected during last year. The percentage of detection during the year 1981-82 is 58 as against 65.5 per cent in the previous year. It may be noticed that there is decrease in the incidence of robberies and burglaries and pocket picking offences. This is due to strict vigilance kept over known offenders and receivers of stolen property.

Murder.—47 Cases of murder were reported during the year including 2 cases of murder for gain as against 45 cases including 3 cases of murder for gain in the previous year.

Dacoity.—3 cases of Dacoity were reported during the year 1981-82 as against one case in the previous year. All the 3 cases reported during this year were det.cted.

Robbery.—48 cases of Robbery were reported during the year as against 60 cases in the previous year. Of the 48 cases reported during the year, 31 cases were detected.

House Breakings.—622 cases of House breakings and thefts were reported during the year as against 736 cases in the previous year. Out of 622 cases reported 345 cases were detected during the year as against 479 cases during last year. The total number of cases of theft reported and detected during the year are 8,193 and 4,794 respectively. Comparative figures for the previous year were 6,599 and 4,313 respectively. The average amount of property lost per case during the year is Rs. 1,631 while it was Rs. 1,170 in the previous year. During 1981-82 the percentage of recovery of property is 69 per cent as against 61 per cent last year.

Harbour.—Cordial relationship between Port authorities and Police department continued to exist during the year.

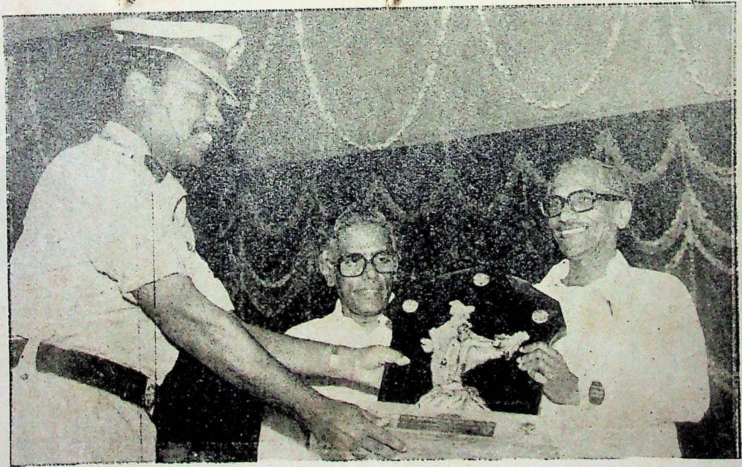
Single Digit Finger Print Bureau.—This Bureau continues to render scientific aid to Police investigations. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime and detection has increased to greater extent. It has become one of the most important branches of City Crime Branch.

The Bureau proved to be of great help to the investigating officers by successful identification of criminals from the finger print clues collected at the scences of crime. The following is the statement of work done in the Bureau from during this year.

Particulars.	*Total.*
(1)	(2)
1. No. of scenes of crime visited	1,519
2. No. of cases in which finger prints traced	1,027
3. No. of cases in which prints were identified with inmates	132
4. No. of cases in which prints were identified with criminals	221
5. No. of finger Prints remain for comparison	693
6. No. of Finger Print slips recorded ..	804
7. No. of Finger Print slips of daily arrests received	8,839
8. No. of Finger Prints tested in Madras Central Prison	94

The staff of the Bureau visited scenes of crime on 1,519 occasions and successfully developed chance prints in 1,027 cases and identified with those of criminals in 132 cases.

Police Control Room.—During the year, Police Control Room staff attended 7,913 emergency calls "100" while the number of calls during the previous year were 10,961. They also attended 514 calls during the year as against 262 calls in the previous year. 3,137 Broadcast messages for thefts of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken, as against 1,055 broadcast



(11) The Commissioner of Police receiving first prize in the 9th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1982 on 15th March 1982.

messages in the previous year. 10,551 messages were passed and 4,682 message were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls, broadcast and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad : *Work turned out.*—During the year 239 calls were attended by the dogs, of which in 101 instances, the dogs did useful work. The details are given below :—

Nature of calls.	*Number of Calls attended.*	*Usefull calls.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Murder ..	30	16
House Breaking day and night	158	64
Other cases	51	21
Total	239	101

Range war figures :

Madras City	66
North Arcot District	39
Chingleput ..	93
Chingleput West ..	11
South Arcot District	25
Andra Pradesh State	5
	239

The work turned out by the Madras City Police Dog Squad during the year was satisfactory.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—Juvenile Aid Police Unit deals with destitute children under the age of 16 years. Out of 500 dealt with by this unit during the year 442 Juveniles were resorted to the parents by the Police, 58 juveniles were sent to various homes.

Home Guard.—154 Home Guards were recruited during the period. On completion of training they affirmed the oath of allegiance to the state and they were allotted to companies for regular duties. The present strength comprises 1692 men Home Guards and 202 Women Home Guards. The Services of the Home Guards are continued to be utilised, apart from public functions, by the local Police stations also for night rounds, traffic duties and general bandobust, etc., with a view to employ them purposefully to supplement Police duties and also to develop a status for the Home Guards in the local area where they reside for a closer Police public relations.

Traffic :

Accidents.—The total number of accidents during the year was 5,920 as against 5,768 for the corresponding period last year. The total number of fatal accidents was 355 cases as against 331 cases last year. Incidentally there has been an increase of 95 per cent of vehicles in the city. During the period a sum of Rs. 4,01,046 towards fine amount was realised for cases prosecuted under various sections in traffic Investigation branch.

Law and Order was well maintanied throughout the year. Crime was kept well under control and the standard of investigation has improved due to use of modern techniques like the computor kodak microcode and other scientific aids. Traffic regulation received adequate attention.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory which was functioning under the Police Department until March 1980 was separated from the Police Department and placed directly under the control of a Scientist-Director with the status of a separate head of the Department functioning under the Home Department.

The Main Laboratory at Madras was reorganised into 10 divisions. The number of cases received during the year :—

		Cases.
1.	Biology	1,201
2.	Ballistics	117
3.	Chemistry	343
4.	Documents	378
5.	Physics	126
6.	Serology	1,482
7.	Toxicology ..	1,200
8.	Research	119
9.	Prohibition	12,734
10.	Excise	7,582

Apart from the four Regional Forensic Science Laboratories, a new Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was started at Vellore during the year.

The cases received from the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are as follows :—

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai—	
(i) Toxicology	576
(ii) Prohibition	2,368
(iii) Excise	418
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—	
(i) Toxicology	1,339
(ii) Prohibition	5,741
(iii) Excise	768
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli—	
(i) Toxicology	387
(ii) Prohibition	2,423
(iii) Excise	223
(iv) Biology	519
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore—	
(i) Toxicology	1,110
(ii) Prohibition	14,303
(iii) Excise	362
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore—	
(i) Excise	1,044

The total number of cases disposed in the main laboratory as well as the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Forensic Science Laboratories are as follows :—

Main Laboratory.	*Cases.*
Biology	1,259
Ballistics	114
Chemistry	351
Documents	468
Physics	129
Serology	1,507
Toxicology	1,164
Research	119
Prohibition ..	13,667
Excise	7,517

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai—

	Cases.
(i) Toxicology	548
(ii) Prohibition	2,002
(iii) Excise ..	408

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—

(i) Toxicology	888
(ii) Prohibition	7,173
(iii) Excise ..	768

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli—

(i) Toxicology		408
(ii) Prohibition	..	2,308
(iii) Excise ..	..	223
(iv) Biology	..	737

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore—

(i) Toxicology		976
(ii) Prohibition	..	11,446
(iii) Excise ..	..	362

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore—

(i) Excise	.. ..	1,036

Three District Forensic Science Laboratories have been established during the year at Cuddalore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli for purpose of analysing excise samples received from the Blending Units. The number of Crime scenes visited by the Scientists in the Main Laboratory at Madras is 111 and the number of crime Forensic Science Laboratories is 3,392.

The Photography section took photographs of the articles received for examination in the Laboratory. There were 43 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 629 cases were received for photography in the division. Out of which 642 number of cases were disposed. The pendency in 1st April 1982 is 30 number of cases.

M.Sc. Degree Course in Forensic Science :

The Government have increased the number of seats in M.Sc. Forensic Science from 6 to 10 of the 10 seats admitted in September 1981, one discontinued and 9 students took the Part-I Examination. Out of them 3 students came out successful. Out of 4 M.Sc. second year students who took their final year examination in May 1981, all passed. The University of Madras have recognised the laboratory for purposes of conducting Ph.D. programmes in Forensic Science from November 1981. Four full-time scholars and three part-timers have been admitted to the Ph.D. programmes during this year.

PRISONS.

The Inspector General of Prisons continued to be the Head of the Prisons Department.

Total number of prisons in the State during the year is as follows :—

	Numbers.
1. Central Prisons	8
2. State Prison for Women, Vellore	1
3. Borstal School	1
4. Open Air Prison	1
5. Special Sub-Jails	3
6. Sub-Jails	119

Statistics about Prisoners.

Serial number and details.	*Convicted Prisoners.*	*Remand Prisoners.*	*Civil Prisoners.*	*Detenus.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number remained on 1st April 1981	4,954	4,710	11	10
2 Number admitted from 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982	22,349	1,02,395	310	127
3 Number released from 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982	21,803	1,03,938	303	57
4 Number remained on 31st March 1982 ..	5,500	3,167	18	80
5 Daily average	5,735	5,846	68	22

Prohibition Prisoners.— There were 781 prisoners under, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (*i.e.*) on 1st April 1981, 66,083 were admitted by direct committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail transfers, etc., and 66,122 prisoners were discharged leaving balance of 742 prisoners at the end of the year.

Offences.—During the year 366 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of those, in 307 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 59 cases warning was ordered.

Education.—Education under the adult education scheme was given to eligible prisoners in all Central Prisons. Prisoners were permitted to study upto Post Graduate level through the correspondence course and appear for the examination conducted by the respective Universities at Government cost. They were allowed to appear for the examination at Government cost for three times. They appear for examination in their civilian clothes and escorted by police in mufti. Prisoners are also allowed to study and appear for Hindi Examinations also at Government cost. During the year, 25 prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

	Numbers.
(i) S.S.L.C. ..	5
(ii) P.U.C.	2
(iii) B.A.	4
(iv) B.Com.	1
(v) M.A.	7
(vi) M.Com. ..	1
(vii) Foundation Course	4
(viii) M.B.B.S.	1
	25

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make use of the books available. There were 9,637 books at the beginning of the year. 30 books were purchased and 160 books were condemned. Total number of books remaining at the end of the year were 9,507. Books from the local library authorities weer also made available for the use of the prisoners.

Advisory Board Scheme.— Advisory Board constituted to review the cases of prisoners for their premature release considered the cases of 810 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the release of 526 prisoners. Their cases as well as those of 137 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government declined to release in 18 cases.

Borstal Schools — (i) *Population.*—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 133.

(ii) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (*i.e.*) Tamil. One of the inmates of this school appeared for the Higher Secondary Examination II Year.

(iii) *Vocational training.*—Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries of vocations :—

1. Carpentry
2. Blacksmithy
3. Book binding
4. Tailoring
5. Agriculture
6. Masonery
7. Laundry
8. Band practice and
9. Domestic work such as cooking.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitude.

Recreations and Cultural Programmes.—Prisoners in Central Prisons were permitted to play Volley Ball, Kabadi, Badminton and the prisoners in the State Prison for Women, Vellore were permitted to play tenni-koit on Sundays and prison Holidays. Variety entertainments by outsiders were arranged under the auspices of the Cultural Committee at the premises of all the prisons for the

benefit of the prisons periodically. Feature films on an average of two per month were also screened to prisoners with the help of Philanthropists, Social Institutions and local distributors interested in the Welfare of Prisoners.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of visits made by the Probation Officers and the number of persons under supervision during the year were 14,275 ; 40,903 and 3,506 respectively.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The Protective Homes are classified into the following three types in Tamil Nadu.

1. Vigilance Home (Protective Home).
2. Stri Sadana Rescue Home.
3. Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.

Vigilance Home is a long-stay institution intended for the reception, reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the provisions of the Act. There are two Vigilance Home in the State—One in Madras City and the other in Madurai. There were 62 adults at the commencement of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1981 in the Homes. 70 adults and 2 children were admitted. 50 adults and 1 child were discharged leaving 82 adults and 1 child at the end of the year.

Stri Sadana Rescue Home is a long-stay institution intended for the rception, reconditioning or reformation and rehabilitation of girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels and those who are in moral danger requiring protection under the provision of the act. There are four Rescue Homes and 2 Unmarried Mothers' Home in the State, at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli Districts. Among the two Unmarried Mothers' Homes, one is managed by the Government situated in the premises of the Government Vigilance Home and

Stri Sadana, Madras and the other managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli District. There were 121 adults and 7 children at the commencement of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1981 in all the four institutions. 376 adults and 7 children were admitted and 330 adults and 8 children were discharged during the year. At the end of the year there were 167 adults and 6 children.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters or Vigilance Reception Centre are short-stay institutions intended for receiving girls and women who are under-trials in pursuance of the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act for providing them intermediary custody. The short-stay institutions which were already in existence in the State have been styled as Vigilance Rescue Shelters, while those sanctioned under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme of the Five Year Plan are given the caption of Vigilance Reception Centres. But, both mean the same. There are Five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore and one private Vigilance Rescue Shelter run with Government aid under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur. Apart from the above there are two non-statutory institution functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras and St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District. The institition Abhaya Nilayam, run under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras is intended for stranded women and girls who are in need of shelter. During the year 2,829 inmates and 63 children were admitted in all the Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centre attached to the long stay institutions as against 50 inmates during the previous year.

Unmarried Mother's Home is intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies. This institution is housed in the campus of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Mylapore, Madras separately. There is another Home of this kind run under the private organisation with Government aid known as St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district.

Education of Inmates

Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.

There is a Special School namely Stri Sadana Special School attached to the above institution with VIII Standard. The inmates of the institution who show aptitude for further studies are sent to the Lady Willingdon Higher Secondary Schools, Madras, St. Rafals. Higher Secondary School, Madras for High School Education in IX, X and Plus 2 Standards. During the academic year one inmate came out successfully in plus 2 first year examination.

Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli :—

There are facilities in the Home to give several education to the inmates upto VIII Standard.

Government Vigilance Home, Madurai ;

This Home has a special school up to Standard V recognised by the Education Department

Vocational Training ;

Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.

Beside the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery and dress making needle work, music, mat-weaving, spinning (Ambar Charks) is imparted to the inmates. Job orders such as inner cyclinder for cone, embroidery and ready made garments (banians, sarees, etc.,) are undertaken. A portion of the wages earned from the above orders is given to the inmates engaged in respective job orders. The Ambar Charka unit is functioning satisfactorily. The inmates working in the unit are given 50 per cent of the wages received and 50 per cent is remitted into the Government account. Thus the inmates are made to earn while they learn. The receipts derived from the various industrial sections during the year works out to Rs. 26,821-17 as against Rs. 24,597-34 previous year.

The inmates are trained and presented for the various Government Technical Examination such as tailoring, dress-making, embroidery, needle work, weaving and music.

Physical exercise

Physical education is given to the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras under a qualified physical training instructresses. The inmates of all the institutions are allowed to participate in in-door and out-door games in the available space in the institution.

Rehabilitation Programme :

During the year inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1. Restored to parents, husbands: etc	72
2. Admitted in the Government After-Care Home, Vellore for training in the Garments and Holdall Making Unit, attached to the Home.	7
3. Given on marriage	6

Finance :

The total expenditure of the institutions for the period was Rs. 12,53,675.63 as against Rs. 10,65,000 of the previous year. The receipts derived from the industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 35,563.47 as against Rs. 34,843.81.

"FIRE SERVICES".

There were 121 Fire Stations functioning in the State. During the financial year 3 single unit fire stations were opened bringing the total number of fire stations to 124 at the end of the financial year. 18 new fire stations already sanctioned by the Government are pending opening and fire stations will be established at these places as soon as new vehicles are received after construction.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCH... LIBRARY,

Fire and other Emergency Calls.—

During the year, the fire stations in the State responded to 10,697 calls of which 1,828 were emergency and rescue calls, 8,711 were actual fires and the remaining 158 were false alarms with good intent. Of the actual fires that occurred 129 were serious fires involving loss of human life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 407 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and the remaining 8,175 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fire throughout the State was Rs. 6,12,72,840 and the estimated value of property saved from destruction from fire was Rs. 25,77,28,731. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 242 and human lives saved was 758.

Ambulance.—

This Department is maintaining an Ambulance service also to remove persons involved in fires and sick persons to hospitals at nominal rates of charges. Persons involved in accidents at public places are also removed to hospitals, free of charge. The total number of ambulance calls attended during the year were 5,893. Out of these, 5,594 were paid calls and 299 were free calls. A sum of Rs. 1,44,396.50 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other Special Services.—

Fire Units with their crews were deputed for stand by at Public and Private functions. They were also sent for pumping work in special circumstances for which necessary charges at the rates prescribed by Government are collected. The number of such jobs undertaken was 307 and the revenue collected in this regard was Rs. 1,58,246.25. There is only one emergency breakdown van in the department. It is fitted with special accessories for lifting and touring crashed vehicles involved in road accidents and also for jobs such as removing huge concrete blocks from collapsed buildings. It attended 51 calls and a sum of Rs. 10,310 was realised as hire charges.

Workshop and Mobile repair Squad.—

The department maintains a workshop at Madras which attends to major repairs to departmental vehicles. Apart from this, each Divisional headquarters, excepting Madras North Division has been provided with Mobile Repair Squad each which attends to running repairs to vehicles. The workshop attended to 190 jobs, the total value of which was Rs. 1,13,211.48. The Mobile Repair Squad of all Divisions carried out 433 jobs the total value of which was Rs. 1,09,386.16.

Training.—

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training School at Madras imparts training to all officers and men recruited direct. It also undertakes refresher and other courses to the departmental officers and men. During the year, 4 training courses of firemen, one course for the Station Fire officers and a directly recruited Divisional Fire Officer were conducted.

Rewards.—

During the year 1 Divisional Fire Officer and 6 other ranks were awarded the Presidents Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and 5 Fire Service Personnel were awarded Fire Service Medal for meritorious service. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's medal for meritorious service was also awarded to one Driver-Mechanic and a Fireman. Apart from the above, officers and personnel were awarded cash rewards also in appreciation of their good work done at places of fire and other accidents in putting out fires rescuing people, etc.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund.—

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation founded in 1962 is intended to render financial help to members of the force in distress and for promoting their welfare. The number of persons on the rolls of the fund was 3,598. A sum of Rs. 30,005·70 was collected from them as subscription to the fund. The Government also sanctioned an outright annual grant of Rs. 10,000 during the year. The cash value of relief granted to the members of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,842.95.

" ACCOMMODATION CONTROL ".

The Tamil Nadu Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by Act, 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rents and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. In the city of Madras the Accommodation Controller, now the Collector of Madras is the Authorised Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such buildings under Government tenancy on the ground of owners occupation or for repair and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Collector of Madras in the above matter. The accommodation Controller's work Madras City has been merged with the Collector of Madras with effect from 1st April 1979 on the abolition of the post of Accommodation Controller.

As soon as the vacancy notice is received from the land lord/land lady of a residential building fetching a rent of Rs. 25 and upto Rs. 400 and for non-residential building fetching a rent amounting to Rs. 50 and above, it is inspected by the Authorised Officer or by his authorised staff and reasonable rent is fixed if fair rent has not already been fixed for the particular premises by the Rent Controller. Particulars of buildings disposed off during the year 1981-82 are furnished below :—

1 Number of houses notified ..	109
2 Number of houses allotted ..	89
3 Number of houses released	109
4 Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.	2
5 Number of houses under Government tenancy at the end of the year.	902

During the year 1981-82 about 266 Government Officials registered their names for allotment with the Collector of Madras (Accommodation Wing).

299 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were deducted during the year. 6 cases of prosecution were launched and the accused were fined. During the year under review 109 premises were released for various reasons the details of which are as follows :—

Details of premises released under the provisions of the Act.

1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982.

1	For want of consent	5
2	Release U/S. 12(1) (*b*) of the Act	13
3	Release U/S. 30(11) of the Act	22
4	Release U/S. 3*A* of the Act (own use and occupation)	63
5	As per court order	6
	Total	109

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Civil Defence set-up, in its usual form is yet to take shape in Tamil Nadu. There is a post of Director of Civil Defence with only a small ministerial staff of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant, 1 Junior Assistant and 1 Camp Assistant.

Proposals have been sent to Government for setting up a Civil Defence Headquarters and Training Institute in Madras which has been declared as Category-I Town and Tuticorin has been declared as Category II Town. The Government of India's clearance is to be got.

CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of Cinematographs. The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the

'Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX of 1955). The Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955 provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in Cinema houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. There are two distinct stages in the licensing of cinematograph exhibition as indicated below.—

1. Grant of No Objection Certificate and
2. Grant of 'C' form licence.

No Objection Certificate and 'C' form licences.

During the year 1981-82, 447 No Objection Certificates for the location of Permanent, Semi-Permanent and touring cinemas and 375 licences in Form 'C' were granted in this State.

Powers of the licensing authority.

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation, non- compliance of the provisions of the Act and also to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority :

The Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955 and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or 'C' form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner for Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner of Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days, provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner for Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes the appeals. The Commissioner for land Administrative is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The

fee due on appeal to the Commissioner for Land Administration is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of appellate authority may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government :

Government are the rule making authorities. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers of entertaining a revision application against the decision of the appellate authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatres :

1. Permanent Cinema.
2. Semi-Permanent Cinema.
3. Touring Cinema.
4. Open Air Cinema.

" Semi-permanent Cinema " is a new category of cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent cinema for all other purposes. (It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of 5 to 7 years period). The rules applicable to permanent cinemas are also applicable to semi-permanent cinemas. Besides the above three categories of cinema, there are Open Air Cinemas. An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur taluk, chengalpattu district.

As on 31st March 1982 the statistics of cinema theatres in the State was as follows :—

1. Permanent	932
2. Semi-permanent ..	142
3. Open Air Cinemas	1
4. Touring ..	850
Total	1,925

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated on 12th April 1972 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is a wholly Government owned Private Limited Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Authorised Share Capital has been subsequently increased to Rs. 50.00 lakhs. As on 31st March 1982, the paid up Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 35.00 lakhs consisting of 35,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

The Main objects for which the Corporation is established are :—

1. To promote, establish, administer, own and run Permanent, Semi-permanent, Open-air on Touring Cinema Theatres in Tamil Nadu

2. To aid, counsel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of persons who desire to construct Permanent, Semi-permanent, open air or Touring Cinema theatres.

3. To provide them with assistance of all kinds including capital, credit means resources towards the construction of Permanent, Semi-permanent, Open air or Touring Cinema Theatres.

4. To enable them to develop and improve their methods of construction and maintenance of the Permanent, Semi-permanent, Open air or Touring Cinema theatres and afford them all knowledge of construction of such theatres.

5. To provide financial, technical and other assistance for the converion of semi-permanent theatres into Permanent theatres and Open-air and Touring Cinema theatres into Semi-permanent theatres of Permanent theatres.

6. To take over, run or manage or participate in the manegement of any theatre, permanent Semi-permanent, Open air or Touring including such theatres as may default in repayment of the money due to the Company or by action of the Government or the Authority in any other manner whatsoever or may come under the Company's control or management wholly or partially.

Performance of the Corporation.

The response from the public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation for the grant of loans for the construction of Semi-permanent theatres was very satisfactory. A total number of 182 loan applications were received up to 31st March 1982. Loans were sanctioned by the Board for 117 applicants of which 36 loan sanction orders were cancelled subsequently up to 31st March 1982 thereby the total of effective loans sanctioned up to 31st March 1982 were 81 spread over to 13 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 93.23 lakhs of which Rs. 88.00 lakhs disbursed. So far 29 loanees had fully settled their loan accounts. The scheme of the Corporation has attracted private investments of more than Rr. 2.00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than various constraints like non-availability of cement, exhorbitant cost of materials, escalation in the cost of steel, A.C. sheets, etc. 74 Semi-permanent theatres are already functioning and more theatres are likely to commence exhibition of films shortly.

Financial performance.

The Corporation has been working on a profitable basis up to 1976-77. During 1977-78 the accounting pattern in respect of Interest income of this Corporation was changed from mercantile system to actual realisation basis and as a result of which, there was a loss of Rs. 2.94 lakhs in that year. The same system is still being continued during the year also. However, the Corporation had earned a net profit of Rs. 22,891 (tentative) as against the net profit of Rs. 203 earned during 1980-81.

CHAPTER XI

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

General.—Prohibition was introduced for the first time in the country in the year 1937 in Salem district in the then Composite State of Madras. It was later extended to three more districts. In November, 1943 the then British Government suspended the operation of the Prohibition Act in the State. On 1st October 1946, prohibition was reintroduced by the popular Government in eight districts and was extended to eight more districts on 1st October 1947. On Gandhi Jayanthi day in 1948 it was extended to the remaining districts. The entire State was being covered by Prohibition since then. On 30th August 1971, Prohibition was suspended in the State. After a period of three years, i.e., with effect from 31st August 1974 Prohibition was again reintroduced in full in the State. In the subsequent years the Prohibition law had been modified in stages. The changes in the Prohibition Act were announced in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister in March 1981. According to the amended Act and the Rules which followed the announcement of the Finance Minister, those above 25 years of age only were permitted to drink. They must obtain permits by following the prescribed procedure. Manufacture of arrack and distribution to retail shops through district wholesalers under annual licence system was provided for. Retail arrack shops were let out in public auction and by inviting tenders for sale of bottled arrack to permit holders. Sale of bottled arrack was allowed only through authorised shops. Drinking was allowed only within the premises of an arrack shop. Similarly rules were framed for licensing tapping of toddy and its sale in retail shops which were sold annually in public auction and by inviting tenders under a licensing system. Simultaneously with these provisions, rules were also framed for the manufacture, and distribution of Indian Made Foreign Spirits through districts wholesalers and retail shops under an annual licensing system. The retail shops of Indian Made Foreign Spirits were licensed and not sold in public auction or by tenders as in the case

of arrack and toddy retail shops. Illicit distillation and unauthorised sale and consumption of liquor were sought to be prohibited and offenders were clamped down. The permit fee for an individual permit-holder for one year is Rs. 2 for a toddy permit, Rs. 5 for an arrack permit and Rs. 25 for an Indian Made Foreign Spirits permit. Drinking in public is not allowed. No consumer can keep with him more than the prescribed quantity of liquor. The Taluk Excise Officers in the case of Indian Made Foreign Spirits and the Excise Inspectors in this case of toddy and arrack are empowered to grant individual permits on application.

Under the rules, the privilege of tapping toddy and its sale in public auction and the privilege of retail sale of toddy are granted by the District Collector concerned. The privilege of retail sale of Indian Made Foreign Spirits is granted by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise. The privileges of manufacture of arrack, Indian Made Foreign spirits and their wholesale distribution are granted by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise with the prior approval of the Government. Ten blending units of arrack were licensed in this State. Wholesalers for supply of arrack and Indian Made Foreign Spirits to retail shops are appointed at the rate of one for each district. There is only one manufactory of Indian Made Foreign Spirits at Valasarawakkam in Chengalpattu district within the State. The requirements of the State for supply of Indian Made Foreign Spirits are largely met by import from manufacturers outside the State. The wholesalers are permitted to import their stock into the State on prepayment of excise duty and vend fee. However, till 30th June 1982 they were permitted to keep the imported stock in bonded warehouses for sale to wholesalers. The Excise year commences on 16th July of an year and ends on the 15th July of the next year. Government have since granted their prior approval to the proposal of the Commissioner for the grant of privilege of running manufactory of Indian Made Foreign Spirits in two cases—one in South Arcot district and one in Coimbatore district. The privilege and licence in these two cases will be granted by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise.

Toddy revenue.—The number of toddy shops licensed in 1981-82 was 9,541 as against 11,004 notified. The rental income realised from

the toddy shops for the exicise year 1981-82 is Rs. 15.52 crores. There is balance of Rs. 6.18 lakhs to be collected.

Arrack revenues—The number of arrack retail shops licensed for the excise year 1981-82 was 5,067 as against 5,282 shops notified. The rental income from the arrack retail shops realised for the excise year 1981-82 was Rs. 58.98 crores. There is a collectable balance of Rs. 1.90 crores.

Indian Made Foreign Spirits.—The Tamil Nadu Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1981 govern the licensing of retail dealership in Indian-made Foreign Spirits. There is no restriction on number of the retail shops. 1,209 licences have been granted so far, of which 210 relate to Co-operatives. The licence fee has been fixed at Rs. 10,000 for a retail shop per year.

Apart from the 16 wholesalers appointed at the rate of one for each district, the Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-operative Federation has also been appointed as a wholesaler for the entire State for supplies of Indian-made Foreign Spirits to the various co-operatives in the State doing retail business in those spirits.

Excise revenue.—The receipts under the major sources during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below :—

Serial number and details.	*Rupees in lakhs.*		
	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Country Spirit	5.10	5.76	68,79.35
2 Country fermented liquor	0.19	0.30	2,157.55
3 Malt Liquor	13.29	70.40	180.65
4 Foreign Liquors and Spirits	134.39	823.32	1,206.83
5 Commercial and Denatured Spirit and Medicated Wines.	173.15	120.27	164.86
6 Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	160.04	175.28	196.66
7 Hemp, opium and other drugs	0.69	0.49	0.59
8 Other receipts	0.68	0.51	19.32
9 Fines and confiscations ..	28.99	58.73	230.17
10 Service and service fees ..	0.83	1.42	2.58
Total ..	517.35	1,256.48	11,038.56

Molasses : Molasses is got as a by-product in the sugar mills in the manufacture of sugar. Molasses is the basic raw material for manufacture of rectified spirit. The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise has been appointed as the State Molasses Controller from 23rd July 1981 in the place of the Director of Sugar who was functioning as the State Controller Molasses earlier. This has been done with a view to ensure better control over the storage, movement and utilisation of molasses and alcohol produced therefrom.

Strict control of allotment of molasses, which is one of the principal raw materials for illicit distillation of arrack and alcohol, is being enforced so as to ensure that the supplies do not leak into the illicit market Licences are no longer issued to middle men for selling molasses Only actual users like distilleries, cattle and poultry feed manufacturers, gingelly oil manufacturers etc., are given licences. District officers have been asked to inspect the Sugar Mills and distilleries and the premises of other licensees periodically and by surprise to check malpractices co-ordination between the police and the forest staff has been secured and this has helped in the detection of the cases of illicit distillation taking place in the remote forest areas and in other areas. A large number of such cases has been detected and the offenders have been successfully prosecuted in Courts of law. Similarly control over the distilleries has been made stricter to eliminate the possibility of diversion of alcohol to the illicit market. All movement of rectified spirit within the State is done under proper Police escort. Transport of rectified spirit by arrak blending units for manufacture of arrack is accompanied by the Excise Movement Inspectors appointed for the purpose. Necessary staff has been posted in every sugar mills to ensure proper control over the movement of molasses. There are 8 distilleries and 21 Sugar Mills in the State.

Rectified Spirit.—Rectified Spirit is the basic material for the manufacture of arrack. It is also required for various industrial purposes, preparation of denatured spirit, etc. Eight distilleries in the State had been licensed under the Tamil Nadu Distillery Rules, 1981 to manufacture rectified spirit. The installed capacity of all the Distilleries in

this State is about 786 lakhs litres for which 3.54 lakhs metric tonne of molasses is required. The average yield of spirit in Tamil Nadu has progressively increased to about 225 litres per tonne of molasses due to implementation of improved productive measures and also better storage of the molasses both in the Sugar Mills and the Distilleries. Improvement of storage facility for molasses is constantly reviewed by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise.

The rates of excise duty and vend fee leviable on rectified spirit are Rs. 8 per proof litre and Rs. 1 per bulk litre respectively. Certain alcohol based industries have been granted concession in the levy of excise duty by reducing the rate to 15 to 18 paise per proof litre. Cordite Factory of the Government of India has been granted total exemption from the payment of excise duty.

The rate of excise duty on rectified spirit exported to other States has been reduced, temporarily, to 50 paise per bulk litre to relieve the present glut in alcohol position.

Enforcement of Prohibition.—In September 1980, the enforcement of Prohibition was taken out of the purview of the local Police and entrusted solely with a separate Prohibition Enforcement Wing of the Police Department headed by an Inspector-General of Police (Enforcement) and assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Enforcement) and other staff. Subsequently, for strengthening of the existing Prohibition Enforcement Machinery, the Government sanctioned in March 1982 additional Police Staff for the field units in the districts in order to deal with major Prohibition offences like illicit distillation of arrack, etc.

Now, the Prohibition Enforcement Machinery is functioning under the control, supervision and directions of the Inspector-General of Police (Law and Order) who is assisted by the following police staff in the headquarters and districts :—

Headquarters (Madras).			*Districts.*	
	Prohibition Intelligence. Bureau.	*Narcotic Intelligence Bureau.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	1	..		
Superintendent of Police ..	1		Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Madras City).	1

	Headquarters (Madras). Prohibition Intelligence. Bureau. (1)	Narcotice Intelligence Bureau. (2)	Districts. (3)	
Additional Superintendent of Police.	1		Additional Superintendent of Police.	20
Deputy Superintendents of Police.	4	1	Assistant Commissioners (Madras City).	2
Inspectors	9	1	Inspectors ..	91
Sub-Inspectors	9	4	Sub-Inspectors ..	216
Head-Constables	5	17	Head-Constables ..	169
Police Constables, Grade-I	4	1	Police Constables, Grade-I	40
Police Constables, Grdae-II	70	5	Police Constables, Grade-II	1,446

In order to ensure that the maintenance of public order in this State is not adversely affected by the activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders or Slum-Grabbers, the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of bootleggers, drug offenders, goondas, immoral traffic offenders and slum-grabbers Ordinance, 1982 was promulgated by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 5th January 1982. The Ordinance was subsequently replaced by the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of bootleggers, drug offenders, goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-Grabbers Act, 1982. This legislation has been in operation in the whole State from 5th January 1982.

Under this Act, the Commissioner of Police, Madras and the District Magistrates of the 15 districts (excluding Madras) have been authorised to make an order for detaining a Bootlegger or Drug Offender or Goonda or Immoral Traffic Offender or Slum-Grabber, if the detaining authorities consider it necessary to detain such persons in the interest of maintenance of public order. Under the provisions of this Act, 58 persons have been detained upto 31st March 1982. The break-up of this figure is as follows :—

Bootleggers ..	..	43
Drug Offenders	..	3
Goondas	..	11
Immoral Traffic Offenders	..	1
Total	..	58

For expediting the trial of the large number of prohibition cases pending with the Judicial First-Class Magistrates' Courts, the creation of 21 additional courts of Judicial First-Class Magistrates has been sanctioned.

Administrative Set-up.— As Head of the State Prohibition and Excise Department, Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise exercises the various powers vested in him under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the various rules framed and notifications issued thereunder.

In his executive functions of the State Prohibition and Excise Department, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is assisted by four Joint Commissioners at the headquarters at Madras, all of them having State-vide jurisdiction. One Joint Commissioner belongs to the Senior time-scale of the Indian Administrative Service. The others are of the rank of District Revenue Officers. They supervise and inspect distilleries, arrack blending units, arrack wholesale depots, bonded manufactories, major alcohol-based industries, bonded warehouse and wholesale depots in Indian-made Foreign Sprits.

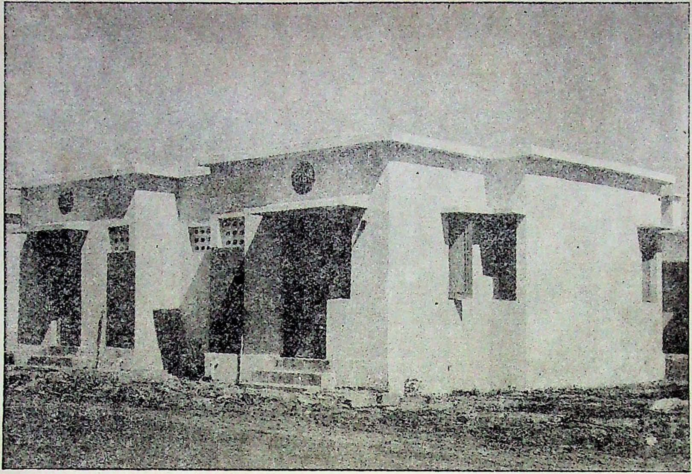
At the district level, the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collectors. There are 22 Assistant Commissioners of Excise in the districts, at the rate of one for each of the 16 districts, and an additional Assistant Commissioner for each of 6 big districts. They work under the control of the District Collectors and are answerable to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, through the District Collectors.

At the taluk level, one Taluk Excise Officer of the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors with supporting staff are in charge of the wo:k of the Pohibition and Excise Department.

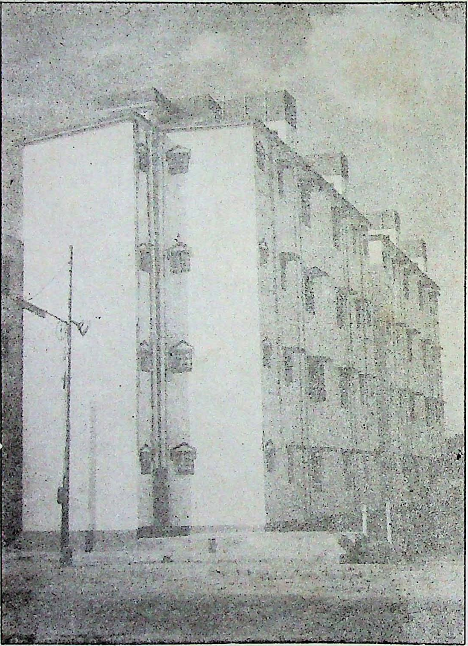
The Joint Commissioners are assisted in their work by Distillery Officers, Bonded Manufactory Officers, Bondage Officers of Sugar Mills and Excise Supervisory Officers. Distillery Officers are officers of the grade of Deputy Collectors. Excise Supervising Officers in charge of IMFS Bonded warehouses at Madurai and Coimbatore are also in the grade of Deputy Collectors. Others are in the grade of Tahsildars

and Deputy Tahsildars. Movement of rectified spirit to blending units is escorted by Excise Movement Inspectors of the rank of Revenue Inspectors.

The District staff including the staff of the Distillery Officers, Bonded Manufactory Officers, etc., are mainly drawn from the revenue establishment of the district concerned. Staff of the Secretariat of the grade of Assistants and Section Officers have also been drafted for appointment to these posts to some extent.



(2) 96 Numbers of Low Income Group Twin Type House at Nagarjuna Pharmaceuticals Phase II at Anna Nagar.



(1) Construction of Buildings for 64 families at **Navalar** Nedunchezian Nagar at a cost of Rs. 7.68 lakhs.

CHAPTER XII

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. The Chairman and the Members of the Board are appointed by the Government.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has under its control 18 divisions in the City, 3 divisions in Coimbatore, Hosur and Madurai and 6 Units at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Vellore and Erode. The Board being high power body with members from various departments is able to plan and co-ordinate all housing activities including Land Acquisition in the State and ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of Housing or improvement schemes in the State.

Various Schemes undertaken by the Board—Economically Weaker Section Hire Purchase Housing Scheme :

The beneficiaries under this scheme are vendors, petty shop owners, daily wage labourers, small businessmen, artisans, etc. During the year, 5,413 units were taken up for execution and 3,163 units were completed including sites and services scheme and Rs. 471.60 lakhs were spent.

Low Income Group Hire Purchase Housing Scheme :

During the year 4,590 units were taken up for execution and 2,342 units were completed and Rs. 215.50 lakhs were spent.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :

During the year 4,868 units were taken up for execution and 841 units were completed and Rs. 749.60 lakhs were spent.

High Income Group Hire Purchase Housing Scheme :

During the year 1,214 units were taken up for execution and 225 units were completed and Rs. 187.40 lakhs were spent.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme :

During this year 2,402 units were taken up for execution and 912 units were completed and Rs. 362.38 lakhs were spent.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. :

Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land, develops them and sells to various sections of the society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board contains all amenities like wide roads, street lights, protected water-supply, drainage, schools, hospitals play fields and community centres. Neighbourhoods in City like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K. K. Nagar, A. A. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar Western Extension, Thiruvanmiyur are developed by Housing Board. Similar neighbourhoods are developed in Cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Erode, Thiruchengode and Vellore. A sum of Rs. 230.34 lakhs has been spent during the year.

Slum Improvement Scheme :

During the year 928 units were taken up for execution and 232 units were completed and Rs. 31.64 lakhs were spent.

Police Housing Scheme :

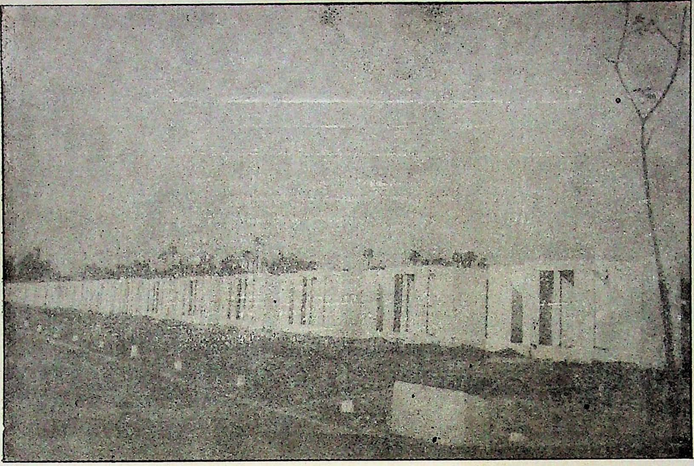
During the year 1,541 units were taken up for execution and 750 units were completed and Rs. 211.23 lakhs were spent.

Industrial Housing Scheme :

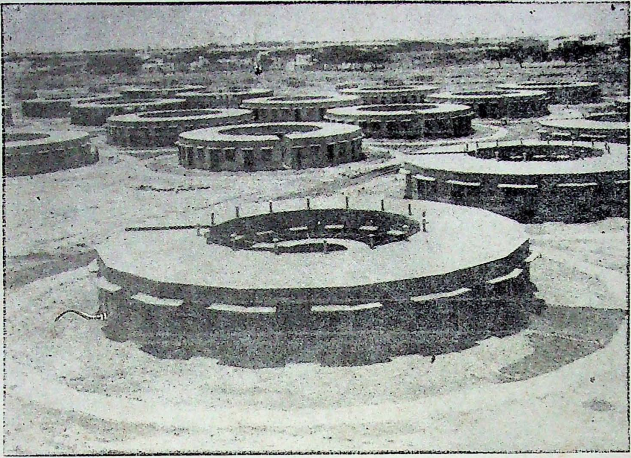
During this year, 312 units were taken up for execution and 120 units were completed and Rs. 13.69 lakhs were spent.

Deposit Work :

Under Integrated Urban Development Programme, the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres costing Rs. 235 lakhs at Maraimalai Nagar. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is entrusted with development works such as laying of roads, storm water drains, culverts, etc. which are being completed. In addition to this, the Board has also taken up construction of 630 L.I.G. houses and were completed and 466 Low Income Group houses and 90 M.I.G. houses are under progress for Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. Another development project proposed by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority



(4) Sites and Services and 158 Numbers of economically weaker section Radial Type Houses at Padi Eri in Anna Nagar Extension West, Madras.



(3) 980 Numbers of Core Units under Sites and Services Scheme at Villivakkam.

is at Manali covering an extent of 419 acres and costing Rs. 365 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is entrusted with the works of developing 212 acres in this area. In addition to this, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was entrusted with the construction of 960 units for Low Income Group and out of which 958 houses were completed and 270 M.I.G. houses were under various stages.

Sites and services scheme.—The sites and services programme aided by the World Bank is one of the most satisfying schemes taken up by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The scheme sponsored by the world Bank is to benefit mostly the Economically Weaker Section residing in Madras Metropolitan area. Under this scheme, 13,467 plots would be made available at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. 9,760 of these plots will be for Economically Weaker Section, while the rest will be for the other categories. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 932.88 lakhs to be spent in four years. In addition to developed residential plots, lands have been reserved for small scale industries and commercial uses. The scheme at Arumbakkam and Villivakkam has been completed and the scheme at Kodungaiyur are under progress.

Revenue collections.—The revenue collection by the Board during the year is Rs. 1,669.15 lakhs. The revenue collections continue to maintain an upward trend and same trend is being maintained. The overall performance of Housing Board during 1981-82 has been satisfactory.

HUDCO's contribution.—During 1981-82 HUDCO situated at Delhi. a major financier have sanctioned 19 schemes costing Rs. 1,268.98 lakhs. The loan assistance to be obtained from HUDCO for the implementation of the scheme is Rs. 874.78 lakhs. The total number of units to be developed/constructed through the above scheme is 9,220. Out of this 6,788 units will be for EWS/LIG. The total finance obtained from HUDCO during 1981-82 for all the HUDCO schemes is Rs. 599.38 lakhs. It must be mentioned here that Tamil Nadu Housing Board tops the list of borrowers of HUDCO as a single institution to obtain maximum loan from them, So far upto the end of March 1982 from inception of HUDCO, Tamil Nadu Housing Board has got sanction of loan to a value of Rs. 6,409.60 lakhs.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

With the enactment of Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, the Directorate of Town and Country Planning has gained much importance from being the planning advisory body. The Town and Country Planning Act which was brought into force with effect from 15th September 1973 provided for statutory notification of Regional plans, Master plans, New town development plans and also provided for creation of appropriate planning authorities.

The entire Directorate functions under the control and supervision of the Director of Town and Country Planning who is assisted by the Joint Director (BVJ) and Joint Director (BR). The functional divisions are headed by Senior Deputy Directors and Deputy Directors in headquarters. The above said Divisions are assisted by eight regional offices functioning in important centres of State, viz., Tirunelveli, Sivaganga, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu (at Madras). The regional offices further to the assistance to the functional divisions of the headquarters, render technical advice on all Town and Country Planning matters to the local bodies within their jurisdictions.

Town and Country Planning functions.

Provision for spatial planning, development of areas and optimisation of the use of urban and rural land are the main objectives of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Physical planning has been organised in a heirarchical manner with a view to achieve the above said objective. Thus the Directorate have Regional plans for viable regions in the State, Master plans for urban areas, within the framework of Regional plans, Detailed Development plans in and around urban centres within the framework of Master plans, land development for smaller communities or for industrial purposes not only in urban areas but also in rural areas is also looked after by the Directorate.

Regional Plans :

The Directorate have already finalised the draft regional plans for the eight viable planning regions in Tamil Nadu State. In continuation, District Regional plans have been prepared already for Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. The preparation of District Regional plan for the remaining districts of the State are under progress

Integrated Urban Development programmes :

During 1981-82 the Committee of Town and Country Planning has sanctioned 43 projects for the development of local bodies of which 33 projects have been assisted with loan amount from the Development Fund Account to a total sum of Rs. 178.85 lakhs which includes sanctioning of additional loan to a tune of Rs. 23.13 lakhs for fifteen municipalities. As regards the centrally sponsored I.D.P. scheme for small and medium towns, Government have sanctioned projects for 7 towns during the year with a loan assistance of Rs. 182 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 302.76 lakhs has been disbursed to various towns during the year for the ongoing projects, as well as for the commencement of new projects.

Development Plans :

Master Plans—List of Master Plans prepared: (as on 1st February 1982)

Chengalpattu Region :

(i) Kanchipuram, (ii) Arakonam, (iii) Chengalpattu, (iv) Tiruttani and (v) Mamallapuram.

Vellore-Dharmapuri Region :

(i) Arcot, (ii) Walajapet, (iii) Ranipet, (iv) Vaniyambadi, (v) Thirupathur, (vi) Gudiyatham, (vii) Tiruvannamalai and (viii) Vellore.

Salem-Cuddalore Region:

(i) Cuddalore, (ii) Villupuram, (iii) Namakkal, (iv) Mettur, (v) Salem, (vi) Yercaud and (vii) Chidambaram.

Coimbatore-Nilgiris Region :

(i) Coonoor, (ii) Ooty, (iii) Pollachi, (iv) Thiruppur, (v) Karur, (vi) Gobichettipalayam, (vii) Mettupalayam, (viii) Erode, (ix) Udumalpet and (x) Coimbatore.

Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur Region :

(i) Mannargudi, (ii) Kumbakonam, (iii) Srirangam, (iv) Chidambaram, (v) Velankanni, (vi) Tiruchirappali, (vii) Thanjavur and (viii) Poompuhar.

Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari Region :

(i) Kovilpatti, (ii) Courtallam, (iii) Nagercoil, (iv) Kanyakumari, (vi) Tuticorin and (vii) Tirunelveli.

Madurai Region :

(i) Dindigul, (ii) Palani, (iii) Periyakulam, (iv) Virudhunagar, (v) Srivilliputhur, (vi) Bodinaickanur, (vii) Kodaikanal, (viii) Palakalai Nagar, (ix) Madurai and (x) Rajapalayam.

Ramanathapuram-Pudukkottai Region :

(i) Sivaganga, (ii) Remeswaram, (iii) Karaikudi, (iv) Devakottai, (v) Paramakudi, (vi) Aruppukottai, (vii) Ramanathapuram and (viii) Pudukkottai.

Lists of master plan consented by the Government are (i) Ramanathapuram, (ii) Sivaganga, (iii) Paramakudi, (iv) Aruppukottai, (v) Devakottai, (vi) Karaikudi, (vii) Pudukkottai, (viii) Mettupalayam, (ix) Thanjavur, (x) Cuddalore, (xi) Dindigul, (xii) Courtallam, (xiii) Namakkal, (xiv) Villupuram, (xv) Gobichettipalayam, (xvi) Arakonam, (xvii) Mamallapuram and (xviii) Mettur.

Detailed Development Plans ;

During the year under report, eight Detailed Development Plans have been notified under section 19 and 23 of the Act. Further nine Detailed Development Plan of M.M.D.A. have been scrutinised and submitted to Government for approval under section 28 of the Act.

In addition to the above, two Detailed Development Plans have been approved and accorded under section 29 of the Act. 17 Detailed Development Plans and 9 Detailed Development Plans have been scrutinised for according consent under sections 25 and 29 of the Act respectively. Further references numbering about 1,380 on variations, modifications zoning general references have been received scrutinised and orders passed. Reviewing works of the old Town Planning Schemes sanctioned under Town and Country Planning Act, 1920 has been initiated.

Building appeals :

During the year 2,008 building appeal cases have been received and out of this 1,927 cases have been disposed off.

Layouts :

516 layout references have been received and out of this 476 cases have been disposed off.

Installation :

25 Installations received during this period have been disposed off completely. Apart from these above, the regional offices of the Directorate have also disposed off several references on Building appeal referred to by Municipalities within their jurisdiction.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Act 35 of 1972), as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The jurisdiction of the Authority remained unchanged during the year. It extends over an area of 1,167 sq. kms.

The main objectives of this Authority are to—

(a) Prepare plans for orderly development of the metropolitan area conductive for healthful living;

(b) Direct public investments to the right place at the right time according to the Development Plan through inter-departmental Co-ordination and monitoring of development by public agencies;

(c) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the Development Plan, both in order to achieve the plan objectives and

(d) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

During the year, the Authority met on 11 occasions and the Committees on 21 occasions. The activities of the three functional Units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority can be categorised as follows :—

1. Project Planning and Project Monitoring.
2. Area Development and Special Projects.
3. Development Regulation.

I.D.A. Assisted Project (M.U.D.P. I).—The first Madras Urban Development Project I envisages sizeable investment in the sectors of Shelter (Sites and Services, Slum Improvement) Employment Creation, Maternal and Child Health Service, Road and Bus Transport. M.M.D.A. is responsible for co-ordinating the work of implementing agencies and minitoring the progress. In the Sites and Services Project at Arumbakkam about 935 families have settled down and another 413 families are in the process of constructing their dewellings. Work on development is nearing completion at Villivakkam Phase I and Phase II and Kodungaiyur Phase I Area. Draws for allotment were made on 11th January 1982 and 15th February 1982 respectively and allotment orders have since been issued for those successful in the draw.

Expenditure on various components r the year 1981–82 for M.U.D.P.I are given below :

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-I
FINANCIAL PROGRESS STATUS 1981–82.

Serial number and Project Component.	*Agency.*	*Estimated Cost.*		*Expenditure during 1981–82.*	*Cumulative Expenditure upto 31st March 1982.*
		Original.	*Current.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS		
A. Sites and Services	TNHB.	932.88	1,517.22	203.11	1,069.49
B. Slum Improvement	TNSCB.	606·00	509.25	53.27	425.66
	MC.		53.62	11.47	49.41
C. Small Scale Business—					
(a) Small Industry ..	SIDCO.	188.40	218·01	51.47	180.03
(b) Cottage Industry ..	TNSCB.	96.19	55.90	3.79	45.58
D. Maternal and Child Health.	DSW.	84.93	84.93	24.42	67.28
E. Water Supply and Sewerage.	MMWSSB	1,125.00	1,250.00	540.49	1,081.60
F. Road and Traffic Impcovement.	DHRW.	659.71	1,148.77	85.54	01·56
	MC.	220.39	220.39	9.46	19 94
	Police	38·10	..	..	..
G. Bus Transport	PTC.	658·50	571·33	98.22	564.95
H. Technical Assistance	MMDA.	72.00	50.00	31.84	·57
Total		4,682.10	5,679.42	1,113.08	4,429.47

I.D.A. Assisted Project (M.U.D.P. II).

The Second Madras Urban Development Project has been commissioned from May 1981. It will run concurrently with the M.U.D.P. II and is scheduled for completion in 1985.

The main objectives of M.U.D.P.II, at a cost of Rs. 73.9 crores, are to continue further develop and expand low cost solutions to urban problems in Madras. The expenditure for the year is given below :—

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS STATUS 1981-82.

Serial number and Project Component.	*Agency.*	*Estimated cost.*	*Expenditure during 1981-82.*	*Cumulative Expenditure upto 31st March 1982.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
A. Sites and Services	TNHB.	1,900.90	216.33	351.99
	SIDCO	478.80		
B. Slum Improvement	TNSCB.	2,780.50	43.23	43.23
C. Tranpsort	DHRW.	532.10	100.08	100.08
	PTC.	1,260.40	234.91	234.91
D. Solidwaste Management ..	MC.	308.00		
E. Technical Assistance ..	MMDA.	126·00		
	Total ..	7,386.70	594.55	730.21

*Includes Rs. 75·00 lakhs for schools DOE

Rs. 42.00 lakhs for Pre-schools and Medicare Centres D.M.S.

Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Community Hall DSW.

Includes Rs. 193.20 lakhs for pre-schools and Madicare Centres D'M.S.

Includes Expenditure prior to date of agreement (2nd March 1981).

Non-I.D.A. Schemes.

Several schemes in the sectors of Water Supply and Drainage, Roads and Area Development are executed in the M.M.A. with the Assistance of Government of India from 1975-76. The Agencies responsible for implementing these schemes are MMWSSB, TWAD, MMDA for water supply and sewerage schemes, Madras Corporation and Department of Highways and Rural Works for Road Schemes, Madras Corporation and Public Works Department for Drainage Schemes and MMDA for Area Development. The expenditure for the year is given below: —

FINANCIAL PROGRESS STATUS 1981-82.

NON-IDA. PROJECTS (I.U.D.P.)

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Serial number and Project Component.	*Agency.*	*Estimated Cost.*		*Expenditure during 1981-82.*	*Cumulative Expenditure upto 31st March 1982.*
		Original.	*Current.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Water Supply ..	MMWSSB.	443.08	443.08	5.00	436.20
	TWAD.	55.45	56.15	0.49	69.71
	MMDA.	404·02	404·02	16.41	304.01
II. Sewerage	MMWSSB.	1,346.24	1,346.24	59.06	1,337.00
	TWAD.	176.70	176.70	6.14	127.26*
III. Storm Water Drainage	MC.	84.45	84.45	7.04	88.17
	PWD.	23.72	25·00	4.32	2
IV. Roads ..	DHRW.	289.16	299.36	38.14	20
	MC.	304.77	304.77	14.78	251.07
V. Area/Land Development.	MMDA.	612·00	8,287.00	147.59	727.26
	Total ..	3,739.59	11,426.77	298.97	3,574.12

*Upto February 1982.

Area Development:—

Manali.—Manali the industrial suburb north of Madras City having some major industries such as Madras Refineries, Madras Fertilisers, Indian Organic Chemicals etc., has grown without any residential component and basic urban infrastructure. Realising the importance of filling up of this gap and in line with the strategy of balanced development of this M.M.D.A. area has strived to develop this area, already identified as an urban node to be developed as a New Town. About 1,000 houses have been constructed with financial assistance from HUDCO. Construction of 542 L.I.G. Houses started in July 1977, is completed and the houses allotted by June 1981. Another scheme of 416 L.I.G. Houses taken up later has also been completed and alloted in October 1981. About 100 plots of various categories like H.I.G., M.I.G., E.W.S. have been allotted to Public. At present a new scheme viz. construction of 270 M.I.G. Houses with HUDCO assistance is under progress.

Maraimalai Nagar.—Government entrusted the task of formulating the operational plans of development of Maraimalai Nagar New Town to the M.M.D.A. Accordingly the development plans were prepared covering an area of 10,000 acres, with an urbanisable area of 3,300 acres. It is designed as a self contained town to have 1,00,000 population ultimately to be achieved over a period of about 15—20 years. 144 L.I.G. Houses heve been completed in Neighbourhood-I and allotted in December 1979, and 142 of them have been occupied. Construction of 504 L.I.G., 30 and 60 M.I.G., 234 L.I.G. and 214 L.I.G. Houses are under progress to meet the growing demand. Out of 504, 470 L.I.G. Houses have been already allotted and the remaining 34 houses to be allotted in August 1982. Out of 504 L.I.G. Houses, 216 Houses are completed and occupied. About 418 plots of various categories viz- H.I.G.;M.I.G.;L.I.G.;E.W.S. have been allotted to the public. For the Ready Built House construction so far Rs. 122.17 lakhs have been deposited with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Rs. 172.06 lakhs has been spent by these agencies. So far 618 Ready Built Houses have been allotted to the Public.

Development Regulation.—The number of planning permission applications received and disposed off in the Authority during 1981-82 is as follows :—

1. Number of Planning Permission Applications received during the year.	3,131
2. Number of Planning Permission Applications disposed during the year.	2,950
3. Number of Planning Permission granted	621
4. Number of Planning Permission refused	1,138
5. Number of Planning Permission requested for re-submission.	1,191
6. Number of applications pending at the commencement of the year.	320
7. Number of application pending at the end of the year.	501
Number of appeals processed during the year	221

Accounts.

The main sources of funds for the activities of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are :—

1. Grants from Government of Tamil Nadu.

2. Loans from Government of Tamil Nadu/HUDCO.

3. Receipts from sale of plots.

4. Receipts from "Development Charge" Levied under the Town and Country Planning Act.

5. Receipts from Local Bodies.

The funds for the I.D.A. assisted M.U.D.P.-I schemes are passed on by Government direct to the concerned implementing agencies. The total Receipts and expenditure for the year 1981-82 were Rs. 502.57 lakhs and Rs. 454.21 lakhs respectively.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was constituted in September 1970 and entrusted with the task of Slum Clearance and Improvement Schemes in Madras City which was formerly attended to by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

Object.—

(i) To clear all the slums in Madras City within a specific period.

(ii) To prevent further springing up of slums in Madras City.

(iii) To rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multistoreyed tenements with the provision of water supply, electricity and drainage.

(iv) To provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc., to certain slum areas until they are finally cleared.

T. To give protection to the Slum people residing in private lands from eviction and to re-house them in modern tenements.

Receipts from Government and expenditure incurred under State Clearance schemes and Buckingham Canal Schemes are furnished below.—

State Clearance Scheme and Buckingham Canal Scheme (HUDCO).

Year.	*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1981–82	254.40	214.61

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Multi-storeyed tenements are constructed and each tenement is provided with a multipurpose room, a kitchen, a bath and a toilet. At present the cost of each tenement works out to Rs. 13,000 and 7,191 tenements have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board

before formation of Slum Clearance Board. After formation of the Board 30,995 tenements have been constructed under this scheme up to 1980-81 at a cost of 3,448.67 lakhs. During the year, 2,584 tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 214.61 lakhs.

Environmental Improvement Scheme and Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

The Slum Clearance Board has taken up this scheme to privide basic amenities to those slums, which may not be taken up for clearance scheme in the near future. Till 1980–81, 34,700 families were benefitted by this scheme at a cost of 613.39 lakhs. During 1981-82 another 6,000 families have been benefitted at a cost of Rs. 48.70 lakhs.

WORLD BANK PROJECT.

The World Bank has come forward to render financial aid to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for providing infrastructure to benefit 23,000 households and 7,500 extra plots to a value of 606 lakhs under the slum improvement component. The special feature of this scheme is that apart from giving the basis amenities to the slum dwellers the ownership of the land for constructing house are given to them.

Number of Beneficiaries under this Scheme in the First Phase (MUDP-I).

Year.	*Number of families.*	*Estimate*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Up to 1980 ..	18,338	282.60
1980–81	7,500	91.70
1981–82	..	53.95
Total	25,838	428.25

The second phase of the scheme (viz MUDP-II) was started in 1981. In 1981-82, about 10,000 families living in 49 slums were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 108.28 lakhs. Under the II phase, 118 Balwadis 8 primary schools, 47 Industrial sheds, 3 high schools have been constructed so far under MUDP I and II schemes.

Issue of Patta and Loan for Construction/Improvements of Houses.

The slum areas improved under MUDP. I and II schemes will be given patta for their land holdings and loan for construction improvement of houses based on the income range. Out of 8,100 members, who have paid initial deposit of Rs. 89 for ownership of plots 5,288 families have been issued lease-*cum*-sale agreements so far. In 1981-82, 42.14 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme. The Slum Clearance Board helps the slum dwellers to get loans Rs. 200—2,000 from nationalised banks at differential rate of interest of 4 per cent to start small industries and for commercial purposes. Under this scheme, 1,153 persons have been benefitted by getting Rs. 8.71 lakhs as loan.

Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme :

180 Tenements constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board at Kotturpuram were handed over to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. 36 tenements were allotted by the Government and the remaining 144 tenements were allotted by this Board fixing rent of Rs. 121 per month.

Low Income Group Scheme :

The Government have accorded sanction for the following schemes under Low Income Group scheme :—

(1) Rani Anna Nagar—416 tenements.

(2) Indira Nagar—120 tenements.

(3) Thirumangalam— 480 tenements.

So far 475 tenements have been allotted ¼th of the cost of the tenement is being collected in the first instance, and the balance by monthly instalments in a period of 25 years. During 1981-82 the total collection under rental and Hire purchase scheme exceeded one crore (100.18 lakhs) as compared to 68.11 lakhs in 1980-81 showing a marked increase of 47 per cent.

By virtue of peculiar Socio Economic conditions of slum dwellers their problems are varied and highly complicated. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set up an example to other states in India, in studying their problems with humanitarian point of view in providing multi-storeyed dwellings and developed plots, improved environmental surroundings and in making them own plots to have buildings of their own.

CHAPTER XIII

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

STATE GEOLOGY.

There has been steady growth of production of minerals as well as income from the mineral sector during the past few years. The Geology Branch under the Industries Department is mainly concerned with

(i) exploration to locate and assess the deposits of industrial minerals ;

(ii) dissemination of information on minerals and their utilisation in industries; and

(iii) assisting the Government in the formulation of policies for administration policies.

The activities of the Geology Branch have also been stepped up during the recent years which has contributed the overall growth of minerals based industries. Active steps have been taken to control illicit quarrying of minerals, leakage of royalty due to misclassification of mineral deposites and their under assessment. As a result the revenue from mining sector has registered an increase as may be seen below :—

Year.	*Revenue in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)
1980-81	411·48
1981-82	433·08

2. As regards mineral production in the State the growth in the major industrial minerals during the last two years has been substantial as seen from the following table (collected from Indian Bureau of Mines) :

Minerals.	1980.	1981.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Lignite	42,84,000	55,13,000
2 Limestone	45,76,000	43,46,000
3 Magnesite	3,05,819	3,49,389
4 Bauxite	1,10,482	1,22,102
5 Gypsum	77,992	43,885
6 Fireclay	31,290	34,301
7 Quartz	10,819	5,650
8 Vermiculite	533	1,197
Total	93,96,935	1,04,15,524

3. The important mineral investigation and administration activities of the Geology Branch during the year are given in the following paragraphs.

(1) *Limestone.*—In order to assess the requirements of limestone for the existing cement plant at Pulliyur near Karur, detailed investigations of the limestones in the Vedasandur taluk of Madurai district were completed. In addition to the areas already leased out, other deposits in the adjoining freehold areas were also located. A total reserve of about 25 million tonnes of cement grade limestone in the areas has been estimated. In Tirunelveli district, the State Geology Branch has identified about 5 million tonnes of limestone suitable for cement in the Kudankulam area of Nanguneri taluk. Investigations for cement grade limto-stone in the Sankari taluk of Salem district have also been taken up to assess the availability of limestone to meet the existing plant and for setting up additional units.

(2) *Gypsum.*—The gypsum occurrences in the villages of Kokkadi Kuruvadi and Avamthandai in Mudukulathur taluk of east Ramanathapuram have been noticed. Investigations carried out indicate that the gypsum is restricted to the solid zone and a reserve of about five lakh tonnes of gypusm of average grade suitable for cement industry can be obtained.

(3) *Silica Sands.*—Preliminary studies on the occurrences of silica sand over an area of 10 Sq.km. near Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district have been completed. They indicate that the sand is of good quality, suitable after treatment for glass making or for foundaries purposed. Further prospecting is continuing but preliminary estimates indicate about 6 lakh tonnes of good quality silica sand may be available for mining while the rest is under agricultural lands.

(4) *Feldspar.*—Investigation for feldspar in the Kattanimalai hill near Karamadai in Coimbatore district has revealed the availability of about 45,000 tonnes of feldspar, associated with granitic rocks.

(5) *Gold.*—The gold bearing rocks of the Kolar Gold Fields have been known to extend southward into the Maharajagadai reserve forest of Krishnagiri taluk in Dharmapuri district. In view of the high

value of gold at present, a detailed investigation of the gold bearing rocks occuring in the Maharajagadai area has been taken up by the Geology Branch jointly with the Geological Survey of India and the Bharat Gold Mines. Two distinct mineralised zones were identified in the field and samples from treaches have on analysis, shown gold values ranging from 0.1 to 7.0 grams per tonne. These are still not within zone of economic deposits.

(6) *Gemstone.*—Detailed prospecting work for chrysoberyl (Vaiduriyam) in Thoval taluk of Kanyakumari district was continued. The results obtained so far have yielded only poor quality stones but it is proposed to carry out further investigation to locate better quality gemstones in the Palukam village, Vilavankode taluk. In addition, investigations for other precious stones such as ruby, sapphire, garnet, moonstone, cordeierie, etc. have been taken up in the Chinnadharapuram Karur-Kulithalai belt in Tiruchirappalli district.

(7) *White clays.*—The mineral survey in Pudukottai district was continued and a deposite of white clay suitable for ceramics has been dislocated near Erichi village. Further investigation of the clay beds is being continued to determine the quality and industrial application.

4. *Engineering Geology.*

Investigation of Landslides in Nilgiris district.—Geological and environmental studies around Udhagamandalam-Coonoor-Kotagiri areas have been completed and remedial measures for landslides have been suggested in a report submitted to Government. The Geology Branch also drilled six bore holes in Porthimund Dam area to find out the depth to bed rock in the right abutment.

5. *Laboratories.*

In the Analytical Laboratory, a total of 802 samples were received and analysed consisting of limestone magnesite, silica, sand, feldsparl, lignite, fly ash, rock samples and other mineral samples. A total number of 6,121 estimations were made during the year. The Micro-Analytica, Laboratory is continued to carry out micro analysis for trace elements

with the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer and the Plane Grating Spectograph besides carrying out routine conventional analysis. A total number of 271 samples., mostly silica sand and rock samples were analysed. As many as 1,512 estimations were made during the year.

Mineral Administration :

During the year 17 quarry lease applications (mainly for Black Granite) 70 mining lease applications including revision applications 13 writ petitions (mainly for Black Granite and minor minerals) and 27 appeal peitition for minor minerals were processed. Further, 142 fresh and 180 renewed certificates of approval were received during the year. At present there are about 450 existing Mining leases for major minerals covering an area of about 1,00,503 acre Similarly there are about 52 existing leases for Black Granite covering and area of about of 2575 acres.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce, undertake registration of small scale industries and industrial co-operative societies ; issues essentiality certificates for import of machineries and raw materials from abroad ; provides a wide range of services to the Small Scale Industries right from product identification to marketing support through the District Industries Centres and offers facilities for analysis and testing of materials ; provides technical information and Data Bank Service ; establishes Functional Industrial Estates for promotion of Small Scale Industries; sponsors applications for industrial licences, for hirepurchase of machinery and registration as approved suppliers of products; implements schemes for the development of coir industry and other centrally sponsored schemes ; provides technical, managerial and financial assistance for Industrial Co-operatives conducts surveys and maintains statistics ; provides export assistance ; prepares and updates project profiles and undertakes exploration of mineral wealth of the State and the issue of running leases.

District Industries Centres :

As a result of the various steps taken by the District Industries Centres, not only the pace of development in the Small Scale Sector has quickened but this development has also spread to comparatively less developed areas. In the last three years, as many as 475 entrepreneur development campaigns have been conducted, which have been attended by more than 24,000 prospective entrepreneurs. The number of permanently registered units in the State has gone up from 18,789 as on 31st March 1978 to 42,252 at the end of March 1982 generating employment for more than 2.3 lakhs persons. The pragmatic and effective coordinating role played by the District Industries Centres has also resulted in extension of training facilities for more than 21,000 persons under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the training of Rural Youth for self-employment during 1981–82. 12,585 Units have been aided to receive financial assistance of Rs. 18.28 crores in 1981–82.

Electronics Test and Development Centre, Adayar :

In order to provide necessary testing facilities for electronics industries in and around the area, this Centre has been set up at Adayar. During the year this centre had conducted 69 tests. The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur has been recognised by Indian Standard Institution for many electrical tests and further recognition to many more items is also awaited. The Centre had conducted 455 tests.

Service Centre for Electro Medical Equipments, Guindy and Sub-Centres at Madurai, Coimbatore and Thanjavur :

These Centres undertake Servicing and Repair of all Electro Medical Equipments available in Government Hospitals and Private Institutions. During 1981–82 these Centres had tested 3,475 equipments and had realised a revenue of Rs. 9.14 lakhs.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy :

The Laboratory Caters to the needs of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Engineering Industries by offering facilities for testing and analysis

of Industrial raw materials and finished products. The Chemical Engineering Section undertakes Pilot Plant Investigation on problems relating to Chemical and allied Industries. During the year, 4,401 samples were tested and a sum of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was realised as revenue.

Regional Testing Laboratories :

The Regional Testing Laboratories set up at Madurai and Coimbatore, cater to the needs of Industries located in Madurai, Ramanathapuram. Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. During the year, 4,518 samples were tested in these Laboratories and the testing fees collected amounted to Rs. 1.71 lakhs.

Geology Branch : During the year, the branch carried out the following important mineral investigations:—

1. Investigation for gem stones in Thovala Taluk in Kanyakumari District and in the Karur-Kulithalai Belt in Tiruchirapalli district.

2. Detailed assessment of limestone deposits in leased and unleased areas in Vedasandur Taluk in Tiruchirapalli district.

3. Investigation for silica sands in Vedaranyam, Thanjavur district.

4. Detailed investigation for gold in Maharajagadai area in Dharmapuri district with GSI and Tvl. Bharath Gold mines Limited.

5. Prospecting work for Gypsum in parts of Mudukulathur taluk in East Ramanathapuram.

6. Investigating lime shell occurences in the coastal area between Tuticorin and Palayakal in Tirunelveli district.

7. Investigation of the feldsparl occurences around Karamadai in Coimbatore district.

8. Mineral Survey in Pudukkottai district and Mettupalayam and Udagamandalam.

9. Geo-technical studies of landslides in the Narrow gauge section and at Porthimund Dam site of Nilgiris district and in the Ghat Sections in the Hassan Mangalore Railway line.

10. Exploratory drilling for magnesite in Red hills, Mine workings in Chalk Hills, Salem district.

Registration.—During the year, the Directorate undertook vigorous steps to actively assist the certificate holders in establishing their units. As a result of follow up measures taken up by the Directorate, the number of permanently registered units went up from 35,777 as on 31st March 1981 to 42,252 at the end of March 1982.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates :

The Directorate had issued essentiality Certificate to the value of Rs. 3,037.00 lakhs (upto 31st March 1981) for the import of raw materials and capital goods. During the above period, the allocation of iron and steel for Small Scale Units in Tamil Nadu was of the order of 17,264 M. Tones.

Industrial Co-operatives:

During the year, there has been an appreciable growth in this sector. The number of Industrial Co-oprative Societies which stood at 297 at the end of March 1978 has risen to 840 by the end of March 1982. There are about 320 societies functioning exclusively for the benefit of women, 47 Societies for Adidravidars and 5 for Backward classes The performance of the Industrial Co-operative Societies for the past three years is furnished below :—

	Production. (RS. IN LAKHS)	*Sales.*
1979–80	2,489.33	2,874.25
1980–81	3,377.06	3,748.06
1981–82	3,649.22	4,218.66

Tea Factories:—

There are 13 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris District. They owned more than 14,000 acres of tea gardens. These factories provide direct and indirect employment for 39,000 persons. The Industrial Co-operative Tea factories alone account for 9 per cent of the total tea production in Tamil Nadu. An important development that took place during 1981-82 was, reduction of sales tax from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent for sold tea. The Government of India had also

reduced the Central Excise Duty on tea. A factory by name, "The Tamil Nadu Plywood and Veneers Industrial Co-operative Factory Limited" was registered for manufacturing tea chests required by Industrial Co-operative tea factories. During the year Rs. 665.79 lakhs of tea was produced and sold for Rs. 762.21 lakhs.

Matches :

At the end of March 1982, there were 104 match service societies in the State including the Match Federation. The service societies provide service facilities to member factories such as purchase of raw materials viz. Potassium Chlorate, Match Wax, Splints and Veneers, Blue Match Paper, etc. and also marketing of match bundles. During the year, the societies produced and sold goods valued at Rs. 2,236.63 lakhs and Rs. 2,497.41 lakhs respectively. During the year, an Industrial Co-operative Society for the manufacture of Potasium Chlorate was registered at Kundrakudi.

Coir Industry :

The high yield of coconut gives better prospects for development of brown fibre industry in Tamil Nadu which occupies second position among coconut growing states in India. At the end of March 1982, there were 42 co-operative coir societies. Training in the production of 2 ply yarn was given in various places and in Kanyakumari alone, 500 people were trained under Integrated Rural Development Programme Scheme.

Technical Training Centres, Guindy :

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy has been imparting certificate course hitherto in machine operative, Die Sinking and Tool Making and Forge and Heat Treatment. These courses have since been converted into Diploma Course in Tool Engineering under Part II Scheme. During the year, the Government have sanctioned the conversion of two other courses, viz. Electronic Instrumentation and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineering into Diploma Courses. During this period, 100 candidates were trained in various trades.

Tool and Die Designing Training Centre, Dindigul :

This Centre imparts specialised training, both Theoretical and practical, in the manufacture of tools and dies required by various engineering units particularly in the manufacture of locks, So far, 252 candidates have been trained in this Centre. 66 trainees were undergoing training in 1981-82.

Basic Rural Service Centres :

Three Basic Rural Service Centres, one at Tenkasi and two at Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli District, impart training, on stipendiary basis in trades of welding, fitting and turning to the candidates selected from agricultural families. These Centres have so far trained more than 350 candidates who have either secured employment in private firms or have become self-employed. Under Rural Artisans Programme, the activities of these Centres, have been expanded.

"TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED."

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited, was formed in the year 1974 to undertake cultivation of lands rendered surplus consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Lands) Act, 1961, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation, at present, is holding an extent of 3,996 acres. The entire extent of area is spread over in the Taluks of Mannargudi, Tiruvarur and Thiruthuraipundi. The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors with the Director of Sugar as Chairman.

The Corporation was formed with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into two lakhs Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. Against this, the Government have contributed Rs. 27.50 lakhs so far. The Share Capital contribution has been utilised for sinking of tube-wells and purchase of essential capital item such as pumping machinery, tractors, etc., and other farm equipments.

The Government have sanctioned a Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 15 lakhs and converted this advance into a long-term loan of five years. Furhter, the Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs on 21st September 1981 as Ways and Means Advance to meet out the working capital requirements.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited popularly known as SIDCO was first incorporated as a Private Limited Company as on 23rd March 1970 and then Converted into a Public Limited Company on 29th January 1971.

It was set up to implement the various schemes formulated by the State and Central Governments for the growth of Small Scale Industries.

In pursuance of the main objects as enunciated in the memorandum of Association, it has undertaken the following activities:—

1. Provision of infrastructure facilities;
2. Marketing of SSI Products;
3. Procurement and distribution of raw materials, and;

(4) Implementation of several incentive schemes for growth of small Scale Industries.

Infrastructure facilities—Government of Industrial Estates :

33 Conventional Industrial Estates scattered all over Tamil Nadu belonging to Government are being administered on agency basis. These estates consist of 783 work-sheds giving employment for nearly 45,500 persons. The entire 783 sheds have been allotted.

Developed Plots :

Developed Industrial Plots are made availabe in places like Guindy, Ambattur, Thuvakudi, Mettur and Kappalur. Out of 1,555.50 acres of total developed plots, 1,368 acres have been allotted,

SIDCO Industrial Estate :

1,039 sheds have been constructed in various districts upto the year 1981-82. 218 Numbers of sheds are under various stages of construction as on 1st April 1982.

Tiny Sector Sheds :

Small independent sheds of various sizes and specification to suit the need of match, sericulture and other general servicing industry have been constructed in the past as follows :—

Year.	Number of sheds constructed.
(1)	(2)
1976–79	269
1979–80	359
1980–81	584
1981–82	399
Total	1,611

Marketing Division :

The Marketing of SSI products has got a vast potential. During 1981-82, products worth of Rs. 221.66 lakhs were supplied to 89 Government departments/other organisations and in this process 120 SSI units were benefitted.

Distribution of Raw Materials Division :

At the beginning, this Corporation was distributing only Iron and Steel. Later on, it started to distribute items like Match Wax, Paraffin Wax, Coke and other scarce raw materials. During the year, SIDCO has distributed a quantity of 50,760 tons of materials to the value of Rs. 2,093.90 lakhs.

15 per cent Capital Investment Subsidy :

The number of beneficiaries and employment opportunities for the year 1981–82 are as follows :—

Year.	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Amount sanctioned.*	*Employment opportunities.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82 ..	544	213,38	5,500

State Capital Subsidy :

This scheme is similar to 15 per cent capital investment subsidy. This operates in 24 specified taluks of the State for which funds are made available by the State Government.

Year.	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Amount of sanction.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1980-81	104	6·09
1981-82	140	28·65
1982-83	350	50·00

Profitability :

Due to the slump in the steel market the working of the corporation has been affected. It is estimated that the corporation will earn Rs. 0·79 lakh as profit before tax and Rs. 0·33 lakh as net profit. A sum of Rs. 0·46 lakh is the tax liability of the Corporation.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu was incorporated in 1965. The main object was to run the Cement Plant at

Alangulam and the Steel Plant at Arakkonam in the public sector. In 1970, the Government of India evolved the concept of the joint sector. The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the implementation of the joint sector projects to TIDCO. In a span of 17 years, TIDCO has under taken activities covering diverse fields and has (*a*) set up new industries in the public sector (*b*) promoted joint ventures in association with private entrepreneurs and (*c*) assisted limited number of sick units facing difficulties.

TIDCO'S not investment, inclusive of bridge Loans in six public sector, thirty-five joint sector and two assisted companies as on 31st March 1982 is Rs. 51.33 crores. The total outlay of these units works-out to over Rs. 418 crores. Out of the six public sector projects, four projects (Viz. Tamil Nadu Cements with Cement Plants at Alangulam and Ariyalur and Asbestos Project at Alangulam and Tamil Nadu Steels at Arakkonam) are already in production. Fifteen are in production and the rest are in various stages of implementation. TIDCO have so far created employment opportunities to about 9,000 persons through all these projects and will further give employment opportunities for about 10,500 persons whenthe other envisaged projects are implemented.

Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakkonam :

The production in 1981-82 was 32,188 tonnes compared to the previous year's (i.e. 1980-81) production of 27,576 tonnes. The sales in 1981-82 was 32,912 tonnes compared to the previous year's (i.e. 1980-81) sales of 29,326 tonnes. The Unit has increased the production by 4.112 tonnes and Sales by 3,586 tonnes during the year 1981-82. The proposal of establishing a Re-Rolling Mill of 25,000 tonnes capacity has been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu in February 1982. This is being implemented vigorously. It is expected to be commissioned in 1983.

Cement Plants :

The two Cement Plants of Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM), a subsidiary of TIDCO have produced 5,77,865 tonnes cements during the year 1981-82 as against 5,47,881 tonnes during 1980-81 and Sales turnover during the period is Rs. 21.45 crores as against that

of Rs. 17.83 crores during 1980-81. The new project under TANCEM, for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Sheets has started commercial production during October 1981, and has produced 8251 tonnes of Asbestos Sheets during the year 1981-82 and as achieved Sales turnover of Rs. 1.10 crores. A scheme for modernisation of Alangulam Cements at a cost of Rs. 4.07 crores is under way and expected to be completed by April 1983.

Joint Sector Projects :

The performance of few joint sectors are summarised below.—

Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation (SPIC) :

The largest fertilizer unit in South India has increased its annual profit from Rs. 8.30 crores during the year 1979-80 to Rs. 14.63 crores for the year 1980-81.

Dynavision Limited :

Manufacturing TV Sets had a sales turnover of Rs. 7.28 crores during the year 1981-82 as against Rs. 5.64 crores during 1980-81.

Asia Tobacco Company Limited :

Set up for the manufacture of Cigarettes, has inproved its perfor mance considerably and able to earn a net profit of Rs. 11.92 lakhs during the year ended 30th September 1981. The entire accumulated losses have been wiped out by the company.

Pandian Chemicals Limited :

Established for the manufacture of Potassium Chlorate has produced 2,236 tonnes Potassium Chlorate during 1981-82 and its sales turnover was Rs. 201 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Limited :

Set up for the manufacture of Nickal Cadmium cells has increased its sales turnover from Rs. 0.98 lakh to Rs. 6.96 lakhs as on 31st March 1982. The company has successfully completed the revamping programme with the foreign collaborator to accelerate regular production.

Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited :

The company showed considerable improvement and achieved a turnover of about Rs. 21 lakhs, during 1981-82 compared to previous years figure of Rs. 20.44 lakhs. As regards taking up construction of new trawler, the company has received an offer from a leading U. K. firm.

Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited :

Established for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite and liquid Sulpher-di-oxide has produced 2,763 tonnes of Sodium Hydrosulphite and 2,834 tonnes of liquid Sulphur-di-oxide during the year ending 30th September 1981 as against 2,055 and 2,330 tonnes during the previous year. On the sale of Rs. 601 lakhs, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 42.64 lakhs during the year 1981 as against loss of Rs. 44.78 lakhs during the prevous year.

Inter-Continental Leathers Limited :

A company for the manufacture of finished leather for exports. It secured repeated export order from Romania and has done well in achieving a sales turnover of Rs. 2.37 crores as on 31st March 1982.

Gangappa Paper Mills Limited :

A Company set up for manufacturing printing and writing papers 10,000 tonnes per annum has started its commercial production in December 1981 and its sales turnover from January 1982 to March 1982 is Rs. 20.36 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI).

During the year the Company was able to achieve a production of Rs. 23.58 lakhs against the corresponding figure of production of Rs. 20.70 lakhs during the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 288 lakhs. The sales during the year under review also registered a figure of Rs. 23.50 lakhs as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 20.17 lakhs achieved in1980-81 showing an increase of Rs. 333 lakhs.

Despite the increase of production and sales mentioned above, the working results of the Corporation for the year 1981-82 show a loss of Rs. 80.50 lakhs as against the profit of Rs. 31.60 lakhs achieved in the preceding year. This loss of Rs. 80.50 lakhs has been arrived at after charging to the accounts Rs. 161.25 lakhs towards interest on loans, Rs. 28.85 lakhs towards depreciation on fixed assests, Rs. 10.74 lakhs towards the loss on revaluation of loose tools, jigs and fixtures and Rs. 30.20 lakhs towards payment of bonus.

The heavy loss incurred during the year 1981-82 was mainly due to: (1) Lack of adequate step up in the volume of production, (2) The abnormal loss incurred by the TANSI Tannery at Vinnamangalam.

The Company was able to achieve a production of only Rs. 23.58 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 25.20 lakhs. The shortfall was mainly due to the lack of adequate orders, particularly from Government Departments and public undertakings.

The Corporation has been making efforts to convert the units taken over from Government into commercially viable production centres. Most of the units of TANSI excute jobs received from the Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings like Railways, Electricity Boards, Posts and Telegraphs, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Indian Space Research Organisation, etc., besides specific orders from private firms. The production in the units of the Company has been increasing steadily from a value of Rs. 3.89 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 23.58 lakhs in 1981-82.

Structural Group :

During the year the TANSI Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam under-took fabrication and galvanizing of structures and

transmission line towers. The following are the major which were undertaken by the Unit under the Group :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. T.L. Towers to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board..	90
2. Sub-Station Structures, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	40
3. Sub-Station Messrs. Crompton	10
4. Structural Steel Work from ACSP Modernisation and improvement Scheme of TANCEM, Alangulam, TANSI Structural Works, Tiruchirappalli.	35
5. Structural Steel Works for Ariyalur Cement Plant	10
6. Boiler Components ..	20

Tool Room and Allied Units :

During the year the TANSI Machine Shop, Ambattur produced, the 'India Mark-II Deep Well Hand Pump' to meet the requirements of TWAD Board and UNICEF and supplied a token quantity of 50 Nos. and 100 Nos. respectively. The Machine Tools, Ranipet Unit manufactured and supplied 200 Nos. of Hydraulic Power Hacksaw Machine. Development of smaller series of bench drills like D6, D10 and D13 required by small Industry are underway. Enquiries have also been received for the export of machine tools to various Afro-Asian Countries and as many as 27 machines were sold through H.M.T. International. TANSI Tool Room, Guindy, developed a babybar weighing scale during 1980-81 and sold more than 3,000 Nos. to World Bank Nutrition Project.

Leather Group :

The low production in TANSI Tannery, Vinnamangalam, was due to a deep fall in the international market for the leather goods. This led a catastrophic drop in the demand, consequently in production. Similarly, the Wool Processing Centre also could not get orders from the Australian market which led to its sustaining a marginal loss. The

TANSI Garment Leather Unit, Madhavaram, started production during 1981-82 and is concentrating in development of the products for marketing. The TANSI Leather Works, Pallavaram, developed a special cup washer for the India-Mark-II Pump and this item has received the appreciation of UNICEF.

Engineering Group :

The following were important works executed by the units under these groups :—

1. Fabrication and supply of Foot Bridges to various Panchayat Unions at Thanjavur district.

2. Fabrication and supply of drought relief tanks of Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewarage Board, Madras.

3. Manufacture of cages and enclosures for Vandalur Zoo.

4. Structural for the construction of Warehousing Godowns at Tiruchirappalli, Trivellore and other places.

5. Fabrication and supply of steel bunks to the handicapped persons.

6. Manufacture of tri-cycles to the Social Welfare Department for the handicapped persons.

Furniture Group :

The Units under this group continued to be engaged in manufacture of standard and non-standard and special types of furnitures required by Government departments and public sector undertakings and also fabrication of a small steel structurals.

Among the important orders executed by the group during the year may be mentioned the fabrication of structure for school buildings for a total value of Rs. 35 lakhs and provision of steel racks for district libraries at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Special Purpose Units :

The Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty maintained its rated production of assembling 1,000 watches per day. The Unit stands first among the 17 ancillary units set up by the H.M.T. in the various States.

The TANSI Polish Unit, Ambattur also increased its production during the year. This unit continue to manufacture French Polish Transperent Polish, Picture Varnish, Thinner, G.P. Thinner, N.C. Thinner, N.C. Lacquer, Gasket Shellac, D.N. Spirit etc., In order to caster to the needs of printing industries, a sales depot was operated during the year at Sivakasi for selling picture varnish, thinner, etc., The demand for Gasket Shellac which is mostly used by the Automobile Industries is increasing in Tamil Nadu and sales are picking up in other States also.

The Company continued to take active interest in the welfare of its workers. Good industrial relations are being maintained.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the objectives of promoting and developing medium and major industries in private sector and to hasten the industrial dispersal to the under-developed areas of the State. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 15·00 crores. The total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation upto 31st March 1982, under the various schemes amounted to Rs. 90·64 crores generating a total investment of over Rs. 390·00 crores and creating direct employment potential for over 55,000 people. The most heartening feature of the Corporation's activities is that a very high proportion of the investment catalysed is in the backward areas of the State ; out of the total assistance so far sanctioned, Rs. 75·00 crores has been sanctioned to projects in backward areas. This will promote an investment of over Rs. 340·00 crores in one or the other of the nine backward districts of the State.

Package Scheme of Incentives :

Interest-Free Sales Tax Loan :

An important part of the package scheme of incentive is the Interest-Free Sales Tax Loan which SIPCOT implements as an agent of the State

Government. Loans under this scheme are avaiable to medium and major industries to be located in any of the nine backward districts of the State and also in Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex and Kunnathur Block in Chengalpattu district except in urban town with a population of 1·00 lakh and more as also in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli urban agglomeration with 8 kilometres belt area.

Under the incentive scheme of Interest-Free Sales Tax Loan, 121 units have been sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 1,197·57 lakhs and Rs. 1,131·40 lakhs respectively as sales tax loan till 31st March 1982, since inception. In the year 1981–82 Rs. 200·27 lakhs has been disbursed as Interest-Free Sales Tax Loan.

Subsidy on Fixed Assets :

Under this scheme, any industrial unit set up in any one of the selected 33 taluks of the State is eligible for an outright grant or subsidy of 15 per cent and the total fixed capital investment which includes investment on land and building, plant and machinery, etc. Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 503·36 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Level Committee during 1981–82.

IDBI Seed Capital Assistance Scheme :

Under this Scheme, the Seed Capital assistance to technical/professional entrepreneurs setting up their first medium scale venture is financed upto 10 per cent of the cost of the project by IDBI. SIPCOT as an agent of IDBI, has already sanctioned such assistance to 20 units to the extent of Rs. 91·13 lakhs as on 31st March 1982.

Growth Centres :

Ranipet.—An area of 729·78 acres of land was acquired by the Government and handed over to SIPCOT.

The area available for allotment was 480·68 acres consisting of 92 plots, of which 80 plots covering an area of 412·60 acres have already been allotted to entrepreneures. 35 units among those allotted have completed construction and commenced commercial production and 13 are various stages of construction.

Hosur.—Out of 1,122 acres of land acquired 1,022 acres, consisting of 159 plots was made for available allotment. Out of these 144 plots, covering an area of 836 acres, have already been allotted to enterpreneurs. 40 units have already commenced production and 64 units are under various stages of construction.

Manamadurai.—Against an area of 490 acres handed over to SIPCOT, an area of 363 acres consisting of 137 plots was available for allotment. Out of that 32·77 acres were allotted to 8 entrepreneurs (8 plots).

Working Results.—During the financial year 1981-82 the Profit on cash basis before provision for taxation and Reserves but after adjustment of bad debts, was Rs. 77·02 lakhs.

Details of Sanction and Disbursement effected under each Scheme during the year 1981–82.

(1)		(2)	*Progress during the year* 1981-82. (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Term Loan :			
Sanction ..			1,674·04
Disbursement			1,405·86
Underwriting :			
Sanction			13·75
Seed Capital :			
Sanction			38·58
Disbursement			21·10
Interest Free Sales Tax Loan :			
Sanction	Part I ...	29·07	
	Part II ...	133·50	
			162·57
Disbursement	Part I ...	67·83	
	Part II ...	132·44	
			200·27
Central Investment Subsidy : (SIPCOT Only)			
Sanction ..			257·27
Disbursement..			274·67
Reimbursement			215.52

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), the first State Level Financial Institution in the country, was set up in the year 1949, under the companies Act. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote and accelerate industrial growth and development in Tamil Nadu. Its jurisdiction extends to the Union Territory of Pondicherry also.

The main functions and objects of the Corporation are as under :

(*a*) Granting of long and medium term loans to industrial concerns primarily for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets in the shape of land, building and machinery.

(*b*) Guaranteeing/Counter guaranteeing deferred payment contracts entered into by industrial concerns for purchase of machinery.

(*c*) Guaranteeing loans raised by industrial concerns from the banks/insurance companies/public borrowings. etc.

(*d*) Underwriting; subscribing to the issue of shares. and; or debentures of industrial concerns.

(*e*) Granting of bridge loans against Central Government subsidy and disbursement or subsidy.

QUANTUM AND DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE.

The quantum of assistance extended by TIIC is as under :

(*a*) Loan	..	Minimum of Rs. 2,000. Maximum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs (In case of proprietary and partnership concerns, the maximum is Rs. 15·00 lakhs)
(b) Deferred payment guarantee.		Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

(*c*) Underwriting/direct participation in equity . ..	Rs. 25.00 lakhs (subject to a a maximum which is equivalent to the promoters' contribution or 25 per cent of the public issue, whichever is lower).

However, the total assistance in respect of the above three facilities should not exceed Rs. 65 lakhs for a single industrial unit.

Resources :

The Corporation's resources comprise of share capital contributed mainly by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Industrial Development Bank of India refinance by IDBI, bonds, deposits, etc. The position of resources as on 31st March 1982 is given below :—

	(*Rs. Crores*). 3-13-1982
Share Capital	14.5
Supplementary Share capital	3.00
Bonds	22·7
Refinance from IDBI	57.92
Fixed deposits from public	2.00
Internal cash generation	N.A.

Number of Industrial Units Assisted :

An important feature of the operation of the Corporation during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is the substantial increase in the number of units that have received financial assistance from TIIC. The brief details of sanctions of financial assistance made by the Corporation during these years are given as under :

(*Amount Rs. in lakhs.*)

	1980-81.		1981-82 (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2).	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions	5113	3690·41	5641	5208·90

It is worthwhile mentioning that a large number of these units belong to the small and tiny sectors in the rural and backward areas of the State. The position relating to cumulative sanctions, disbursements, and balance outstanding since inception is given below :

Sanctions (Effective.)	*Number.*	*Amount. (Rs. in lakhs)*
	(1)	(2)
Upto 31-3-1981	9,776	17,833.26
Upto 31-3-1982 (Provisional) ..	14,954	23,042.16
Disbursements :		
Upto 31-3-1982		14,120.68
Upto 31-3-1982		17,548.77
Outstanding :—		
Upto 31-3-1981		8,447.81
Upto 3-3-1982 Provisional		11,000.00

Employment Opportunities :

Due to substantial increase in the number of industrial units assisted by the Corporation, particularly to the small and tiny sectors, there has been a large increase in the employment opportunities that have been created with the financial assistance of the Corporation and most of them have gone to the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. The details of employment opportunities created by the Corporation are as under :

Year.	*Numbers.*
1980-81	42,056
1981-82	44,663

Assistance to small scale sector :

As indicated earlier, the Corporation is granting assistance in an increased measure to the small scale sector benefiting a large number of persons in the econmically weaker sections of the society. The details of financial assistance granted by the Corporation during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :

(*Amount Rs. in lakhs*).

	1980-81		1981-82 (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions to Small Scale Sector.	5,083	2,268.41	5,584	4,444.60
Overall sanctions	5,183	3,690.41	5,641	5,208.90

Assistance to Backward Areas :

With a view to promoting industrial growth in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State, the Corparation has been providing financial assistance in larger measures to the industrial units in the backward areas. The salient features of the assistance are as under.

The details of the assistance granted by the Corporation to the industrial units in the backward areas are given as under :

(*Amount Rs. in lakhs.*)

	1980-81		1981-82 (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions to Backward Areas.	3,146	2,046.38	3,158	2,677.16

Assistance to Transport Operators :

TIIC has designed a special scheme for purchase of transport vehicle, like powered cycle-rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, tourist taxis, lorries, auto-trailers, trucks, tempos, vans, etc. The Corpoartion at present encourages mostly owner-driven category. The details of assistance are given below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

	1980-81		1981-82. (*Provisional.*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions to Transport Operators.	649	225.79	890	753.91

Mini Loan/Composite Loan Scheme :

The Corporation has introduced a new scheme, viz. MINI LOAN SCHEME to benefit largely the economically weaker section of the society.

Under the scheme, loan ranging between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 25,000 are granted to viable industrial units. As stated earlier the Regional/Branch Offices at present sanction and disburse loans upto Rs. 25,000 sizeably. The scheme has been introduced mainly to promote industries in the rural and backward areas and also create larger employment opportunities. Under the Composite loan Scheme, financial assistance is made available for both creation of fixed assets and for working capital accommodation. The details of assistance granted by the Corporation under the scheme are given below :—

	1980—81		1981—82	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Sanction under Mini Loan/ Composite Loan.	3,383	588.43	3,503	717.33

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is incharge of the development of handloom industry in the State. As State Textile authority, the Director of Handlooms and Textiles is also associated with the Powerloom Industry and the textile industry in the State.

Handloom Industry and Plan Schemes :

There are 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which accounts for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. About 54 per cent of the total handlooms in the State 3.02 lakhs have been enlisted into the Co-operative sector. As on 31st March 1982 there were 1,312 primary weavers co-operstive societies covering 3.02 lakhs looms. Several schemes are being implemented by the Government for promoting and developing the handloom industry. During the year, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,735.70 lakhs was spent by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes. Under non-plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 625.32 lakhs was spent during 1981-82 towards schemes like Janatha handloom subsidy, ways and means advances to Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation, Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation, grant to Binny, etc.

Provision of working capital for weavers co-operative societies.

For the year 1981-82 the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a total casn credit accommodation of Rs. 2,481.88 lakhs to all Weavers Co-operative Societies through 13 Co-operative Central Banks and Rs. 2,200.00 lakhs to the Co-optex through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards working capital for production and marketing activities. The total production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 86.77 crores. During 1981—82. 130 new Primary Weavers Co operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu and 43,042 weavers from the private sector were enrolled as members in the new as well as the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. This includes 23 Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies set up for loomless weavers at a total cost of Rs. 111.89 lakhs. Seven of the new Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies are set up exclusively for Adi Dravida Handloom Weavers and exclusively for the Women Handloom Weavers.

Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth :

The total expenditure under rebate during 1981-82 is Rs. 559.98 lakhs. This works out to 32.2 per cent of the total expenditure of this Department. During 1981—82, the Government of India announced the scheme of special rebates of 20 per cent on retail sales and 15 per cent on wholesales sales for 30 days.

Raw Materials.—The total quantity of hank yarn required for the handlooms in the State is 5.80 million kgs. per month. Besides, powerlooms and hosiery factories cunsume about 9.35 millions kgs. per month Against these requirements the production of cotton yarn by about 215 textiles mills in the State is about 18 million kgs. per month in normal times. The State is, therefore, surplus in respect of cotton yarn.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited:

The main object of Co-optex is to procure and supply the raw materials required by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and also to provide marketing support to its affiliated primaries. It is running 21 yarn depots through which the yarn produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills, is distributed to the primaries. The Co-optex is running 522 selling units in almost all the important cities and towns within and outside the state. During the yarn 1981-82 the Co-optex procured handloom goods from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 61.62 crores, its sales performance during 1981-82 was to the extent of Rs. 70 crores.

Co-operative Spinning Mills :

All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, in this State continued to function during the period and produced 17.89 lakhs kgs. of yarn (in terms of 40s). All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, except South India Co-operative Spinning Mills are having nominated boards with official nominees. The Collectors of the respective districts, Managing Directors of Co-operative Spinning Mills and other Officials have been nominated to the Boards of these mills. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Mills. The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills is having elected board, with the Special Officer, Tamil Nadu Handloom

Weavers Co-operative Society as its Chairman. The term of the nominated Boards of Management in the 11 Co-operative Spinning Mills has been extended up to 31st December 1982. The total number of persons employed in the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills was 10,163 (including the administrative staff) as on 31st March 1982. The Mills are providing employment to repatriates after getting financial assistance from the Government of India. The number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills as on 31st March 1982 was 2,103.

Controlled cloth, Janatha Cloth Scheme.—During the year, 15,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhoties, lungies and sarees. During 1981-82 about 34.00 million square metres of Janatha Handloom dhoties, lungies and sarees were produced. These Janatha handloom varieties are marketed through the emporia of the co-optex.

Powerlooms.—Upto 31st December 1981, 85,909 permits were issued by the Central Government authorising the unauthorised powerlooms.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED.

Setting up of Powerloom Complexes :

Our own 3 Powerloom Complexes at Aruppukkottai, Sivagiri and Jayakondam started production during the year. Each Complex has 96 looms and has provided employment to about 320 workers. Krishnapuram Powerloom Factory which was taken over from the Krishnapuram Weavers Co-operative Production and Sales Society Limited on 1-7-1980 continued to be with the Corporation on lease basis.

Mills Under the Management :

The Cauvery Spinning and Wearing Mills Ltd., and the Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 continued to be under the management of the Corporation. The Corporation has arranged financial assistance for working capital to the above 2 Mills upto a limit of Rs. 100 lakhs from the Bank of Thanjavur Ltd., and Bank of Madura Ltd. The

Government have guaranteed the above financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 55 lakhs. The working results of the above 2 Mills are given below :—

	Cauvery Spinning and Wearing Mills Ltd., Pudukottai.	*Somasundaram Super Spinning., Mills Limited, Muthanendal.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Installed Capacity (Spindles)	31,200	13,260
Commissioned capacity (Spindles).	25,200	13,260
Total Production in lakhs Kgs.	13,21,421	6,78,006
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Value of production	389.49	149.52
Turnover	372.43	152.97
Gross Profit/Loss	(—) 17.06	(+) 3.45
Depreciation	2.30	1.40
Modernisation (Rev. charges)	7.97	–
Interest on loans	31.93	2.17
Net Profit/Lose	(—) 59.26	(—) 0.12

Cotton Cell.—The Cotton Cell set up in the Corporation has purchased 1,23,689 bales of cotton for a value of Ra. 36.47 crores during the year for the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 Mills under the Management of the Corporation.

Ways and Means advance for the purchase of Cotton :

The Corporation has received from the Government and advanced a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs on this account to supplement the requirement of Cotton by the Co-operative Spinning Mills and Mills under the Management of the Corporation.

Financial Results.—The Financial results of the Corporation for the year are given below:—

Head Office Operation.		*(Rs. in lakhs.)*
Interest and Other income		35.12
Interest Payment		16.84
Gross surplus in lending operation		18.28
Less—		
Expenditure	6.69	
Depreciation	1.50	
		8.19
Net surplus (excluding manufacturing operation).		(+) 10.09
Manufacturing Units Working :		
Sales and Stock ..		58.55
Expenditure :		
Raw Materials	36.84	
Manufacturing Expenses	30.45	
Depreciation ..	10.25	
		77.54
Gross Loss for manufacturing operation	.. ..	18.99
Net Loss for the Corporation (B-A) ..	..	8.90

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to implement Khadi and Village Industries Programme satisfactorily besides implementing the following special schemes:—

(i) Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

(ii) Hill Area Development Programme.

(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(iv) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(v) Special Component Plan.

The Board opened 35 Rural Textile Centres and thus the Rural Textile Centres functioning under the Board increased to 397.

The Board provided additional employment to 33,147 persons on a permanent basis and in all 4,53,958 persons were provided with employment under Khadi and Village Industries sector. The Khadi production rose from Rs. 696.59 lakhs to Rs. 914.59 lakhs. The Khadi sales increased from Rs. 692.22 lakhs to Rs. 785.85 lakhs. The non-edible oil soap production increased from Rs. 148.85 lakhs to Rs. 205.92 lakhs. The Board distributed 2,678 power ghanis so far. The Board exported palm goods worth Rs. 28.26 lakhs to foreign contries during this year.

The details of the units functioning under the Board and their production and sales are as follows :—

I. *Khadi units* :

(*a*) (i) Number of units—690.
(ii) Number of Societies—4.

(*b*) *Yarn production* (in metric hanks).—

(i) Traditional	3.59 lakhs.
(ii) Ambar	1.37 lakhs.
(iii) Rural Textile Centre ..	350. 76 lakhs.

(*c*) *Khadi Production*—

Metres	50.87 lakhs.
Value	657.78 lakhs.

(*d*) *Silk production*—

Value Rs.	256.81 lakhs.

(*e*) *Khadi sales*—

Value Rs. ..	785.85 lakhs.

(*f*) *Employment and Wages paid*—

	Number.	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
Spinners	26,345	119.25
Weavers	6,832	184.30
Others	358	63.93

II. Rural arts crafts and Industries—

Rural Arts Crafts and Industrial Units.	106	25.00

III. Village Industries—

(*a*) Village Industries Units ..	162
(*b*) Village Industrial Co-operatives	3,310
(*c*) Production	Rs. 5,403.41 lakhs.
(*d*) Sales	Rs. 5,850.88 lakhs.
(*e*) Employment No. ..	4,15,492
(*f*) Wages paid ..	Rs. 1,791.88 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL).

To provide unified control over the various ceramic units functioning in Tamil Nadu and also to place the activities under one administration, the Government have formed the "Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited". The Company has taken over 8 units from the Director of Industries and Commerce and TANSI and commenced operation from 15-7-1974. Out of these, 3 Units are commercial and others are development oriented units. Notwithstanding several economic handicaps, the Company could contribute to an aggregate output of the order of Rs. 194.63 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

The performance details of the units for the year are as under :

(*Quantity in tonnes and value in lakhs.*)

Units.		*Output.*		*Sales.*	
		Quantity.	*Valu.*	*Quantity.*	*Vale.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ceramic Factory, Vridhachalam.	Sanitarywares, crockery insulators, etc.	1,043.90	76.53	16.15	61.99
Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam.	Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes.	5,250.40	44.55	5,287.20	43.98
Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai.	Wire-cut standard bricks.	45.94	13.33	43.70	13.17
Service Centre, Vridhachalam.	Rendering service facilities to bake processed materials.	1,131.71 MT of body. 1,340.40 MT. of firing.10	14.30	1,163.72 MT of body 1,340.40 MT of firing.	24.48
Tunnel Kiln	Firing of white wares.	1,317	31.24	1,317.10	31.24
Art Pottery, Vridhachalam.	Artware	23.70	4.89	39.19	3.10
Art Pottery, Perambur.	Do.	13.94	2.99	12.72	2.72
Ceramic Centre, Omalur.	Stoneware Jars	219.89	6.90	191.52	6.66
			194.63		177.34

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited has made impressive strides in the year 1981-82. It has reached a production level of 22.8 thousand Tonnes as against 18 thousand Tonnes for the year 1980-81 in regard to major minerals. The total production of Black and grey granite for the year 1981-82 is in the order of 2.5 thousand M^3 as against 3.2 thousand M^3 for 1980-81.

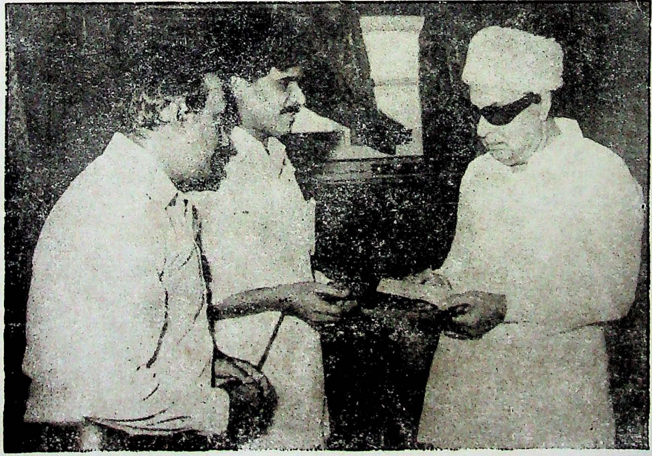
2. The turn over of both black and grey granite during 1981-82 crossed Rs. 85 lakhs as against Rs. 59 lakhs for 1980-81. This along with the sale of major minerals adds upto a total turnover of Rs. 98.00 lakhs. The foreign exchange component of the total turnover is 87 per cent.

3. The policy of selling granite to foreign buyers alone was continued during 1981-82 also. Adopting a consistant policy of being quality conscious and of maintaining stable prices, TAMIN has been able to carve a niche in the foreign market despite a slump in the market.

4. During the year 1981-82 TAMIN produced 681 cubic metres of grey granite and exported about 783 cubic metres earning a foreign exchange of over half a million D.M. Efforts are being made to find market for this variety in Australia and other European countries also.

5. TAMIN has earned a net profit of Rs. 9.27 lakhs as against the net profit of Rs. 2.02 lakhs for the year 1980-81. The value of fixed assets has increased from Rs. 48.05 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 60.05 lakhs in 1981-82.

Sivaganga Graphite Scheme.—The detailed project report for mining is expected shortly from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and D.P.R. for beneficiation plant has already been received from National Metallurgical Laboratory. Steps are being taken to set up the beneficiation plant. As for curcible making, negotiations are going on between TAMIN and companies of international repute like Morgan, etc., for getting necessary technology. Acquisition of about 500 acres



(9) மாண்புமிகு முதல்வரிடம் சமுதாயப் பணிக்கு செலவிட ரூ. 1.53 லட்சத்திற்கான காசோலையை மாண்புமிகு தொழில் அமைச்சரின் முன்னிலையில் தமிழ்நாடு கனிம நிறுவனத்தின் தலைவர் மற்றும் மேலாண்மை இயக்குநர் அளிக்கிறார்.

(10) திருச்சி மாவட்டம், குளித்தலை தாலுக்கா, கடவூர் கிராமத்தில் வார்ட்ஸ் கனிமம் வெட்டி எடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

of patta lands is in progress. The Government have issued permission to enter upon 350 acres of Government poramboke lands pending transfer.

Cutting and Polishing Industry.—TAMIN has asked for allotment of land for putting up this cutting and polishing unit. Negotiations are on for importing suitable machinery. The scheme is expected to be commissioned during the year 1982-83. The detailed project report is scheduled to be available from ITCOT by August this year.

Provision of Employment.—As TAMIN's mines and quarries are situated mostly in reserve forest and rural areas, economically backward people have been provided employment. During the year 1981-82 about 1,600 persons have been provided with employment compared to 1,300 in 1980-81.

Bonus and dividend.—TAMIN has declared 8.33 per cent bonus and 3 per cent dividend to its shareholders for the year 1980-81. TAMIN has also contributed a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1981-82 to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund as against Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1980-81. Besides, this, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been contributed a TARRA for the year 1981-82 as against Rs. 1.13 lakhs for 1980-81 for undertaking various social welfare measures.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The Corporation commenced business on 22nd February 1975. The authorised capital has been increased from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to 100.00 lakhs from 1981 onwards. The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of developing an area of 5617.66 acres as major salt works in Mariyur Valinokkam, a very backward area in Ramanathapuram district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs. The Corporation is also developing an a rea of 4092 acres of land in Maravakadu, Vadakadu villages of Pattukottai Taluk, Thanjavur district for salt production

Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex :

The project is located 45 km. from Ramanathapuram. The project was taken up for implementation from the year 1975-76 onwards. A capital expenditure of about Rs. 102.00 lakhs has been incurred towards the project till March 1982. The Corporation has so far developed an area of 2366 acres out of effective area of 4400 acres. Based on the area so far developed, it is estimated that the salt complex could achieve a production of 70,000 tonnes in 1982, 90,000 tonnes in 1983 and 1,20,000 tonnes of salt in 1984 besides recovering by-products. The project was taken up for development during 1975 and the salt complex commenced its production during the year 1976 along with development activities. The production and sales achieved during the year 1981 were 25,600 and 8194 metric tonnes respectively. During the year 1981, H.T. supply was availed of from 25th June, 1981 onwards. Facilities for crushing and powdering of salt was created. Drinking water amenities to the labourers at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs were also created. During the year 1981, the Corporation had provided direct seasonal employment to about 700 persons in the project, regular employment to 40 persons and indirect employment to about 300 persons.

Maravakadu, Vadakadu Salt Project :

The Government of Tamil Nadu, during November 1978, ordered the development of 5400 acres in Maravakadu and Vadakadu villages of Pattukottai Taluk in Thanjavur District as salt complex. The area was surveyed and it was found that 4,092 acres would be available for development as salt works. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed in all respects in 1985. When completed, the salt project will have a production capacity of 1,20,000 tonnes of salt per annum. Peripheral protective bunds have been constructed in western and northern side of the project. Peripheral protective bund in the eastern side has been taken up and is under execution. Pumps, tractors etc., required for manufacturing activity have been purchased. The employment potential of the project is estimated at 1,000 persons (seasonal employment) besides regular employment to 100 persons. At present about 600 persons are employed in bund work.

A preliminary survey of the area in Kandadu swamp has been conducted and an area of about 1588 acres have been found suitable for manufacture.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Drvelopment Corporation Limited was formed as a public limited company in 1973 with the in objective of taking over the Handicrafts Emporia from the Government and the Co-operative Marketing Society and to run these emporia on a commercial basis. Further, the objectives were development of all aspects of handicrafts in Tamil Nadu and provision of financial technical and other assistance to this sector-14 Production-*cum*-Training Centres run by tae Department of Industries and Commerce were also transferred to the Corporation frnm 1st November, 1974.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafrs Development Corporation has continued to provide marketing assistance to the craftsman by enabling them to sell their products through its chain of showrooms in Tamil Nadu and at the metropolitan centres of New Delhi, Bangalore and Bombay. The all India Handicrafts Board, under its scheme for provision of financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation for directly procuring articles from the artisans has contributed a sum of Rs, 10 iakhs towards the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited during 1981-82. These steps have helped in eliminating middlemen who have been exploiting the artisans to a considerable extent.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation has also been conducting Special Exhibition-*cum*-sales of its products, on its own accord, at various places during festivals and other important occasious. The Corporation has taken various steps for propagating its wares and as a result, the corporation was able to execute an order for the supply of silverplated temple chariot for the Mahamariamman Temple Devasthanam Kualkumpur, Malesia. Two rosewood panels depicting the epics Ramayana and Mahabharatha were also supplied to the International Automic Energy Agency, Vienua.

Production :— As a result of the concerted action taken at various levels, the total production of all the units has reached an all-time record of Rs. 63 lakhs against the budgeted target of Rs. 50 lakhs. scheme of rationalising the production centres has been put into operation and production contres producing items of the same craft are being amalgamated to ensure economic operations.

Training.—The Corporation's training activities continued. Apart from continuing the training schemes which were taken over from the Government in November 1974, the Corporation is also running training schemes for new crafts like rosewood carving, sandal-wood carving, country wood carving, Tanjore picture painting and other arts, with a view to ensure that an adequate number of crastmen are available to meet the demands for the varions products and also to ensure that the decaying crafts revived.

Financial position:

As per the tentative accounts it is expected that during the year 1981-82 the Corporation will be able to make a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

The Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram is now running as a Viable Unit. The Unit is now producing 1,000 Marcs of Gold Zari per month, which is being distributed to the Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited. With a view to increase production, the Tamil Nadu Government have provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82. This includes the share capital assistance of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The total paid up share capital of the Company as on 31st March 1982 was Rs. 11.00 lakhs as against the authorized Share Capital of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The entire paid up Share Capital of the Company is held by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Production and Sales :

During the year the Unit had produced 8,626 Marcs of Real Gold Zari as against the targetted production of 9,000 Marcs of and sold 8,607 Marcs to the value of Rs. 83·92 lakhs as against 5,237 Marcs of Rs. 59.50 lakhs sold during the previous year 1980-81.

Working Capital :

The State Bank of India, Kancheepuram has originally sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakhs as Cash Credit accommodation. During the year the Bank has enhanced the cash credit limit to Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The outstandings under cash credit as on 31st March 1982 was Rs. 7.87 lakhs. A full time Managing Director was appointed only in February 1981 who took charge of the unit on 9th February 1981 (9th February 1981). The Company is functioning as a Unit of the Handmlooms and Textiles Department.

Working Results:—

The particulars relating to Working results during the year are furnished below :—

Year.	*Gross Profit.*	*Provision for Interest.*	*Provision for Depreciation.*	*Net Profit/ Loss.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
1980-81 ...	+ 0.82	3.36	0.70	— 3.24
1981-82 ...	+ 5.02	4.08	0.72	+ 0.22

BOILERS.

As in the past, the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year has been carried out by Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers assisted by one Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and 9 Inspectors of Boilers. Number of boilers and economisers in the active list in the State during the close of the year 1981-82

was 1698. Out of these, 1,544 boliers inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into the consideration of the condition of the boilers and economisers. A few boilers were not put into use due to trade conditions and due to repairs to the boliers. The boilers that were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspectors of Boilers and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boliers, Madras, during and after completion of repairs. Stress had always been made for the proper boiler quality materials to be used on boiler repairs followed by test certificate viz. Froms III-A., III-B, III-C and Steel makers' certificate in Form IV for plates as stipulated in Indian Bolier Regulations, 1950. to ensure safety and quality of work. The performance of welders engaged in reparing the boilers and maunfacture of boilers and erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of Boiler registered under section 7 of Indian Boliers Act, number of Boilers transferred into the State and outside the states are as follows :—

Total number of boilers and economisers at the end of last year.	1,638
Add—Number of boilers registered during the year ..	50
Add—Number of boilers transferred into the State from other States.	26
Total ..	1,714
Less—Number of boilers transferred to other States from this State.	16
	1,698
Hence, number of active boilers and economisers during the close of the year.	1,698

Accident.—There was no accident during the year under review.

Number of destructive and non-destructive tests carried out including radiographic tests.	26,035

Besides these, the Inspectorate carried out inspection of manuafcturing items.

Welders Test :

As usal, this Inspectorate had conducted both theoretical and practical tests for welders this year also, and certificates were awarded to 384 welders.

BOILER ATTENDENT EXAMINATION AND BOILER OPERATION ENGINEERS EXAMINATION.

Bioler Operation Engineers Examination was not conducted this year. However Boiler Attendant Examination was conducted and 101 I Class certificates, 137 II Claass certificates and 194 III Class certificates were issued for the successful candidates.

Receipts and Expenditure :

Total receipt of the Inspectorate is Rs. 17,77,060.31. The total expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 7,73,660.55.

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

Government of Tami Nladu created a separate Directorate in October 1969 to deal with all the matters connected with the Sugar Industry. This Directorate functions as a co-ordinating and supervisory authority especially for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. To achieve this objective Director of Sugar has been conferred with the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies concerning all the Co-operative Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu. He has also been conferred with the powers of the Sugar cane Commissioner to attend to the demarcation of cane areas, among the sugar mills and other related functions. During the year there were 21 sugar mills in the State of which eight are Private Sector Sugar Mills, ten are Co-operative Sugar Mills, two are State owned Public Sector Sugar Mills and the remaining one is managed by Government of India. The total licensee and the total installed capacity of the sugar mills in the State are as shown below:—

Licenced capacity .. ... — —	43,050 TCD
Installed capacity ... — —	41,350 TCD

Sugarcane cultivation.—In the field of sugar industry Tamil Nadu is making progress steadily when compared to major sugar producing states in the country. The total production of sugarcane in the State in the Sugar year 1979-80 and 1980-81 were of the order of 151 and 135 lakhs tonnes respectively.

The Co-operative Sugar Mills recorded a capacity utilisation of 69.31 per cent during 1980-81 sugar season while for 1981-82 sugar season it is expected at more than 100 per cent. The capacity utilisation had improved over the previous year because of the improved cane crush on account of higher cane price as also availability of cane. The performance of the sugar mills during 1981-82 season up to 31st March 1982 is furnished below. During the sugar season 1981-82 the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained in our state as on 31st March 1982 are given below :

Cane crushed.	*Sugar produced.*	*Percentage of sugar recovery.*
	(IN TONNES.)	
45,98,728	4,27,780	9.30

Cane cess collection.—The total cane cess collection during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 are Rs.263.70 lakhs and Rs. 338.14 lakhs respectively.

Sugar cane Road Development Scheme.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 230.24 lakhs has been spent under this scheme including the maintenance of the existing roads. The physical targets and achievements made under the scheme for the year 1981-82 are given below :—

	Serial number and item of work.	*Physical target.*	*Achievement.*
1	Formation (KM)	138.477	154.590
2	Metalling (KM)	144.597	113.615
3	Black topping (KM) ..	78.245	62.775
4	Bridges (Nos.) ..	6	5
5	C.D. works (Nos.)	402	416
	Causeway (Nos.)	9	3

The shortfall in achievement is due to delay in acquisition of land for the implementation of the scheme and also for want of cement for the bridge works.

Employment potential :

The sugar industry provides direct and indirect employment to a large number of persons particularly people in rural areas. The Co-operative Sugar Mills provided direct employment for about 8,100 persons during 1981-82 as against the total number of 7,500 persons employed during 1980-81.

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED.

TASCO was registered as a Company under Indian Companies Act, 1956 in 1974 with a view to set up Sugar Mills in the Public Sector. The Corporation obtained five licences for setting up new Sugar Mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankarankoil, Tirukoilur and Sivaganga taluks. The Corporation has established two Sugar Mills, i.e., one at Kurungulam in Thanjavur taluk and district named as 'Arignar Anna Sugar Mills" and the other at Eraiyur village in Perambalur taluk of Tiruchy District named as "Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills". The Arignar Anna Sugar Mills started crushing of sugarcane in February 1977 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills started crushing in February 1978. Consequent on the change in the policy of the State Government that the new Sugar Mills to be set up in the State should be in the Co-operative Sector, the licence for setting a sugar mills in Ulundurpet (Tirukoilur taluk) was transferred to the Co-operative Sector The other two licences, viz., Sankarankoil and Sivaganga, were surrendered.

The Government entrusted to the TASCO, the implementation of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills which was completed in all respects and the mills started crushing on 16th October 1980. At present, the TASCO has been entrusted with the task of setting up of another Sugar Mill of 1,250 TCD capacity in Tiruvalangadu village of Tiruttani taluk in Chingleput district, for which a letter of intent was issued by the Government of India during March 1982. It has been programmed to set up the mills and commission the factory on or before 28th February 1984.

The performance of the two Public Sector Sugar Mills, i.e., Arignar Anna Sugar Mills and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for the season 1981-82 is as follows :—

Particulars.	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cane crushed (MTs.)..	3,24,780	3,03,133
2. Sugar production (Qtls.)	2,70,365	2,73,830
3. Recovery (per cent) ..	8·32	9.02
4 Total Process Loss	2.18 Per cent.	2.20 Per cent.
5 Capacity Utilisation ..	151.06 Per cent.	140.99 Per cent.
6 Profit (Estimated)	Rs. 145.50 lakhs.	Rs. 216·00 lakhs.
7 Anticipated Cumulative Net Profit (At the end of the Year, i.e., as on 30th September 1982).	Rs. 4.50 lakhs.	Rs. 116.00 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation is also actively engaged in evolving a suitable design for setting up a Mini Sugar Mills in certain pockets in the State with good potential for sugarcane cultivation.

SERICULTURE.

A separate Directorate for Sericulture was formed with Headquarters at Salem and the Department has been functioning from April 1979.

Area Under Mulberry :

Due to intensive cultivation programme undertaken and on account of the sustained efforts taken during the year 1981-82, an extent of 6,171 acres has been additionally brought under mulberry cultivstion bringing the total extent to 47,042 acres at the end of the year.

The scheme-wise break up of area under mulberry as they stand now is furnished below :—

		Acres.
1.	Acreage under State Plan	42,982.00
2.	Acreage under Drought Prone area Programme.	2,532.00
3.	Acreage under Integrated Tribal Development Programme	610.00
4.	Acraege under Special Component Plan for Scheduled caste	918.00
	Total acreage	47,042.00

48,000 families are engaged in this industry in Tamil Nadu.

Production of Silk Work layings :

With the increased acreage under mulberry, production of layings in the Government grainages has to be stepped up in order to meet the demand of the Sericulturists in the State and to cater to the needs of the Government Silk Farms. A quantity of 65.65 lakhs layings had been prepared in the grainage and distributed to the Sericulturists and Government Silk Farms against 64.14 lakhs layings prepared during last year.

Cocoon production.—A quantity of 63,000 lakhs kgs. of cocoons (estimated quantity) has been produced during this year as against the production of 56,000 lakhs kgs. during last year. A quantity of 18.21 lakhs kgs. of reeling cocoons out of the production of 27·53 lakhs kgs. was utilised for conversion into silk in both Government and private reeling units during this year.

Raw Silk Production:—

Against the estimated quantity of 5,300 lakhs/kgs. of raw silk, a quantity of 1.51 lakhs/kgs. of raw silk was produced within the State ; against the production of 1.49 lakhs/kgs. during 1980-81.

Plan-Scheme.—Various schemes (plan scheme) were sanctioned during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 247.78 lakhs and the actual expenditure under plan schemes was Rs. 170.16 lakhs.

Farmers training.—The scheme was implemented for giving sericulture training to 3,000 farmers for 1981-82. 3,054 farmers were trained against the target of 3,000 farmers in the existing Government Silk Farms for a period of 3 months on a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 per month for each farmer. After successful completion of training, they were also supplied with silk worm rearing tools (appliances) worth Rs. 150.

Training school.—Fifty non-graduates were given training in the Government Sericulture Training School, Hosur besides giving training to 40 graduates in the Agricultural University, Coimbatore, during 1981-82.

Establishment of Rural Reeling Training Centres.

The scheme envisages giving training to workers in the art silk reeling. Five centres were located. Each unit is having 5 basins reeling capacity for giving training in reeling to workers. 300 persons were trained in silk reeling in these centres during 1981-82. The allocation under the scheme was fully utilised.

Organisation of 5 Industrial Co-operative Societies :—

With the sanction of various schemes in the Department and increase in the expansion of area under mulberry cultivation, the production of cocoons in the State has increased substantially. The existing reeling Co-operative Societies were not able to utilise the entire available cocoons. as there is favourable response for organising the Co-operative Reeling Societies. Government have sanctioned 5 additional Industrial Co-operative Reeling Societies with 6 basin capacity each during 1981-82 and the societies were located in the following places :—

1. Thirumangalam		Madurai district.
2. Battalagundu		Do.
3. Chinnamanur		Do.
4. Pudukkottai		Pudukkottai district.
5. Gudimangalam	..	Coimbatore district.

The above five societies have been registered and the budget provision has been utilised. A sum of Rs. 19,98,000 has been spent as loan for 36 private Industrial Co-operative Societies up to 1981-82.

Non-Plan Schemes :

Against an annual outlay of Rs. 97.21 lakhs, Rs. 92·48 lakhs was spent under non-plan schemes during 1981-82.

Cocoon production :

The estimated quantity of cocoon production in the State during 1981-82 was 63.000 lakhs/kgs. as against 56.00 lakhs/kgs. of estimated production during 1980-81. A quantity of 18.21 lakhs/kgs. of cocoons was utilised for reeling purpose during 1981-82, out of 27.53 lakhs/kgs. produced.

CHAPTER XIV

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

LABOUR

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT (1947).

During the year, 1621 industrial disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department, under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Arbitration.—Two Industrial Disputes were referred to by the Commissioner of Labour to other officers of Department, for arbitration.

Adjudication.—910 Disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and to the Labour Court, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. During the period, 731 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and of the Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.* The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 8,214 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged/dismissed workers, etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 267 work stoppages involving 1,01,338 workers which had resulted in a loss of 28,90,827 mandays. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance, non-employment of workers, etc.

Trade Unions Act (1926) :

There were 3,563 Trade Unions in the state of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1981. 480 Trade Unions were registered during the period. Two Trade Unions were amalgamated. Five Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 181 Trade Unions were cancelled. The cancellation orders of 5 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 3,860.

Factories Act.—There were 9,720 factories at the beginning of the year. 2,356 factories were added and 605 factories were removed during the year, bringing the total number of factories to 11,471 at the end of the period 31st March 1982.

The break-up details are furnished below :—

Section 2m (i)	10,919
Section 2m (ii)	552
Number of workers employed	6,09,599

A sum of Rs. 59,61,700.53 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Prosecution.—2,597 prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1981. During the year, 3,543 prosecutions were launched for the contravention of the various provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments. 3,562 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 3,28,023.00 and 2,578 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Plantation Labour Act 1951 :—

There were 418 plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1981) employing 79,596 workers. 49 new plantations registered and 28 plantations were removed during the period. The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period (i.e. as on 31st March 1982) were 439 and 86,581 respectively.

Prosecutions.—

1. Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year 39
2. Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the year .. 64
3. Number of cases disposed of during the period .. 64
4. Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the year .. 39
5. Amont of fine realised .. .. Rs. 9,340·00

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 :

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	*With employees.*	*Without employees.*	*Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,50,047	85,228	1,64,819	2,54,623

Prosecutions.—18,199 prosecutions were launched during the period for the contravention of the provisions of the above Act and rules made thereunder.

The details of the prosecutions are furnished below :—

1.	Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period (i.e. 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982)	4,768
2.	Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period	18,199
	Total	22,967
3.	Number of prosecutions disposed of during the period	16,123
4.	Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1982)	6,844
5.	Amount of fine realised	Rs. 5,90,926

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 :

A sum of Rs. 6,277.85 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 77,743.30 as renewal of registration fees during the period. A sum of Rs. 1,036.88 was realised towards amendment fee and Rs. 165 towards

transfer of Registration Certificates. A sum of Rs. 315 was realised towards issue of duplicate Registration Certificates. 60 duplicate registration Certificates were also issued during the period. There were 1,582 Motor Transport Undertakings at the beginning of the year. 157 Motor Transport Undertakings were newly registered during the year. 95 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1982 was 1,644.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

The Inspectors notified under this Act have made 1,49,081 inspections during the period. The details of prosecutions for the contravention of this Act and Rules are as detailed below :—

1. Cases pending before the Court at the beginning of the year		533
2. Cases filed during the year ..		2,159
3. Cases ended in conviction		1,558
4. Cases ended in acquittal		Nil.
5. Cases withdrawn		4
6. Cases admonished		7
7. Cases pending at the end of the year		1,123
8. Fine amount realised	Rs.	76,279.00

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936 :

12,429 Establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in those Establishments during the year was 80,887. 144 cases of claims were pending at the beginning of the year. 787 claims were filed for non-payment of

wages during the year before the Authorities under the Act viz. Additional Commissioner's for Workmen's Compensation. 759 claims were disposed of during the year and 172 claims were pending disposal as on 31st March 1982. 527 cases of prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1981. 1858 cases were received during the year. Out of 2,385 cases, 1,449 cases were disposed of during the year and 936 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 44,575.00 was realised as fine. The Inspectors appointed under the Act have made 40,707 inspections during the year.

Weights and Measures Act 1958:

The enforcement of Standard of Weights and Measures Act in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 is being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour under the administrative control of the Controller of Weights and Measures who is a Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Labour Department.

Prosecutions.—There were 9,685 cases pending at the beginning of the period. 19,065 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for contravention of the provisions of Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 and Rules made thereunder. Out of 28,750 cases 17,316 cases ended in conviction 19 cases ended in acquittal, 216 cases were admonished and 189 cases were withdrawn 12 cases were otherwise disposed. 10,998 cases were pending at the end of the period. Amount of fine realised was Rs. 8,96,356.00.

Licences.—During the year 930 licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 110 manufactures, 577 dealers and 243 repairers and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated Weighing machine in export trade in 18 cases during the year.

"EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING"

During the period from April 1981 to March 1982, 4,79,666 applicants got themselves registered for employment assistance at various Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 71,392 applicants were placed in employment while 12,60,143 applicants remained on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1982. 89,656 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 28,852 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras continued to cater to the needs of highly qualified job-seekers. This Office continued to maintain close liaison with District Employment Offices, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, Post-Graduate Departments of Science, Arts and Engineering of the Universities and Medical Colleges in the City, besides leading employers both in Public and Private sectors. This Office also continued to function as State Employment Co-ordination Office for the purpose of vacancy clearing. During the year this office registered 10,574 Professional and Executive Standard applicants and placed 2,169 applicants in employment. A total number of 20,874 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1982. 2,532 employers utilised the services of this office during the year.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped :—

The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped at Madras, and the Special Units for Physically Handicapped at Madurai Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli continued to cater to the needs of Physically Handicapped registrants in their districts and also to provide rehabilitation assistance to them.

Statistics in respect of these Sub-employment Offices for physically Handicapped are given below :—

Office.	*Number registered.*	*Number placed in employment.*	*Number on Live register as on 31st March 1982.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sub-employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras.	3,285	1,056	6,455
2. Madurai	421	285	1,217
3. Coimbatore	649	233	1,615
4. Salem	303	109	1,123
5. Tiruchirappalli	531	142	1,664

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux—

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide Employment Information and Guidance facility for the University Alumini/Students besides registering applicants with Professional/Post-Graduate Degrees for employment assistance.

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Bureaux during the year :—

Serial number and name of the U.E.I.G.B. (University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux).	*Number registered.*	*Number placed in employment.*	*Number on Live register as on 31st March 1982.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Madras	153	8	296
2. Madurai	1,824	276	3,548
3. Annamalainagar	191	78	413

Apprenticeship Training Scheme—

The Directorate Co-ordinates the placement activities in respect of Apprentices Training Scheme. Details of establishments having apprenticeship facilities are gathered and on that basis, instructions are issued to the concerned employment Officers to sponsor suitable candidates to such establishments.

As at the end of February 1982, 11,039 apprenticeship positions were located and out of them 10,200 were filled.

Besides, bulk vacancies notified by employers were circulated to all Employment Offices so as to make available to the employers panels from all Employment Offices.

Activities of Special Cell for SC/ST–

The Special Cell for SC/ST at the Directorate Co-ordinates the placement activities of Employment Exchanges in respect of SC/ST candidates. This unit takes special steps to fill up hard-to-fill vacancies remaining unfilled in both State and Central Government Departments. During the year, 265 SC/ST applicants were sponsored to Railways and other Central Government Departments and 38 SC/ST Drivers/Conductors were sponsored to Kattabomman Transport Corporation, Nagercoil. 163 SC/ST applicants were assigned to get admission in the free coaching-*cum*-training programme conducted by Indian Bank Staff Colleges, Madras, so as to improve their chances of selection by the competitive examinations conducted by the Banking Service Commission.

Activities in regard to Unemployment Relief Scheme—

In order to alleviate the distress of the educated unemployed, Government issued orders sanctioning a scheme for payment of unemployment relief. The number of applications forwarded to the Tahsildars

and number of persons granted Unemployment Relief as on 31stMarch 1982 are as follows :—

Category.	Number of applications forwarded to Tahsildars.	Number of persons granted Unemployment Relief.
1 Graduates/Post-Graduates in all faculties.	13,580	8,492
2 Secondary Grade Teachers	4,966	3,395
3 Higher Grade Teachers ..	23	9
4 Physical Education Teachers Higher/ Lower.	845	541
5 Tamil and other Language Pandits	563	364
6 Craft Instructors ..	544	359
7 Diploma Holders in Engineering	69	36
	20,590	13,196

Further, the Government have also extended the Unemployment Relief Scheme, with effect from 1st October 1981 to blind applicants who have passed S.S.L.C. or new 10th Standard or equivalent qualifications or who have acquired a trade qualification from an Industrial Training Institute. Employment Officers in the State had forwarded 89 applications of Blind applicants to the Tahsildars as on 31st March 1982 and 9 had been sanctioned the Unemployment Relief :

Craftsmen Training Scheme—

At present 34 Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in the State with a total seating capacity of 13,428 seats. Training is imparted in 30 Engineering and 9 Non-Engineering Trades. For the session which commenced from August 1981, about 1,55,715 applications were

received, 8,033 candidates were admitted. The following are the break up of figures:—

Serial number and category.	Number actually admitted.
1 Backward classes	4,265
2 Scheduled Caste	1,234
3 Scheduled Tribe	74
4 Repatriates	91
5 Physically handicapped	165
6 Ex-servicemen	63
7 Army personnel (Pre-*cum*-Post release) ..	56
8 Women	470
9 Others	1,615
	8,033

During the financial year 1981-82 approximately an expenditure of Rs. 8,03,385.55 was incurred on payment of stipend to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe trainees alone.

Private Aided Industrial Schools:

Private aided Industrial Schools are functioning for imparting Industrial Training to students in various trades. Such Institutions are recognised under the provisions of Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools. Most of the Industrial Schools are run for the benefit of Orphans.

At present, there are 83 private aided Industrial Schools in this State recognised by this department. During the year 1981-82, seven Industrial Schools were granted recognition, thus raising the number from 76 to 83. 2,537 students were admitted during the admission session in July 1981 in Industrial Schools and Technical Training Centres.

Starting of new Industrial Training Institutes :

During 1981-82 a new Industrial Training Institute was opened at Arkonam. The seating capacity of this Industrial Training Institute is 288 seats. The above Industrial Training Institute started functioning from the admission session which commenced from August 1981. Government have accorded sanction for a recuring expenditure of Rs. 1.69 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.30 lakhs for the implementation of the new Industrial Training Institute at Arkonam. The following trades are taught at Industrial Training Institute, Arkonam.

Serial number and Trade.	*Number of seats.*	*Duration.*
		YEARS.
1 Fitter	16	2
2 Mechanic (Radio and Television)	16	2
3 Mechanic (Motor vehicles)	16	2
4 Electrician	16	2
5 Stenography (English) ..	16	1
6 Stenography (Tamil) (State pattern)	32	1

The Government have also sanctioned one Industrial Training Institute exclusively for women at Cuddalore. The following trades were introduced at the Industrial Training Institute for Women at Cuddalore during 1981.

		YEARS.
1 Mechanic (Radio and Television)	16	2
2 Cutting and Tailoring	16	1
3 Draughtsman (Mechanical) ..	16	2
4 Draughtsman (Civil)	16	2
5 Stenography (English) ..	32	1
6 Stenography (Tamil)	32	1

The expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 under Plan Schemes was Rs. 66.27 lakhs and that under non-plan schemes was Rs. 324.49 lakhs.

PRICES STATISTICS

The Statistics department continued to function under the charge of Commissioner of Statistics.

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are being compiled every week with 1970-71 as base year. The Index basket covers 177 commodities with 509 price quotations, classified under the following three major groups.

1. Primary Articles.

2. Fuel, Power and Light.

3. Manufactured products.

Monthly indices are also compiled on the basis of weekly indices. The "All Commodities" Index for April 1981 stood at 255.78. It increased steadily to reach 274.39 the maximum in September 1981. It was 19.61 per cent higher, when compared to the Index for September 1980. The "All Commodities" Index started decreasing from October 1981 onwards and reached 268.66 in March 1982. This was 6.10 per cent higher when compared to the Index for March 1981. Similarly the group Indices for 'Primary Articles' 'Fuel power and lighting' and 'Manufactured products' were higher respectively by 5.76 per cent, 9.22 per cent and 6.25 per cent when compared to corresponding group Indices for March 1981.

Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and released by the Commissioner of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of that Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Nagercoil Centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the Index Numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor Centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics. Under a working arrangement, the Consumer Price Index for Madras City is compiled every month and the entire working sheets are sent to Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and after obtaining his telegraphic confirmation, the Index Number is released.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers in dfferent centers of Tamil Nadu during 1981-82 is shown below :—

Month.	*Madras City.*	*Cuddalore.*	*Tiruchirappalli.*	*Madurai.*	*Coimbatore*	*Nagercoil.*	*Coonoor.*
1981—							
April	412	457	439	432	455	510	437
May	420	454	446	446	459	518	444
June	428	460	443	449	462	520	440
July	452	472	452	463	468	532	457
August	457	487	476	468	482	548	476
September	455	488	476	476	480	540	472
October	454	491	476	478	476	527	473
November	463	493	491	497	485	547	477
December ..	461	486	489	492	489	556	471
1982—							
January	454	473	474	474	481	557	467
February	453	464	455	466	481	557	465

Rainfall—:

During the year the State experienced normal rainfall i.e., only 3·5 per cent more than the normal rainfall (Average of 50 years' rainfall ending the year 1950). The rainfall was also normal in all the districts except Tiruneveli where it was deficient.

South-West Monsoon Period (June 1981 to September 1981)

During this period, Tamil Nadu had excess rainfall i.e. 33·2 percent more than the normal. All the districts also recorded excess rainfall over the normal except South Arcot and Tirunelveli where it was normal.

North-East Monsoon period (October 1981 to December 81)—

There was normal rainfall in Tamil Nadu during this period, i.e. only 0·6 per cent more than the normal. The districts of Periyar and Tiruchirappalli alone had excessive rainfall and the rainfall was normal in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Thanjavur Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris district. The rainfall in Tirunelveli district alone was deficient.

The District-wise annual rainfall in Tamil Nadu during 1981–82 are furnished below

District-wise annual rainfall in m.m. in Tamil Nadu during 1981–1982.

District.	*Annual rainfall (April 1981 to March 1982).* *Normal.*	*Actual.*	*Percentage Deviation from the Normal.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	1,285·6	1,138·6*	(—) 11·4
Chingleput	1,211·0	1,076·6*	(—) 11·1
South Arcot	1,188·9	1,117·0*	(—) 6·0
North Arcot ..	971·1	1,069·4*	(+) 10·2
Salem:	842·4	994·5*	(+) 18·1
Dharmapuri	843·4	878·5*	(+) 4·1
Coimbatore	711·3	655·9	(—) 7·8
Periyar: ..	717·0	831·7	(+) 15·9
Tiruchirappalli	842·6	956·7*	(+) 13·5
Thanjavur ..	1,168·4	1,296·2*	(+) 10·9
Pudukkottai	917·9	911·0*	(—) 0·8
Madurai ..	854·8	943·6*	(+) 10·3
Ramanathapuram ..	839·5	982·2*	(+) 16·9
Tiruneveli ..	814·8	583·5*	(—) 28·3
Kanniyakumari	1,469·7	1,552·0*	(+) 5·6
The Nilgiris ..	1,920·8	1,958·5*	(+) 2·0
State	942·8	975·5*	(+) 3·5

* Provisional.

Normal ; Average of 50 year's rainfall ending 1950.

Rainfall Classification :

Excess	..	(+) 20 per cent and above the normal.
Normal	..	(—)19·9 per cent to +19·9 per cent of the normal.
Deficient	..	(—) 20 per cent to 59·9 per cent of the normal.
Scanty	..	(—)60 per cent and less of the normal.

Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production :

Unlike the previous year, the condition of the crops has been fairly good in almost all the districts of the State. Agricultural production during the year was higher than the last year's production, which suffered a serious set back in this State.

The area under Paddy, the most important crop of the State increased by about 2·36 lakhs hectares or by 10·6 percent as compared to the coverage in the previous year. The increase in production of rice is estimated to be of the order of 14·2 lakhs tonnes accounting for 34·1 percent increase as compared with the previous year.

Foreign Trade :

The total value of commodities exported to various countries was 403·8 crores. The total value of commodities imported from Foreign Countries during the year 1980–81 was Rs. 1,064·9 crores.

***Annual survey of Industries*—:**

The object of the Survey is to collect data to estimate the contribution of manufacturing sector to the State/National product, to study the structure of the economy of the State, to analyse the various factors influencing the industry in the economy, and to provide factual and systematic basis for formulated industrial policies.

Under the Survey, the factories are covered under two sectors viz., Census and Non-Census. Factories employing 50 to 99 workers with the aid power and those employing 100 or more workers without the aid

of power are covered under Census Sector and these factories are enumerated each year. Factories employing 10 to 40 workers with the aid of power and 20 to 99 workers without the aid of power are covered under Non Census sector and these factories are covered in two years with 50 percent of coverage in each year. During the year a report based on the results of A.S.I. 1977-78 was released. The results for the survey year 1978-79 were finalised.

Industrial production—

The scheme envisages the construction of Monthly Index Number of Industrial Production to facilitiate a study of the trends in the development of Industrial economy in the State. From the year 1976 the Revised series (Base year 1970=100). replaced the earlier series (Base—1960—100). Statistics of production are collected every month on a voluntary basis from the Registered factories, employing 10 or more workers using power, and those employing 20 or more workers and not using power. Under the revised series, the coverage is extended to 241 items of products selected on the basis of their importance judged by the value added. Based on the production Statistics monthly Indices of Industrical Prduction are compiled every month.

Review on State Income—

A Quick Estimate of "Net State Domestic product at a factor cost commonly known as 'State Income', has been framed for Tamil Nadu and is presented along with standardised break up details by way of two Statement (at current prices and at constant prices). Based on the latest available data, Estimates from 1970-71 have been revised in the detailed tables. At current prices, the total State Income in 1980-81 is estimate at about Rs. 6,090 crores as against Rs. 6,022 crores in 1979-80 In other words, there is a marginal increase of about Rs. 68 crores during the year. A note worthy feature of the detailed statements at current

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prices is the performance of Secondary sector, which is represented mainly by manufacturing. It has shifted to first rank from its normal second place as indicated by the following statement:

Sector.	N.S.D.P. at current prices 1979-80.	1980-81.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Primary ...	201,755	175,595
2 Secondary	188,721	219,780
2 Transport, Communication and Trade.	122,525	119,369
4 Finance and Real Estate	36,658	38,720
5 Community and Personal Services	52,513	55,485
6 Total N.S.D.P.	602,172	608,949

At constant (1970-71 base) prices, the total State Income in 1980-81 is estimated at about Rs. 3032 crores as against Rs. 3300 crores in 1979-80. Thus during the year there is a decrease of about Rs. 268 crores or about 8 percent. This decline is mainly contributed by Agriculture and allied activities, Trade and unorganised manufacturing. This decline in contribution of Agriculture is mainly due to the complete failure of North East Monsoon which is the life belt of Agriculture and consequential severe drought in Tamil Nadu. The main crops that contributed to the decline are paddy, groundnut, Sugarcane, banana and Chillies, not only in terms of production but also in area. Inspite of the above, decline, Organised Manufacturing sector has recorded a growth from 528 crores in 1979-80 to 554 crores in 1980-81. This has come as a big relief for the overall economy in Tamil Nadu. This sector is represented by all the institutions which are registered under Indian Factories Act, 1948 where there is production, processing, repairing etc., of either the primary products or the secondary products. In fact, this organised sector of manufacturing has recorded successive growth. The Organised manu-

facturing sector could broadly be disaggregated into 19 broader categories. Overthe five year period from 1976–77 to 1980-81, there is a 36 percent growth mostly influenced by chemical and chemical products, followed by non electrical machinery and tools, cotton textiles, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.

CHAPTER XV

LAW DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the period from 1st April 1981 to the 31st March 1982, [illegible] Acts were published of which 13 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 18 Ordinances were also promulgated during the year.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*TNA* 23/81).

The policy of Government on prohibition has been announced in the Budget Speech for the year 1981-82. This Act sought to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) suitably to give effect to the said policy.

The Tamil Nadu Commercial Crops Assessment (Repeal) Act, 1980 (*TNA*.24/81).

Under the Tamil Nadu Commercial Crops Assessment Act, 1976 (President's Act 5 of 1976), a commercial crop assessment on lands on which certain commercial crops were raised was levied with effect from the 1st July 1976 (from fasli year 1386). However, in defence to representation from ryots, remission was granted in respect of commercial crop assessment payable under the said Act for the fasli year 1386 to 1389. The levy of the commercial crops assessment was referred to the High Level Committee constituted by the Government to go into the problems of agriculturists for making recommendations. The said committee had recommended that the levy of commercial crops assessment be withdrawn. The Government accepted the recommendations of the said Committee and decided to give up the levy from the date of its inception and repeal the said Tamil Nadu Commercial Crops Assessment Act, 1976. The measure was enacted to achieve the above object.

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation Act, 1981. (*TNA* 25/81).

The question of constituting a municipal Corporation for Coimbatore City has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. Apart from the numerous requests made on the floor of the Legislature and received from the public, the City significantly developed industrially and therefore civil amenities of a high order are the legitimate

expectation of the people of this City. Further, the City has to manage a population of over 5.60 lakhs of people as per 1971 census. The city on all counts has reached the status of a corporation and is ripe to be upgraded as such. The constitution of a corporation for the City of Coimbatore was felt to be an immediate necessity. The Government therefore took a decision to upgrade the Coimbatore municipality into a municipal corporation as early as 1975 and constituted a committee. While formulating the requests, the recommendations made by the Committee as Contained in its Report was also taken into consideration. Further, based on the recommendations of the said committee, the limits of Coimbatore Municipality were extended recently by the inclusion of Singanallur Municipality and certain other adjoining panchayats.

2. The Coimbatore Municipality was governed by the provisions of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920). For future administration, on and from the date of the constitution of a municipal corporation for Coimbatore a new and separate enactment in lieu of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) was necessary. Hence, it was proposed to undertake special legislation on the lines of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) with such modifications as were necessary to suit the local conditions.

The measure sought to achieve the above objects.

The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1981. (*TNA* 26/81.)

The Act sought to amend the Registration Act, (Central Act XVI of 1908), in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu so as to empower the Government to frame rules regulating the grant of licences to document writers, the terms and conditions subject to which and the authority by whom such licences shall be granted and the circumstances under which such licences may be revoked.

The Tamil Nadu Registration of Veterinary Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*TNA* 27/81).

The Tamil Nadu Registration of Veterinary Practitioner's Act, 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act XXI of 1957) was enacted in the year 1957. During

the last twenty-four years certain administrative changes were taken place in the department of Animal Husbandry. The State Veterinary Council, which was dorment for some years, was revied in the year 1976. It was therefore, decided to modify the Act by carrying out certain amendments by providing for appeals against the decisions of the Registrar under sub-sections 9 (1) and 9 (2) and that of the decision of the Veterinary Council to the Government and making certain other consequential amendments.

2. The measure was enacted to give effect to the above dicision.

The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*TNA* 28/81).

Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (*TNA* II of 1954), the contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu consists only of a sum of thirty crores of rupees. In view of the need for increase in expenditure towards drought relief operation it was considered necessary to increase the sum temporarily during the period beginning on the 1st May 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1981 from thirty crores of rupees to one hundred and ten crores of rupees, This measure sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1981 (*TNA* 29/81).

This Act was passed in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year 1981-82 ; and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that financial year.

The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions Amendment) Act, 1981 (*TNA*) 30/81.

The non-hereditary trustees appointed before the 1st June 1976 to Hindu Religious Institutions under the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious

and Chairtable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) ceased to hold office on the said date, in view of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (President's Act 24 of 1976). These institutions were managed by hereditary trustee or trustees, if any, or executive officers or fit persons, as the case may be empowered under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the said President's Act.

2. Under Section 12 of the said President's Act, as last amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1980, every vacancy occuring in the office of non-hereditary trustees shall be filled up within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the said President's Act or within such further period not exceeding four years as the State Government, may, specify in this behalf by notification. The said President's Act came into force on the 1st June, 1976 and therefore the time limit specified in the said section 12 expired on the 31st May 1981. As the work of constitution of Boards of Trustees to all religious institutions could not be completed by the 31st May 1981 and as the Boards of Trustees had to be constituted in respect of a large number of Hindu Religious Institutions, it was decided to extend the time limit, within which the vacancies in the office of non-hereditary trustees should be filled up under the said section 12 in respect of the above said religious institutions, for a further period of one year beyond the 31st May 1981.

3. The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amenedment Act, 1981 (*TNA* 31/81).

By the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1980), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1980), the Government have, as part of the agrarian reform, given relief to the cultivating tenants from the burden of dicharging arrears of rent, subject to the conditions specified therein. The time limit specified under the said Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1980 for paying the first and second instalments of the

rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 and for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1973 and the first and second instalments of the reduced rent, was the 31st December 1980 and the 30th June 1981 respectively. As the said Amendment Act, namely, Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1980 by which the time limit for paying the said first and second instalments of the rent was given up to the 31st December 1980 and 30th June 1981, was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, only on the 5th November 1980 and as the cultivating tenants would be able to pay the arrears of rent as soon as the harvest in January and February 1981 was over, the Government have decided to extend the time limit up to the 30th June 1981 and the 31st March 1982 respectively.

2. The measure sought to achieve the above objects.

The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1981 (*TNA* 32/81).

By the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1980), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1980 (TNA 40/80) the Government have as part of the agrarian reform, given relief to the cultivating tenants from the burden of discharging arrears of rent subject to the conditions specified therein. The time limit specified under the said Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1980 for paying the first and second instalments of the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June, 1972 and for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1973 and the first and second instalments of the reduced rent, was the 31st December 1980 and the 30th June 1981 respectively. As the said Amendment Act, namely, Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1980 by which the time limit for paying the said first and second instalement of the rent was given upto the 31st December, 1980 and the 30th June 1981 was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette only on the 26th November, 1980 and as the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas would be able to pay the arrears of rent as soon as the harvest in January and February 1981 was over, the Government have decided to extend the time limit up to the 30th June, 1981 and the 31st March 1982 respectively.

2. The measure sought to achieve the above objects.

The Tamil Nadu Sales (Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1981 (*TNA* 33/81).

The said Act sought to amend the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1971) so as to levy an additional surcharge on sales tax.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*TNA* 34/81).

The said Act sought to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, 1959 (TNA 1 of 1959) so as—

(i) to include cat's eye in item 30;

(ii) to remove ambiguity regarding taxability of aluminimum rods under item 64;

(iii) to shift the point of levy on the purchase of raw rubber, namely, latex in item 74 from the point of first purchase to the point of last purchase so as to arrest large scale evasion in that trade;

(iv) to bring soft drinks under item 91 for being taxed at 8 per cent single point on par with essences and squashes under item 139;

(v) to include concentrates, whether in solid or liquid form, in item 139, along with essences and squashes for being taxed under the said item I.

(vi) to recast suitably item 145 so as to exclude P.V.C. conduct pipes and fittings from its purview; and

(vii) to bring empire cloth and empire sleeves under a separate item.

The Tamil Nadu District Police and the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 35 *of* 1981).

The said Act sought to amend the Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) and the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) so as to—

(i) enable the State Government to make rules with retrospective effect.

(ii) provide for the award of compensation by the court to the owner or occupier of any place which was defaced by the offender convicted by the Co.rt and also for punishing the person at whose instance the defacement was Committed.

The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) Act,1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 36 *of* 1981).

The said Act sought to amend section 161 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1961) so as to provide that the Tamil Nadu Housing Board may, by notification, make regulations not inconsistent with the said Act and the rules made thereunder, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act. The regulation made by the Housing Board under this section had prospective effect only. It does not empower the Board to make regulations retrospectively.

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 37 of 1981).

The said Act sought to amend the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) so as to—

(a) enhance the compensatory allowance to the members from three hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to four hundred rupees per mensem ;

(b) to enhance the telephone allowance to a member from one hundred and fifty rupees per mensem to two hundred rupees per mensem if he has a telephone at his residence and three hundred rupees per mensem if he has no telephone at his residence ;

(c) to meet by the Government the quarterly rent at the rate of one hundred and seventy five rupees per quarter for telephones at the residence of members.

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 38 *of* 1981).

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), provides for the payment of House Rent Allowance of Rs. 250

per mensem to the Ministers, Speaker and Chairman and Rs. 100 to the, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Parliamentary Secretary, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, but the House Rent Allowance should not be paid, if they occupy a house provided by the State Government.

2. It was decided to fix a house rent with a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 in the case of Ministers, speaker and Chairman and Rs. 1,500 in the case of Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, the Parliamentary Secretaries, the Chief Government Whip in the Legislative Assembly and Government Whip in the Legislative Council for the private house owned by them. It was also decided to fix the same ceiling in respect of houses taken on rent for occupation of the aforesaid persons. Consequent on fixing a rent to the private houses owned and occupied by the Ministers and others, it was proposed to delete the provision of House Rent Allowance.

3. With reference to the provisions in section 6 (B) (2) of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), the houses provided by the State Government and occupied by a Minister the Speaker the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Parliamentary Secretaty, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, were furnished and maintained by the State Government. The private houses owned and occupied and also the houses taken on rent for occupation of Ministers, Speaker, Chairman and other were only furnished at the cost of Government and not maintained. It was decided to maintain the private houses owned and occupied by a Minister and others and also the houses taken on rent for their occupation at the cost of the State Government. It was also decided to maintain the private houses occupied by the Chief Government Whip in the Legislative Council at the cost of the State Government. Section 6 (B) (2) of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 was amended to give effect to the above decision. For the purpose of upkeep and annual maintenance, the payment of local rates of taxes were not included and only the water and electricity charges

were included. It was also decided to enhance the allowance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per mensem for a Member of the Legislature who dies while in office and to provide for the members to travel either singly or with his or her spouse or any other relative in the case of lady members in any bus run by any Corporations owned by the State Government.

The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment, Additional Water Cess Special Assessment and Special Water Cess (Amendment) Act, 1980 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 39 *of* 1981).

By the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment, Additional Water-Cess, Special Assessment and Special Water-Cess Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963) as amended, the Government levied with effect from the 1st July 1976, special assesment on wet lands and special water cess on other lands, when the lands were irrigated from first or second class sources of irrigation. Those levies were over and above land revenue (including the local cess and local cess surcharge), the water cess and the additional assessment or the additional water cess leviable on the land. The special assessment and special water cess leviable under the said Act was not collected for fasli 1386 in view of the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed in the State during that fasli year. The Government decided to give up the levy of Special assessment and special water-cess from the inception, nemely, the 1st July 1976. This Act was passed to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1981 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 40 *of* 1981).

The Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1920) was repealed by the Taml Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972). Section 34 of the Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972 provides that every detailed town planning scheme notified, submitted or sanctioned under the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1920, together with any variation made thereto shall for purposes of the Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972 be deemed to be a detailed development plan made under that Act and all actions taken under the Taml Nadu Act VII of 1920. The said Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972 came into

force on the 15th August 1974 in the Madras Metropolitan Area. At the time of commencement of Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972, certain variation proposals to some of the town planning schemes framed under the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1920, submitted to the Government under section 15 of the said Act, were pending for approval of the Government. The Municipal Corporation of Madras in anticipation of the approval of the Government have sanctioned the building plans which vary with town plannings scheme in regard to the construction of more than one dwelling house on one site and the requirement of extent of plot or plot coverage or the open space. There was no provision inthe Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 empowering the Municipal Corporation of Madras to sanction such building plans with variation referred to above, without the variation proposals having been approved by the Government. Based on the plans sanctioned by the Corporation, certain buildings had already been constructed and some buildings were under construction. It was therefore considered necessary to amend the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 empowering the Municipal Corporation of Madras to sanction plans for the specified period with variations referred to above. The said Amending Act (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1981) sought to validate all constructions made in pursuance of the building plans sanctioned by the Corporation by making necessary validating provision.

The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Act 1981 Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1981.)

The procedure to remove encroachments in any land in reserved forest or any land at the disposal of Government was cumbersome and time consuming. Once the encroachment was detected unless time and immediate action was taken to evict the encroachments in a summary way, the problem of removal of large scale and organised encroachments cannot be solved. It was, therefore, considered necessary that the Forest and Revenue Officials should be vested with summary powers of eviction after a brief notice was given to the encroacher. Accordingly it was decided to make suitable provision in the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1882), for this purpose.

2. The measure was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 42 *of* 1981).

The said Act sought to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) so as (i) to increase the stamp duty on sales, exchanges and gifts registered in places other than Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and the rate of stamp duty on deeds relating to mortgage, lease, partition, settlement, release and certain other classes of documents as well ;

(ii) to make a distinction between genuine releases and releases so far as they relate to benami rights by suitably amending section 47-A of the said Act and also article 55 of Schedule I to the said Act so as to prevent such malpractices.

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 43 *of* 1981).

It was reported to Government that out of 1,675 establishments for which Standing Orders under the Industrial Estblishment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946) were certified, 1,631 establishments did not amend their Standing Orders to provide for payment-of substance allowance to employees during the period of their suspension. The progress made by establishments in amending the Standing Orders providing for subsistence allowance was far from satisfactory. Further, Government also received representations that incorporation of the provisions relating to subsistence allowance in the Model Standing Orders in every industrial establishment was a cumbersome process, and that a separate legislation might be thought of to make it obligatory on the part of the managements to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension in any enquiry.

2. Government accordingly decided to undertake legislation to make it obligatory on the Managements to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension, pending enquiry

3. The measure was enacted to achieve the above said object.

The identification of Prisoners (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 44 *of* 1981)

The said Act sought to amplify the definition of 'Police Officer in clause (*b*) of section 2 of the said Act so as to include the Finger Print Experts also who take measurements of convicted persons and arrested person.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights (Amendment) Act 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 45 *of* 1981)—

There was widerspread complaint that the work relating to the preparation of record of tenancy rights under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1960) was not done properly. With a view to improve the above work the Government took a decision to associate the non-officials in the work by constituting Advisory Committees of non-officials at taluk level. The Committee would consist of representatives from landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, tenants and social workers. The functions of the Committee would include collection of particulars regarding the lands situated in the taluk with the name of land owners, cultivating tenants, intermediaries and hand them over to the record officer for further action and also to make recommendation to the record officer in the discharge of his functions under sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act.

The measure was enacted to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to work man) Act, 1981 *Tamil Nadu Act* 46 *of* 1981)

The said Act sought to the provide for the conferment of permanent status to the workers in various industrial establishments who have put in a service for a period of four hundred and eighty days in a period of twenty-four calander months in such industrial establishments.

The minimum wages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 47 *of* 1981).

The said Act sought to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948) so as to make a specific provision in the Act so as to provide that no order of the State Government nominating any person as the

Chariman or a member of the Advisory Board or a committee or sub-committee shall be called in question in any manner and that no act or proceeding before any Board, committee or sub- committee should be called inquestion in any manner inany Court or law on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or any defect or irregularity in the constitution of such Board, Committee or sub committee.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Second Amendment) Act, 1981
(*Tamil Nadu Act* 48 *of* 1981).

The said Act sought to amend sections 5 and 6 of the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1980) so as to extend the time-limit allowed to the debtors for filing application for relief, up to the 30th day of June 1981.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 49 *of* 1981)

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) as subsequently amended Special Officers were appointed for a period two years from the 12th September 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. The term of office of the Special Officers was due to expire on the 11th September 1981.

2. The electoral rolls of all panchayats have been updated by including the names of those who have attained the age of eithteen years as on the 1st January 1981. In an all Party Leaders' Meeting held on the 15th July 1981, it was agreed that the ordinary elections to panchayats might be conducted before September, 1981. On representations received subsequently pressing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribres before the conduct of ordinary elections, another All Party Leaders' Meeting was held on 5th August 1981. Based on the views expresesed in that meeting the Government have decided to reserve not exceeding eighteen percent of seats for the Scheduled Castes.and Scheduled Tribes and not exceeding fifteen percent of seats for Women in the elections of Presidents of Panchayats and Chariman of Panchayats Union Councils and to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958

accordingly and then to conduct the ordinary elections to panchayats during October, 1981. It had, therefore, become necessary to extend the term of office of the Special officers of Panchayats for a further period of three months beyond the 11th September 1981 with an enabling provision to reduce the extended period by not exceeding two months, since the elections are preserved to be conducted in October 1981.

The enactment was sought to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1981 (*Tamil Na:u Act* 50 *of* 1981).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Council (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (Presidents' Act 5 of 1977) as subsequently amended Special Officers appointed in respect of 359 panchayat union councils were to hold office for a period of four years and eight months on and from the 1st day of February 1977. The term of office of these Special Officers was due to expire on the 30th September 1981.

2. The elctoral rolls of all panchayats have been updated by including the names of those who have attained the age of eighteen years as on the 1st January 1981. In an All Party Leaders. Meeting held on the 15th July 1981. it was agreed that the ordinary elections to panchayats might be conducted before September 1981. On represenions received subsequently pressing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes before the conduct of ordinary elections another All Party Leaders' Meeting was held on the 5th August 1981. Based on the views expressed in the Meetings, the Government have decided to reserve not exceedings fifteen percent of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not exceedings fifteeen percent of seats for women in the election of Presidents of Panchayats and Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils and to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 accordingly and then to coduct the ordinary elections to Panchayat during October 1981. It had therefore, become necessary to extend the term of office of the Special officers of Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of three months beyond the 30th September 1981with an enabling provision to reduce the extended period by not exceeding two months, since the elections are proposed to be conducted in October 1981.

The Act was sought to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1981
(*Tamil Nadu Act* 51 *of* 1981).

With the amendment of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937), by the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1981 (TamilNadu Act 23 of 1981), it was considered necessary that the various rules relating to manufacture and sale of rectified spirit denatured spirit and Indian, Made Foreign Spirits have to be re-issued.

2. In that context it was considered necessary to render inoperative certain licences already issued for the manufacture and sale of the spirits to above and to enable the holders of such licences to apply afresh under the relevant rules as re-issued. Certain consequential changes were also considered necessary.

3. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1981) and the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Third Amendment Ordiance 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance (1981) were promulgated by the Governor.

4. The Government have also decided that the authorities granting licences under the Act should be empowered to suspend them without giving the holder thereof any opportunity to state his objections, where *prima facie* case has been made out and that where illicit arrack is seized such arrack maybe destroyed after taking samples for production before Court.

5. This Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance and to give effect to the above decisions.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Socities (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 52 *of* 1981).

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers Act, 1976, (President's Act 25 of 1976) for scheduled co-operative societies. The period of their appointment was extended subsequently from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th June 1981

The Government have brought in a comprehensive legislation to repeal and re-enact the law relating to Co-operative societies, namely, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Bill, 1980 and the same is under consideration by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. The Select Committee has taken up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The said Bill is likely to be passed into law very shortly. In the circumstances, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1981) was promulgated by the Governor.

2. The enactment was souht to replace the above Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 53 *of* 1981).

The Coimbatore Market Committee was superseded by the Government in exercise of their powers under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) for a period of one year from the 11th May 1977, as the said market committee was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by the said Act. The period of supersession was extented from time to time and was last extended upto the 10th May 1981, thereby the total period of supersession now aggregates to four years, which is the maximum period specified in the said section 24 (1) .As the Government are at present considering comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959(Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), and, in particular, to the provision relating to the composition of the market committees, a new market committee cannot now be established for Coimbatore ,by conducting elections to the non-official members of the Committee. The Government have, therefore decided to extend the preiod of supersession of the Coimbatore Market Committee for a further period of two years with effect on and from the 11th May 1981.

The Act was enacted to give effect to the above decision.

The Tamil Nadu Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1981 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 54 *of* 1981.)

At present, licences for conducting exhibitions and kalaivizhas within municipal town and other local areas are granted under the Tamil Nadu Places of Public Resort Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1888). Instances of obscene dances, etc., in exhibitions and kalaivizhas have been brought to the notice of the Government. Although there are provisions for the suspension or revocation of licences granted under the Act and for imposition of penalty for breach of conditions of such licence, for the effective enforcement of the provisions relating to the grant of licences under the Act, it was considered necessary that the persons applying for licence should be required to give an undertaking to the executive authority in case of municipality or revenue officer elsewhere that the enclosed place or building should not be used for the purpose of displaying any indecent or obscene play or dance or other like performance or for the activities such as ringthrowing, arrow or pin-throwing or any other activity of a gambling nature and also to furnish security deposit for such sum specified in the Schedule and the security deposit should be forfeited to the Government in the event of non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions of the undertaking or licence. It was also proposed to empower the authority to suspend any licence where a prima facie case has been made out without a show cause notice. It was decided that, while for the first offence the fine may extend to five hundred rupees, in the case of continued contravenion , it has been decided to impose an additional fine of fifty percent of the fine first imposed for every day during which such contravention continues.

The Act was passed to give effect to the above decisions.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1981 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 55 *of* 1981.)

With a view to enable the teachers and basic servants working in the panchayat union schools to avail themselves of all the benefits enjoyed by the teachers working in Government schools, the Government decided to absorb all the panchayat union teachers including the headmasers and basic servants working in those schools in Government service

with effect from the 1st June 1981. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1981) was promulgated.

2 The Act was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 1981 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 56 *of* 1981).

After carefully considering the various suggestions made at the All Party Leader's meeting held on the 15 the July 1981 and the 5th August 1981, the Government have taken a policy decision to reserve not exceeding eighteen per cent of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not exceeding fifteen per cent of seats for women in the election of presidents of panchayats and Chairman of panchayat union councils and to conduct the ordinary elections to panchayats during October 1981 after undertaking necessary amending legislation for this purpose. It was therefore, decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of 359 panchayat union councils by three months beyond the 30th September 1981 ,with an enabling provision to reduce the extended term by two months since the ordinary elections to panchayats were to be conducted in October 1981. Hence, it was necessary to further postpone the date of reconstitution of the 15 dissolved panchayat union councils as well, so that the date of reconstitution of all the 374 panchayat union councils in the State might be synchronised . The Government therefore, decided to amend the proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of the panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding four years and five months and also to make new provisions in the Act for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women.

2. In view of direct elections to the office of the Chairman of panchayat union councils, it was decided to make provisions for election offence and for requisitioning of premises, vehicles, etc., for election purposes, in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, on the lines of similar provisions contained in the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920), and other Acts governing local bodies in the State.

3. In connection with the conduct of ordinary elections to panchayats it was decided to amend certain other provisions of the said Act on administrative grounds as detailed below :—

(i) to amend section 10 (1) so as to make it clear that the total number of members of a panchayat shall be notified in accordance with the population of the panchayat as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published ;

(ii) to amend section 12 (1) which deals with co-option of three women and three persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, so as to meet a situation where among the members of a panchayat union council there are women members who also belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes by not treating such women as representative of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes ;

(iii) to amend section 15 (4) of the Act providing for the reservation of one seat for women members in a panchayat as against the provision for co-option of one woman member at present.

(iv) to amend section 20 (2) so as to provide that the electoral rolls should not be altered after the first day fixed for filling of nomination for election of Chairman of a panchayat union council and before the notification of the result of election as it is considered necessary to have one common marked copy of electoral roll for the elections to members and presidents of panchayats and chairman of panchayat union councils when such elections are held simultaneously.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) *Act,* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 57 *of* 1981).—

This Act was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary Grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1981 ; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Third Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 58 *of* 1981).

The Leader of the House (Assembly) has made an announcement on the 9th May 1981 that every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council would be provided with Railway Coupons for the value of two thousand and five hundred rupees for every financial year instead of two thousand rupees as provided in the Act now. To give effect to the announcement made by the Leader of the House, it was proposed to amend sub-section (1) of Section 12-A of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951).

The measure sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 59 *of* 1981).—

The exemption granted to lands used for the cultivation of sugarcane by section 73 (xiii) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) was withdrawn by section 3 (10) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1971). Consequent on such withdrawal, the Government constituted a Corporation, namely, the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited, as provided for under section 94-A (2) of Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961 to administer the surplus lands of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited, taken over by the Government.

2. According to section 94-B (1) of the said Act any land which is held as tenant by any sugar factory under a contract of tenancy which is subsisting and where such land is within the ceiling area of the landowner concerned, such land shall be deemed to be held as tenant by the Corporation for the unexpired period of the contract, and accordingly the contract of tenancy shall be of as full force and effect against the said corporation, and may be enforced or acted upon as fully and effectually as if in the place of the sugar factory, the Corporation had been a party thereto. Under this provision, the lands held on lease by Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited had been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited. The lease period of all the lease lands held by

the said Corporation before the 30th June 1974 was first extended for a period of five years from the date of the expiry of the period of such lease, by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1975). As it was considered necessary that the lease lands should continue to be under the occupation of the said corporation for some more time, to ensure regular supply of sugarcane to the sugar factory, the lease period was further extended for a period of two years by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1980). The extended lease period in respect of some of the lands was due to expire on the 30th June 1981.

3. On the representation given by the owners of the lease lands that these lands might be released to them, the Government decided that except the lease lands which are interspersed with the Government lands held by the Corporation, other lease lands should be released to the landowners at the end of the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1981. As it was not possible for the above work to be completed before the 30th June 1981, the Government decided that the term of the lease hold extent be extended for a further period of one year beyond the 30th June 1981 in general terms for application to all lease lands and that at the same time the Corporation be vested with powers to terminate the lease with the owners of the lands concerned which are proposed to be released by the Corporation as and when considered necessary, by suitably amending Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961.

4. To give effect to the above decision, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1981), was promulgated by the Governor.

5. The Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

The Madurai Kamaraj University (Amendment) Act, 1981 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 60 *of* 1981.)

Past experience has shown that once a person gets elected to the authori ies of the University, such person invariably stands for re-election gain and again. For obvious reasons such long term continuanace

of the same person in the authorities of the University is considered an unhealthy practice since it gives room for developing vested interests in office. The Government have, therefore, taken a policy decision that the members of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council in all the Universities in the State, shall hold office for a period of three years and that they shall be eligible for election or nomination for not more than another period of three years.

2. With a view to give equal opportunities for all persons to complete in the elections to the Senate, and other similar authorities, namely, Syndicate and the Academic Council in the Madurai Kamaraj University, it was proposed that the members of the said three authorities shall hold office for a period of three years and that they shall be eligible for election or nomination for not more than another period of three years. For the purpose of construing the term of office of members of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic council in the said University the term already served by a person as a member in any one or two of the said authorities of the university will be taken into account at the time of consideration of his nomination for election or nomination to that authority.

3. This Act which replaced Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 7 of 1981 also provided for the above decisions.

The Handloom Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous provision) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 61 *of* 1981.)

Handloom industry is an unorganised one and there is no portection to the handloom weavers in respect of wages, employment security working conditions, etc. The working conditions of handloom weavers specially those who are under the control of master weavers and other intermediaries are unsatisfactory. It has been almost impossible to enforce any of the provisions of the labour enactments except the minimum rates of wages fixed under the minimum wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948). The Government, therefore, constituted a Committee to study the working conditions of the workers engaged in handloom industry, the levels of wages paid to them etc., and to recommend to them measures to protect their interests. The Committee, inter alia,

recommended the enactment of a special legislation to regulate the working conditions of handloom weavers and to provide for licencing of premises, to fix hours of work, to grant holidays and leave with wages, to apply the relevant provisions of other labour enactments, etc. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and decided to introduce a special legislation accordingly.

2. The Act sought to give effect to the above mentioned decisions.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 62 *of* 1981.)

Section 21 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) provides that State Government may, by order, exempt, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be notified in the order, any vacant land, from the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act. The said section 21 did not empower the Government to grant any exemption retrospectively. Absence of this provision had casued certain administrative difficulties. It was therefore proposed to amend the said section 21 suitably to empower the Government to graut any exemption with retrospective effect.

2. The Act sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Second amendmet Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 63 *of* 1981.)

Schedule I to the Tamil Nadu Urban (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) refers to urban agglomerations and the areas included in them indicating their status as Corporation, Municipality, Township, Town Panchayats and Revenue villages. To obviate the difficulties in applying the said Act, when a Panchayat becomes Municipality or Municipality becomes Municipal Corporation or where the local limits of any local authority stand altered or redesignated, it was considered necessary to provide that any reference to such local authority in the said Schedule shall, with effect on and from the date on which the local limits have been, or are so altered or, as the case may be, the date on which the redesignation has taken, or takes, effect, be deemed to be a reference to the loal authority having the local limits as so altered or, as the case may be to the local authority with the redesignation.

2. The Act sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 64 *of* 1981).

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969) did not contain any provision for sumotu action by enforcing authority. Action could be initiated only on cliams by the individuals concerned in cases of under payment of wages. In the Agricutlure sector such individual claims may not be forthcoming in view of the fear of loss of employment, etc. Hence, it was proposed to make provisions empowering any officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector authorised by the Conciliation Officer in this behalf also make an application to the Conciliation Officer under section 6 of the said Act, in respect of cases of payment of wages lower than the fair wages or refusal to pay fair wages by the landlord.

2. It was also proposed to make a provision for the the payment of the difference between the fair wages and the actual lower wage paid or the fair wages, as the case may be, together with compensation not exceeding ten times the amount of such difference or the fair wages, in case where a claim arises out of payment of less than the fair wages or refusal to pay fair wages. It was also purposed to make the under-payment or refusal to pay fair wages or removal of any portion of the produce from the threshing floor, without payment of the fair wages for harvest an offence and to impose penalties. It was also proposed to make a provision in the Act that the Court can take cognizance of any offence under the proposed section 10-A of the said Act, only on a complaint made by or with the sanction of the Conciliation Officer.

3. The Act sought to achieve the above objects.

The Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Second Amendment) Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 65 *of* 1981).

According to section 4 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Central Act 25 of 1976) employers have to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature. Rates of wages for men were different from those paid to women under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu

Act 19 of 1969), the rates of wages payable to the agricultural labourers under the said Tamil Nadu Act were revised, based on their commendation of 'One Man Commission', appointed for the purpose by the Government as applicable to an adult and non-adult instead of men and women by issuing a notification on the 24th February 1979 under section 12-A of the said Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969. The terms "adult" and "non-adult", have therefore, to be defined in the said Act.

2. Certain landholders filed writ petitions in the High Court, Madras challenging validity of the aforesaid notification, issued on the 24th February 1979, revising the rates of fair wages payable to the agricultural labourers. The said notification was amended by a notification issued on the 5th November 1979 and the rates of fair wages were revised again by another notification issued on the 5th September 1980. During the trial of the case, the Honourable Judges observed that the impugned notification issued on the 24th February 1979 did not take into consideration all the factors stated in section 12-A of the said Act and rule 11-A of the rules made thereunder. Accordingly, in the light of the above observation, a revised notification was issued on the 16th October 1980. However, the High Court has allowed the Writ Petitions and observed in its judgement that the impugned notification is inoperative, since the subsequent notification would have only prospective effect; that is, from the 16th October 1980 and not from any earlier date. Therefore, the wages paid to the agricultural labourers in accordance with the relevant rates notified by the Government during the period from the 24th February 1979 to the 15th October 1980, have to be regularised by making necessary validating provision.

3. The Act sought to achieve the above objects.

The Pachaiyappan's Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 66 *of* 1981).

The management of the Pachaiyappan's Trust has been taken over by the Government under the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981). Under subsection (2) of section 3 of that Act a committee of Management Consist

ing of certain officials specified therein has been appointed to exercise and perform the powers, duties and functions of the Board of the Trustees. Whenever officials specified in the said sub-section are transferred to other posts, then their successors in office become members of the commi ttee of management. If any particular officer has to be retained in the Committee of Management, in view of his experience in the management of the affairs of the said Trust, it will necessitate the amendment of the said Act for the purpose. In order to obviate this difficulty, it is proposed to amend sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, so as to empower the Government to appoint the members of the Committee of Management by notification without resorting to the amendment of the Act.

2. The measure sought to give effect to the above proposal.

TAMIL NADU ACT 1982.

The Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 1 *of* 1982).

The Act sought to provide for the establishment of Bharathiar University.

The Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 2 *of* 1982),

The Act sought to provide for the establishment of Bharathidasan University.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (*Recovery of Dues*) *Amendment Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 3 *of* 1982).

In order to provide for the expeditious recovery of the arrears of current consumption charges, etc., the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1978) was enacted empowering the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to recover the dues from its consumers as arrears of land revenue. It is considered necessary to make suitable provision in the said Act empowering the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to publish the list of names and other particulars of consumers from whom elecricity dues are payable to the Board, if the Board is of opinion that such publication is necessary or expedient in the public interest or for the purpose of securing recovery of any dues payable to it.

The measure sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 4 *of* 1982).

The Government issued notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) amending the first schedule to the said Act, so as—

(1) to bring "Carbon Black", a petro chemical (which was formerly being taxed at different rates resulting in loss of revenue due to Government, under 8 per cent single point tax with effect from 8th July 1981 ;

(2) to bring motorised cycles and cycle-rickshaws fitted with motor engine and motor engines used for being fitted to cycles, cycle-rickshaws, etc, under 15 per cent single point tax, with effect from 8th July 1981 ;

(3) to bring sales of articles of food and drink made in hotels classified and approved by the department of Tourism, Government of India Under the purview of entry 150 of the first schedule with effect from 15th June 1981. Earlier sale of articles of food and drink sold in Three Star, Four Star and Five Star Hotels alone were taxed ;

(4) to delete stationery articles, candels and plastic articles from the first schedule and to bring them under the multipoint levy of sales tax with effect from 1st July 1981 in response to the representation from the trade and in order to avoid loss of revenue.

2. Under Sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notifications has to be introduced in the present session of the Legislature.

3. The Act sought to achieve the above object.

The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1982 *Tamil Nadu Act* 5 *of* 1982).

Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954), the Contingency Fund

of the State of Tamil Nadu consists of a sum of thirty crores of rupees. By the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1981) a proviso has been added to the said sub-section (1) so as to increase the sum from thirty crores of rupees to one hundred and ten crores of rupees for a temporary period beginnig on the 1st May 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1981 to meet the increase in expenditure towards drought relief operations. As the State Government were incurring considerable expenditure towards drought relief operations and the time limit specified in the said proviso was insufficient to carry out such operations, and recoup the amount from consolidated Fund, it was considered necessary to extend the time limit specified in the said proviso to sub-section (1) of section 2, from the 31st December 1981 to the 31st March 1982. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 19 of 1981) was promulgated by the Governor to achieve the above object.

2. The Act sought to replace the said ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats(Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 6 *of* 1982).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) Special Officers were appointed with effect from the 12th September 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of Panchayats. Their term was extended from time to time and was last extended up to the 11th March 1982 by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinanace, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1981). This Ordinance had to be replaced by an Act.

2. The Government decided to conduct the ordinary elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils in two batches viz., the 24th

and 29th January 1982. But, while admitting a batch of written petition filed against reservation of the office of Presidents of Panchayats and Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils for the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, the High Court, Madras had stayed the conduct of the said elections throughout the State pending disposal of the Writ Petition.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 7 *of* 1982).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of the 1977) Special Officers were appointed with effect from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of 359 Panchayat Union Councils. Their term was extended from time to time and was last extended upto the 31st March 1982 by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1981). This Ordinance had to be replaced by an Act.

2. The Government decided to conduct the ordinary elections to panchayats and panchayat union Councils in two batches, viz., on the 24th and 29th January 1982. But, while admitting a batch of Writ petitions filed against reservation of the office of Presidents of panchayats and Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women the High Court, Madras had stayed the conduct of the said elections throughout the State pending disposal of the writ petitions.

3. Further action to conduct the said elections could be taken only after the above writ petitions are disposed of or the stay is vacated by the High Court. This might not be possible before the 31st March 1982 and would necessitate the extension of the term of office of the Special Officers of Panchayat Union Councils beyond the said date. The Government had therefore decided to extend the term of office of these Special Officers for a further period of six months beyond the 31st December 1981 with a provision to reduce the extended term of office by not exceeding three months, if the elections are conducted earlier.

4. The Act sought to replace the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1981 and also to give effect to the above decision.

THE TAMIL NADU PANCHAYATS AMENDMENTS ACT, 1982.

(*Tamil Nadu Act* 8 *of* 1982).

Sections 30-A and 36-AA of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 56 of 1981, provide for reservation of not exceeding eighteen per cent of the total number of office of presidents of panchayats and Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils in the State for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, sections 30-B and 36-AA of the Act provide for reservation of not exceeding fifteen percent of the aforesaid office in the State for Women.

2. In terms of the above provisions, for the purpose of reservation, State as a whole was to be taken as the unit. It was then considered by the Government that for the purpose of reservation of office of presidents of panchayats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, each Panchayat union should be a unit and for the purpose of reservation of the office of Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, each Panchayat Union should be a unit and for the purpose of reservation of the office of Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women each district should be a unit. It was also considered necessary to provide specifically that the reservation of the office of the presidents panchayats should be distributed in different parts of the panchayat union, having regard to the proportion of population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or Women as the case may be. Specific provision was also made that the reservation of the office of Chairmen of panchayat union councils should be distributed among the development divisions in the district having regard to the proportion of population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Women. It was also proposed to provide for the previous publication of the draft notification regarding reservation. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu

Ordinance 13 of 1981) was promulgated so as to amend the provisions referred to above for this purpose.

3. It was decided to amend the proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of the 15 panchayat union councils dissolved under the said section by a total period not exceeding four years and eight months, so that the date of reconsideration of all other 359 panchayat union councils might be synchronized. Availing the opportunity, certain other amendments to the said act were also proposed. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 16 of 1981 was promulgated.

4. The Tamil Nadu Ordinances 13 and 16 of 1981 had to be replaced by an Act. Moreover, arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils could be taken only after the writ petitions filed against reservation of the office of presidents of panchayats and chairmen of panchayat union councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, pending in the High Court, Madras and disposed of or the stay under staying the conduct of the said election throughout the State is vacated by the High Court. This might not be possible before the 31st March 1982 and might necessitate the extension of the date of reconstitution of these 15 panchayat union councils for a further period of six months beyond the 31st December 1981.

5. The Act sought to replace the Tamil Nadu Ordinances 13 and 16 of 1981 and also to give effect to the above decision.

THE TAMIL UNIVERSITY ACT, 1982 (TAMIL NADU ACT 9 OF 1982.)

During the Fifth World Tamil Conference held at Madurai in January 1981, the participants including the foreign delegates expressed the need for the establishment of Tamil University to fulfil the long-felt aspirations of the Tamil enthusiasts and the people of Tamil Nadu. There are Universities in India for Sanskirit language which is one of the ancient classical languages like Tamil which has contributed to the enrichment of civilization in India in the fields such as Art, Culture, Medicine and

Philosophy, to mention a few. But, so far, there has been no separate University for Tamil, Tamil language has its impact not only on the people in India but has its deep impact on people in foreign countries particularly, the research scholars. The establishment of Tamil University will help research in Tamil language, Linquistics, Art, and Culture by Tamil Scholars.

2. It was decided to establish the Tamil University of Thanjayur to help in this direction and to develop research in various facts of Tamil language. The Tamil University Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1981) was accordingly promulgated to achieve the above object.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

THE TAMIL NADU PAYMENT OF SALARIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1982 (TAMIL NADU ACT 10 OF 1982).

Section 12-B of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), *inter alia*, provides that every person who had served as member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council or both after the 1st day of March 1952, for the term, that is a period of not less than one year and not more than five years is entitled for a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem and an additional pension of Rs. 50 per mensem for a period of one year as member in excess of five years, and in no case such pension shall exceed Rs. 500 per mensem.

2. Some of the former Members of the Legislature have represented that the pension scheme may be extended to such of those persons who have been members prior to the 1st March 1952 also. Under the said Act, persons who have been Members of the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State from Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district now forming part of the Tamil Nadu State are not entitled for pension from this State, as their membership in that Legislative Assembly is not counted for the purpose of payment of pension from the State. By amending section 12-B of the said Act, it is proposed to extend the pension scheme to persons who had served as Members of the Legislature for one term, that is, not less than one year and not more than five years after the 15th day of August 1947

in the Constituencies in the composite State of Madras and in the Constituencies transferred from the former State of Travancore—Cochin and the State of Andhra Pradesh, now forming part of the Tamil Nadu State.

3. It was also proposed to bar, from the 13th March 1980, the persons who are in receipt of pension from any other State for having been Members of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council of such State and also the persons who were Members of the Legislature of the former State of Madras representing any territory which ceased to form part of the State Tamil Nadu, from receiving pension from this state.

4. The persons who are in receipt of any other pension or honorarium either from any State or the Central Government or from any Company or Statutory body owned or controlled by any State of the Central Government or in receipt of any political pension, either from any State or the Central Government and if the amount of such other pension, honorarium or political pension, is equal to or in excess of the pension which they are entitled under the said Act, will be barred from receiving pension. However, where the amount of such other pension, honorarium or political pension is less than the pension to which they are entitled under the said Act, such persons shall be entitled to receive, only the difference, as pension.

5. The Act sought to achieve the above objects.

The Madras University, Annamalai University and Perarignar Anna University of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 11 *of* 1982).

The Government have taken a policy decision that the members of the authorities of the Universities such as the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council in all the Universities in the State shall hold office for a period of three years and that they shall be eligible for election or nomination for not more than another period of three years. The object of this decision is to give equal opportunities for all persons to compete

in the election to the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council in the Universities. This decision has been given effect to in the first instance, in respect of the Madurai-Kamaraj University.

2. To give effect to this decision in respect of the Madras and Annamalai Universities and the Perarignar Anna University of Technology also the Madras University, Annamalai University and Perarignar Anna University of Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 18 of 1981), was promulgated.

3. The Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 12 *of* 1982).

The time limit allowed for filing applications by debtors under sections 5 and 6 of the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1980) as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1981 was found to be not adequate. It was felt that more time should be given to enable debtors to seek relief under the Act. In the circumstances, the Government decided to extend the time limit up to the 31st day of March, 1982. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 17 of 1981) was promulgated.

2. The Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 13 *of* 1982).

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, of late, publication in newspapers periodicals, circulars, pictures, etc., containing grossly indecent or scurrilous matters which is an offence under section 292-A of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860) and which affect greatly the moral of public servants in the discharge of their duties, is on the increase. It was, therefor, decided to enhance. penalty on the second or subsequent conviction. It was also decided to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) so as to make the offence under section 292-A, Indian Penal Code

acognizable and non-bailable offence. Accordingly, the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 12 of 1981) was promulgated.

2. The Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers, Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 14 *of* 1982).

Dangerous activities of certain anti-social elements, who are known in the society as bootleggers, drug-offenders, goondas, Immoral traffic offenders and slum grabbers are causing, particularly in the urban areas of the State of Tamil Nadu, a lot of harm, danger and alarm, and a feeling of insecurity, among the general public, and a grave and wide spread danger to life and public health and thereby, every now and then, adversely effect the public order.

2. The bottleggers, directly or through their agents, illegally distil, manufacture, transport, sell or distribute liquor, intoxicating drugs and other intoxicants, which have injurious effect on public health and pose a grave danger to the community. It has been noticed that boot-legging apart from causing tragic deaths of several persons at times due to drinking of poisonous liquor, has become another lucrative business and an important source of acquiring tremendous financial power enabling the anti-social elements to hold the community at ransom. Similarly the persons who manufacture, import, export sell or distribute any drug cultivate plant and do other things in contravention of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosemetics Act, 1910, the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, and other laws for the time being in force, have also a flourishing business at the cost of the health of the general public. These drug offenders are always a serious threat to public health and a grave danger to life and thereby adversely affect the public order.

3. Again, goondas either by themselves or as members of leaders of a gang commit acts of violence of deliberate damage to property or put others in fear of death. So also, the immoral traffic offenders by committing or abetting the commission of offences under the Supression

of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, such as keeping brothels or procuring or attempting to procure, etc., of women and girls for the sake of prostitution, endanger the public peace. These activities pose a grave danger to persons and property and disturb the public order.

4. Acute shortage of housing accommodation in major cities is from bootlegging by taking illegal possession of public or private being exploited by certain musclemen of some means often got lands and of constructing or permitting construction thereon or unauthorised structure or selling, leasing or giving on leave and licence such unauthorised structures after collecting heavy prices, rents, compensation and the like. In so collecting these charges from the occupiers, these musclemen resort to criminal intimidation. The entire community living in the slums is under the grip of perpetual fea of such-grabbers. Such activities of these persons adversely affect the public order.

5. In order to ensure that the maintenance of public order in this State is not adversely affected by the activities of these five classes of known antisocial elements without resorting to the National Security Act, 1980, it was considered necessary to enact a special legislation to provide as follows.

(a) to define with precision the terms " bootlegger ", " drugoffender ", " goonda ", " immoral traffic offender " and " slum grabber ";

(b) to specify their activities which adversely affect public order ; and

(c) to provide for preventive detention of the persons indulging in these dangerous activities.

Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1982) was promulgated.

6. The Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Undertaking ' *(Special Provision Amendment Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 15 *of* 1982).

Under the proviso to section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions)Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1969), as amended by the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 47 of 1975) the aggregate period to be specified under the said section 3 for which a declaration in respect of State Industrial Undertaking as a relief undertaking shall be in force was fixed as eight years. The Government decided to extend the period of declaration of relief undertakings for a further period of two years so as to enable the continued smooth running of such relief undertakings, untramelled by other laws relating to industrial relations and financial obligations which otherwise might render their smooth running somewhat difficult. To give effect to the above decision, the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1969 was amended by the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinace, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1981).

2. The Act sought to replace the above Ordinance.

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 16 *of* 1982).

Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (Presidents Act, 28 of 1976), as subsequently amended Special Officers were appointed for a period of five years and nine months with effect on and from the 1st July 1976, to all the municipal councils to exercise the powers and perform the functions of all the municipal councils, of the Chairman and of the committees established or constituted by or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920). The term of office of these Special Officers was due to expire on the 31st March 1982.

2. The Government decided to conduct the ordinary elections to municipalities and municipal corporations after the panchayat elections are over. But, while admitting a batch of writ pettions filed against reservation of the office of Presidents of Panchayats and Chairmen of

Panchayat union council for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, the High Court, Madras stayed the conduct of the elections to panchayats and panchayat union council throughout the State pending disposal of the writ petition. The Government filed appeals to vacate the stay. As soon as the writ pettions were disposed of or the stay vacated the elections to all the Panchayats and panchayat union councils would be conducted. The elections to municipalities and municipal corporations had to be held thereafter. Hence, it had become necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the municipal councils beyond the 31st March 1982.

3. The Government accordingly decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of all municipal councils for a further period of one year beyond the 31st March 1982 and to amend the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 for the purpose, retaining the existing provision to reduce the extended period, by a period of not exceeding six months, if it was possible to conduct ordinary elections earlier.

4. The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 17 *of* 1982).

The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation was constituted with effect from the 1st May 1981, under rule 4 in Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), a Special Officer was appointed to make arrangements for the couduct of elections to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation, so that, the newly elected Councillors may come into office on a day within a period of six months from the date of his appointment, namely, the 12th June 1981 and to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Corporation, of Mayor and of the Committees established or constituted by or under the said Act. This period was extended by six months beyond the 11th December 1981 and the period so extended was due to expire on the 11th June 1982,

2. The Government decided to conduct the ordinary elections to municipalities and municipal corporations after the panchayat elections are over. Moreover, the delimitation of the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation into sixty territorial divisions was under progress. After observing all the formalities for dividing the City into sixty divisions, the electoral rolls of the Corporation will have to be prepared afresh. In the circumstances it had become necessary to extend the period within which the arrangements should be made for the conduct of elections to the Coimbatore Municipal Corporation by the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Coimbatore, beyond the 11th June 1982.

3. The Government therefore, decided to further extend the said period for one year beyond the 11th June 1982 and to amend Schedule VII to the said Act for the purpose and also to make provisions to reduce the extended period by a period not exceeding six months, in case it was possible to conduct the elections earlier.

The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

*The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act,*1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 18 *of* 1982) :

Under sub-section (1) of section 55-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), as subsequently amended, the period within which the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras should make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Council of the Corporation of Madras has been fixed as seven years and six months from the 30th November 1974. The said period expired on the 30th May 1982.

2. The Government decided to conduct the ordinary elections to municipalities and municipal Corporations after the Panchayat elections are over. But, while admitting a batch of Writ petitions filed against reservation of the office of presidents of panchayats and Chairman of panchayat union councils for the members of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes for Women, the High Court, Madras stayed the conduct of the elections to panchayats and panchayat union councils throughout the State pending disposal of the Writ petitions. The Government

filed appeals to vacate the stay. As soon as the writ petitions were disposed of or the stay vacated the elections to all the panchayats and panchayat union councils were to be conducted. The elections to the municipalities and municipal corporations were to be held thereafter. Hence, it became necessary to extend the period within which arrangements should be made for the conduct of elections to the muncipal corporation of Madras by the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, beyond the 30th May 1982.

3. The Government therefore, decided to further extend the said period for one year beyond the 30th May 1982 and to amend the said Madras City Muncipal Corporation Act, 1919 for the purpose, retaining the existing provision to reduce the extended period by a period not exceeding six months, in case it was possible to conduct the elections earlier.

4. The Act sought to give effect to the above decisions.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 19 *of* 1982):

The Act was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1981 ; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (*No.* 2) *Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 20 *of* 1982) :

The Act was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for Financial year 1982-83 ; and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that financial year.

CHAPTER XVI

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the year, direct recruitment was made to fill in 768 vacancies in 18 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the State Services' The Commission selected 680 candidates against 768 vacancies advertised. As against eight vacancies advertised in the post of Assistant Engineer (Civil) in the Tamil Nadu Port Department in the Tamil Nadu Port Service, only four candidates were found suitable and selected. Only two candidates could be selected against the 4 vacancies advertised in the post of Chief Professor in the Collegiate Education Department in the Tamil Nadu Collegiate Educational Service as qualified candidates in English and History were not available. Out of 3 vacancies advertised in the post of Clinical Pychologist in Government Medical Institutions in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, two candidates were selected Against 9 vacancies advertised in the post of District Educational Officer Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Tamil Nadu Educational Service, eight candidates were selected. Against 500 vacancies advertised in the post of Deputy Agricultural Officer in the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Department, only 444 candidates were selected. Only 143 candidates were selected against 155 vacancies in the post of veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Service. Against 4 vacancies advertised in the post of Principal, Industrial Training Institute in Tamil Nadu Employment and Training Service, 3 candidates were selected. Against 15 vacancies advertised in the post of Lecturer in Government Polytechnics in the Tamil Nadu Educational Service, 8 candidates were selected. Out of 400 vacancies advertised in the post of Assistant Engineer (Civil) (Formerly Junior Engineer) (Civil) in the Tamil Nadu Public Works Department, only 328 candidates were available for selection. While arranging the 328 candidates 40 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes could not be filled in for want of suitable and qualified candidates. Direct recruitment was also made to fill up 607 vacancies in 23 classes of posts classed as "Technical" in Subordinate Services. Only 524 candidates were selected by the Commission. Out of two vacancies advertised for the post of Demonstrator in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service

one candidate was selected. One out of the two vacancies advertised for the post of Technical Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Subordinate Service, and 3 out of the 9 vacancies advertised for the post of Junior Architect in the Office of the Chief Architect in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service were filled. Against 36 vacancies advertised in the post of physical Director/Directress, Grade II in the School Education Department, only 35 candidates were selected.

The Commission selected 7 candidates for appointment in 3 classes of posts classified as "non-technical" included in Group I Service in 1980-81. The Commission also conducted written competitive examination for posts included in Group I Services during the year 1981-82. The number of candidates applied, admitted and appeared were 2,240 ; 1,760 and 970 respectively. The Commission selected 44 candidates for appointment to six classes of posts classified as "non-technical" included in Group II Services in 1980-81. It also invited applications for recruitment to posts included in Group II Services, in the year 1981-82. The number of candidates applied and the number of candidates admitted to the written test were 14,821 and 13,445 respectively. The Commission selected 348 candidates for appointment to four classes of posts classified as non-technical included in Group III Services in 1980-81. It also invited applications for the posts included in Group III Services during 1981-82. For this recruitment 5,156 candidates applied and 3,899 candidates were admitted for the written test. The Commission also conducted the competitive examination for the posts included in Group V Services. The number of candidates applied and admitted to the written test were 1,735 and 1,549 respectively.

The Commission also conducted a special examination for regularisation of temporary posts included in Group IV Services in 1981. The number of candidates applied was 4,439 and the number of successful candidates was 3,777. The Commission selected 36 candidates for appointment as Forest Apprentice in the Tamil Nadu Forest Subordinate Service included in Group VI Service and 4 candidates for appointment as Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Tamil Nadu Forest Service included in Group I-A Service. The Commission also conducted written competitive examinations and oral tests for recruitment to the posts of

Executive Officers Grades I, II, III and IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service included in Groups VII and VIII Services during the period and selected 17 candidates for appointment as Executive Officers, Grades I to III and 6 candidates for appointment as Executive Officer, Grade IV.

The Special and Departmental Tests were conducted by the Commission in May 1981 and November 1981. The number of candidates who applied for the tests are as follows :—

	Number of candidates applied for May 1981 examination.	*Number of candidates applied for November 1981 examination.*
Special Tests ..	19,146	22,714
Departmental Tests	12,539	13,544

The Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1981 and March 1982. The number of candidates for these examinations were 45 and 40 respectively.

In December 1980, the Government, in the Revenue Department, requested the Commission to make direct recruitment of 12,000 Village Administrative Officers in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service for the first time. In response to the Commission's Notification, 1,71,323 candidates applied to the Commission for the said recruitment. A screening test was conducted on the 15th February 1981 in 41 centres in the State. On the results of the screening test, the Commission conducted oral test for 62,910 candidates at the District Centres from March 1981 to April 1982. This recruitment of nearly 12,000 candidates is the biggest single recruitment ever made by the Commission.

The Commission has dealt with 36 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services and by promotion to State Services within the same services and draw up lists of qualified and suitable candidates.

The Commission ratified the continuance beyond three months of 800 temporary appointments made to posts in Subordinate Services made by the appointing authorities in the various departments of the Government. The Commission ratified the continuance of temporary appointments relating to Subordinate Services beyond a total period of

one year in 432 cases, and beyond 18 months in 107 cases. There were 68 cases in which the Commission ratified the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 24 months. The Commission also ratified the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 30 months and further periods in 198 cases. In many cases, it has been noticed that the Competent Authorities do not approach the Commission for its Concurrences promptly.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the continuance beyond three months of the temporary appointments of 410 officers, made to posts in State Services for the continuance beyond one year of the temporary appointments of 275 officers, for the continuance by eighteen months of the temporary appointments of 219 officers and for the continuance beyond eighteen and more months of the temporary appointments of 317 officers in the State Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 289 cases of appeals, petitions or review petitions or revision petitions, proposal for disciplinary action, legal assistance and references relating to grant of injury pension to Government Servants. The Commission was consulted by the Government and other appointing authorities in 24 cases regarding alteration of date of birth of Government Servants.

THE TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Joint Council consists of twenty-two members, one half appointed by the Government (Official-side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff-side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel) Department is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Council.

The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing

efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the staff. The recommendations of Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official-side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance.

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 56 subjects were discussed in these meetings.

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Number of petitions received during the year from 1—4—1981 to 31—3—1982.	2,257
(*i*) Received from Government/Vigilance Commission	102
(*ii*) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	114
(*iii*) Direct from General Public ..	2,041
Total	2,257

Preliminary Enquiries :

(*i*) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1—4—1981.		41
(*ii*) Number of new enquiries registered during the year		358
(*iii*) Total number of enquiries handled during the year		499
(*iv*) Number of enquiries finalised during the year		325
(*a*) Converted into Detailed enqures and Registered cases.	127	
(*b*) Referred for Departmental action ..	74	
(*c*) Action dropped	124	
Total ..	325	
(*v*) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year ..		174

Detailed Enquiries :

(*i*) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e., as on 1-4-1981.		171
(*ii*) Number of new enquiries registered during the year ..		196
(*iii*) Total number of enquiries handled during the year ..		367
(*iv*) Number of enquiries finalised during the year.. ..		118
(*a*) Converted into Registered cases ..	5	
(*b*) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action.	87	
(*c*) Action dropped	26	
Total ..	118	
(*v*) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year.	249	

Registered cases (Other than traps) :

(i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1-4-1981.		19
(ii) Number of new cases Registered during the year ..		15
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year ..		34
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year		7
(v) Charge sheet filed in the court during the year ..		..
(vi) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which orders awaited.		2
(vi) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action		4
(vii) Action dropped		1
Total ..		7
(iv) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year ..		27

Trap Cases :

(i) Number of trap cases Pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1-4-81		4
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year		18
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year		22
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year	..	13
(a) Charge sheet filed in the court ..	5	
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction order awaited.	3	
(c) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action.	4	
(d) Action dropped	1	
Total	13	
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.		9

Court Trials :

(*i*) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1—4—1981.			81
(*ii*) Number of cases charged during the year ..			8
(*iii*) Total number of cases dealt within Courts, during the year.			89
(*iv*) Total number of cases disposed of in Courts ..			39
(*a*) Convicted		18	
(*b*) Acquitted ..		20	
(*c*) Otherwise disposed of		1	
	Total ..	39	
(*v*) Number of cases pending at the end of the year			50

Tribunals—

(*i*) Number of enquiries/cases pending before the Tribunal at the beginning of the year/final orders awaited at the beginning of the year.			200
(*ii*) Number of cases remitted to the Tribunal during the year.			25
(*iii*) Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year.			225
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year.			28
(*a*) Punished ..		11	
(*b*) Action dropped		17	
	Total ..	28	
(*v*) Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the Tribunal at the end of the year.			197

Departmental action.

(*i*) Number of enquiries cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year. 406

(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year. 76

(*iii*) Total Number of cases/enquiriesdealt with by departmental authorities during the year .. 482

(*iv*) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year. 87

(*a*) Punished ..	69
Action dropped	18
Total	87

(*v*) Total number of enquries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year. 395

Convictions:	*Persons.*
(*i*) Imprisonment ..	6
(*ii*) Imprisonment and fine	12

Punishment awarded in Departmental Discipilnary

Proceedings	*Persons.*
(*i*) Dismissed from service	7
(*ii*) Removed from service	3
(*iii*) Reduction in rank ..	4
(*iv*) Reduction in pay ..	2
(*v*) Increment postponed	44
(*vi*) Censure and other lesser punishments	46
(*vii*) Cut in pension	2

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administration Reforms Department.

The Anna Institute of Management was established in July 1979 for imparting Education on Management in all sectors of national life. The teaching staff of the Institute were selected from core sectors like power, irrigation. Transport and Agriculture and were given Special Training in Management at the Indian Institute of Management, Bengalore. For an extensive coverage of the scope of Management Training in all State Government Department and State Public Sector Undertakings, and in order to enable the Anna Institute of Management to accelerate its activity, the Institute was converted as an autonomous Society on the analogy of reputed Training Institutes in India. The Anna Institute of Management Society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) from 1st April 1981. The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Anna Institute of Management Society and the following seven Officers have been nominated as its sponsoring members :—

(i) Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(iii) Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Trg.) Department.

(iv) Vice Chancellor, Perarignar Anna University of Technology.

(v) Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore,

(vi) Chairmen, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board; and

(vii) Director, Anna Institute of Management, Ex. Officio Member.

The Anna Institute of Management after it became an autonomous Society has so far conducted 14 Training Programmes for State Government Officers, Central Government Officers, Public Sector Undertaking and Private Undertakings of which 5 programmes were funded by the Government of India. In all 374 persons were trained till 31st January 1982.

The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar in Periyar District, is headed by a Principal of the rank of District Revenue Officer and the Lecturers are drawn from Secretariat Revenue, Rural Development and Local Administration, Treasuries and Accounts Departments. The Institute offiers the following training courses :—

(i) Foundational Trainipg for 2 months for J.A.S. recruited by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission who joined duty after 3rd July 1974 and directly recruited Assistants who joined duty on or after 1st Octpber 1978.

(ii) Refresher Course for 28 working days for Junior Assistants recruited Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission through Special Qualifying Examination in 1977.

(iii) Foundational Training for State Service Offices—

(a) Foundational Course 'A' (8 weeks).

(b) Foundational Course 'B' (3 weeks) (Introduction to essentials).

(iv) Refresher Course for Commercial Tax Department Officers for 15 working days.

(v) In service training for Deputy Tahsildars for 28 working days.

(vi) Management Training to the Project Nutrition Officers of Social Welfare Department for 3 weeks.

(vii) Training to Accounts officers of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board of Revenue Recovery Act (5 days.)

The Civil Service Training Institute has so far trained 8,100 Junior Assistance, 377 Officers in Foundational Course-A, 635 Officers in Foundational Course-B, 463 Officers in Refresher Course for Commercial Taxes Department Officers, 174 Deputy Tahsildars, 11 Project Nutrition Officers, 81 Junior Assistants/Assistants belonging to Commercial Taxes Department (in a Refresher Course exclusively for Commercial Taxes Department) and 359 Accounts Officers and Assistant Accounts Officers of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Trg.) Department sponsors Officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars—Workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by the Department.

Government have decided to impart "Legal Training" to one Under Secretary and two Section Officers of the Secretariat for a period of two months. Four Section Officers of Secretariat were deputed for Legal Training in Chengalpattu and North Arcot Districts.

The Department is also conducting 2 months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistants and a condensed Foundational Training for Typists and Steno Typists of Secretariat at the Secretariat Training Institute. The activities of the Department include deputation of officers for foreign training, field training and magisterial training for I.A.S., Probationers in Tamil Nadu and matters relating to foreign assignment etc.

"TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS"

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and Deputy Commisssioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are as mentioned below :—

Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of A and B groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras

recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of A and B groups initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government ;

(iii) All cases relating to Officers of C and D groups (NGGOs) where they are jointly involved with the officers of A and B groups (Gazetted Officers) as under items (1) and (11) above.

Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(1) All corruption cases relating to officers of C and D groupss investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commisison and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the officers of C and D groups (NGGOs) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) According to Rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules introduced in G. O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-N) Department, dated 23rd September 1977, the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings on a reference by the Disciplinary Authority concerned would hold enquiry under Rule 17 (b) (i) in respect of the member of a Service or a person holding a civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report, received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary

Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.	*Deputy/ Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of casses pending as on 1st April 1981.	149	206
2. Number of cases received during the year 1981-82 (1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982).	46	22
3. Total for disposal ..	195	228
4. Number of cases disposed of during the year 1981-82.	71	43
5. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1982.	124	185

CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell which was formed in 1974 for the sole purpose of redressing the grievances of the public is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Under Secretary to Government with two sections. The petitions containing grievances are being forwarded to the officers concerned with the redressal of those grievances. For this purpose, the Special Officer has been authorised to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government, dispensing with the usual channel of communications.

2. The total number of petitions received by the Chief Minister's Special Cell during the year was 1,57,130. The above figure includes the petitions received by the Chief Minister during his tour in the districts. Petitions with some specific grievances which are to be redressed are registered separately and the Officers concerned reminded periodically till the receipt of a final reply. A redressal grievance register is being maintained noting down the grievances which have been redressed. The total number of such specific grievances redressed through the Cell during the year was 1,221.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government servants, 'Complaints Cells' in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and Heads of Departments were ordered to be constituted to redress the grievance of the the Public. The following cases of Complaints from Government Servants are generally received in this Cell.

(i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of Salaries, Pension and allowances, etc.

(ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily or long periods in posts without confirmation;

(iii) Cases of fixation of pay;

(iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually etc.

(v) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers; and

(vi) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F., etc.

Petitions from general Public are also received in this Cell. They related to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, House sites, protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of Financial assistance etc. Complaints from Government Servants and from Public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt with in the Complaints Cell and Advances Section of the Public Department. These complaints are those addressed to (1) Chief Secretary (2) Union Ministers (3) The Prime Minister; and (4) The President of India. They are being sent to the Departments of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government Servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government Servants in getting their legitimate claims or grievances redressed from time to time.

The following statistics will show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) and disposed of during the year.

Number of cases received.	*Number of cases disposed.*
18,178	18,178

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled and the war widow.

AMALGAMATED FUND FOR EX-SERVICEMEN :

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it caters to the needs of ex-servicemen and their dependents by way of

sanctioning inerest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, scholarship, annual maintenance grants to war widows etc. The Assistance rendered out of the fund during the period is set out below :—

Serial number and Nature of assistance.	*Number of Beneficiaries.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Interest subsidy released under BLISS Scheme.	85	30,567.35
2. Scholarships/Stipends	1,356	2,53,019.65
3. Housing grant to War Widows	3	15,000.00
4. School Uniform/Book allowance to children of killed/disabled in action during Indo-Pak conflicts of 1971.	54	10,780.00
5. Annual Maintenance Grant	138	1,21,000.00
6. Annual Maintenance Allowance ..	84	49,800.00
7. Marriage grant to the daughters of war widows disabled men.	3	4,500.00
8. Pre-cum-Post release training ..	30	57,400.00
9. Marriage grant to the daughters of War Wodows.	161	80,500.00
10. Interest free loans to Exservicemen where children are admitted as cadets in Defence Academics.	5	7,660.00
11. Pension to widows of exservicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964, receipt of service pension and died subsequently.	310	2,24,196.50

TAMIL NADU EX-SERVICES PERSONNEL BENEVOLENT FUND.

The above fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the Ex-services population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day, 7th December every year. As on 31st March 1982 the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,00,455.11 besides a sum of Rs. 46,63,500;- in the form of Fixed deposits. A sum of Rs. 3,52,168.25 has so far been collected as Flag Day Collections 1981, against a target of 15 lakhs.

The administration of the fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Deputy Secretary to Government, Public (Ex-servicemen) Department as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personel Benevolent Fund during the year.

Serial number and nature of assistance rendered.	*Number of cases.*	*Amount sanctioneed,*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Monthly grant for maintance to poor exsevicemen/widows who have no other source of income.	699	2,41,469.75
2 Lump sum /grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trades, etc. to disabled exservicemen/widows.	63	34,868.90
3 Pocket money to T.B./Leprosy patients undergoing treament in the Sanatorial Leprosoria.	371	20,225.50
4 Immediate relief grants sanctioned to ex,-servicemen/their dependents who are found in extremely staraded conditonn by the Directorate/District Offices.	2,198	84,969.00
5 Marriage grants for the daughters of ex-servicemen.	298	1,06,350.00
6 Funeral expenses on the death of ex-servicemen.	379	57,700.00
7 Fire/flood Relief to the affected ex-servicemen/wiodws.	2	600.00
8 Scholarship to the children of ex-servicemen ..	1,504	1,21,046.00
9 Training to widows and women dependents in Tailoring Units run in the district offices.		1,68,067.00
10 Typewriting and Shorthand Institute		25,864.00
11 Stipend;maintenance allowance to the trainees at Queen Mary'sTechnical School, Poona ..	4	4,500.00
12 Warm clothitng to Leprosy patients at Central Leprosy Teaching and Reserarch Insitute.	22	7,255.65
13 Sanction of Old Age Pension to the widows/ex-servicemen.		17,512.20
14 Presentation of Dhotis/Sarees to Ex-servicemen/widows during Flag Day Function at Raj Bhavan on 30th December 1981.	46	1,676.65
TotaW ..	5,576	8,85,104.65

In addition, the District Soldier's, Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have secured a sum of Rs. 452,457 for 920 cases as grants from the Army Central Welfare Fund, Indian Naval Benevolent Fund, Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund and Indian Red Cross Society.

NEW SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED.

Training for youngmen for absorption into Armed Forces.

The Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare conducted 6 training camps with 100 boys each for absorption into the Armed Forces during 1981-82. and out of the 551 boys trained 246 boys were absorbed into the Armed Forces.

Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen.

During 1981-82, 1457 ex--servicemen were sponsored to the various private employers and public sector undertakings. 337 ex-servicemen have been placed in suitable jobs.

Ex-services Centre, Madras and Uthagamandalam.

Ex-services Centre Building at Uthagamandalam which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been declared open on 25th July 1981 by Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu.

A Jawans Bhavan at a cost of Rs. 8,13,000- has been constructed at Thanjavur and declared open on 24th January 1982 by the Honourable Minister for Finance.

Coaching Classes for Ex-servicemen.

A pre-examination course has been organised for a period of one week from 3rd August 1981 to 9th August 1981 for 59 ex-servicemen who have applied for the Banking Service Recruitment Board Examination with the help of Bank of India.

The year 1981 being the year for the disabled", disabled ex-servicemen were granted with Tri-cycle, Hearing aids and crutches by His Excellancy the Governor during the Flag Day function on 30th December 1981 at Raj Bhavan.

ELECTIONS.

Summary Revision of Electoral Rolls—

The Electoral Rolls of all the Assembly constituencies in the State, except that of 194. Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency were summarily revised between 1st April 1981 and 2nd May 1981 with reference to 1st January 1981 as the qualifying date under the direction of the Election Commission of India. Similarly, in 1982 the annual summary revision of Electoral Rolls of all 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State was done between 2nd January 1982 and 1st February 1982 with reference to 1st January 1982 as the qualifying date.

Electoral Rolls of Service Personnel—

The last part of Electoral Rolls of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State relating to Service Personnel (Service voters part) was specially revised from 1st May 1981 to 31st July 1981 and the final publication was made on 30th November 1981 under the direction of the Election Commission of India. Similarly in 1982, the annual summary revision of Electoral rolls of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies along with the service voters part was done between 2nd January 1982 and 1st February 1982.

There was no programme of revision during 1981–82 in respect of Council Constituencies.

Conduct of Bye-Election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 194 *Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency.—*

A vacancy was caused in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly owing to the demise of Thiru V. Valmigi. representing 194. Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency. The Election Commission of India made arrangements to fill up the seat in consultation with the State Government The Election Commission's Notification calling upon the voters of 194. Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency to elect a Member to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru V. Valmigi was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Goveonment Gazette* on 30th October

1981. The following stages of election programme was also published in the said Gazette on 30th October 1981.

1. Opening of Nominations—30th October 1981 (Friday).

2. Last date for making Nominations—6th November 1981 (Friday).

3. Date for the scrutiny of Nominations—7th November 1981 (Saturday).

4. Last date for withdrawal of candidature—9th November 1981 (Monday).

5. Date of poll—29th November 1981 (Sunday).

6. The date before which the election shall be completed—3rd December 1981 (Thursday).

The hours of poll were fixed from 7-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

With reference to the above notifications, 22 candidates filed their nominations and all the nominations were found valid on the date of scrutiny. However, 9 candidates withdraw their candidature on the last day fixed for the withdrawal of candidature, leaving 13 candidates in the field. The list of contestants was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* in an extraordinary issue on 11th November 1981. The poll was held on 29th November 1981 peacefully. Out of the total electorate of 1,16,123 voters, 79,460 voters exercised their franchise. The counting of votes was taken up at 8 a.m. on 30th November 1981 and the result was declaraed by 6-45 p.m. on the same day. Thiru R. Arunagiri, belonging to the Indian National Congress, who secured the largest number of votes was declared elected. Eleven contestants forfeited their deposits. The declaration of result was published in an extraordinary issue of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 4th December 1981.

Election Petitions.—

Of the fifteen election petitions referred to in the report for 1980–81 the following three petitions were dismissed by the High Court, Madras during 1981-82.

1. Election petition No. 8/80 relating to the Cheyyar Assembly Constituency.

2. Election petition No. 10/80 relating to Pudukkottai Assembly Constituency.

3. Election Petition No. 15/80 relating to Vellore Assembly Constituency.

An Appeal was filled in the Supreme Court against the Judgment of the High Court in E.P. No. 8/80 relating to Cheyyar Assembly Constituency. It is pending in the Supreme Court. Of the remaining 12 Elections petition, the respondents of three Election petitions filed Civil appeals in the Supreme Court against the orders of High Court and three other respondents filed applications for special leave to appeal in the Supreme Court and six Election petitions are pending in the High Court.

PUBLICATIONS OF REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1980.

Preparation of Report on the General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980.—

A report on the General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1980, containing 24 narrative chapters and 11 statistical Tables, has been prepared.

Preparation of Report on the General Election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1980.—

A report on the General Election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1980 containing 25 narrative chapters and 12 statistical Tables, has been prepared.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras The Stipends are paid to the descendents of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 123 perpetual and 7 non-perpetual stipendaries. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,55,534·40 was paid under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The filled-in 1981 Census schedules were received at the nine Regional Tabulation Offices and tables on Primary Census Abstract were prepared. The staff in the Regional Tabulation Offices were trained for the processing of the schedules and in the compilation of the Primary Census Abstract, for the entire population as well as for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Primary Census Abstract processing was done in stages of 5, 15 and 80 per cent. The five per cent of the blocks were processed first, with a view to enable quick advance tabulation at national level by Computor.

Supplementary tables based on the provisional figures of 1981 census were prepared for urbanisation and economic activity of the people. These were published in June 1981 as a Supplement to the Volume on 'Provisional Population Totals', released earlier in March 1981. Primary Census Abstract giving figures upto taluk level on population literates, workers by four broad industrial categories marginal workers and non-workers were included in this volume, besides individual townwise population and rural-urban composition of popu lation and growth rate.

With a view to assess the quality of census enumeration, the Post Enumeration Check in selected blocks and the Census Evaluation Study in respect of the blocks under the Sample Registration Scheme begun in March 1982 were completed in April 1982.

The Primary Census Abstract has been completed in February 1982 as per schedule in all Regional Offices and these were received at the Directorate in March 1982 for further scrutiny and finalisation.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

117. *Infantry Battalion (T.A.).—*

The year 1981-82 commenced with high moral among the officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks. The emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collect

tive training. The aim of training was to improve the professional skills to ensure combat worthiness of sub-units to carry out their assigned tasks at short notice. The training was operationally oriented. Due attention was given to celebrate Territorial Army Day and sports activities.

Recruitment and Recruit Training.—

99 recruits were recruted for this unit by Branch Recruiting officer Tiruchirapalli during the month of August to November 1981. The first batch of 64 recruits were given 30 days recruits training from 10th October 1981 to 8th November 1981. This was followed by two months annual training thus giving them a total of three months training in toto. The remaining 35 recruits were embodied on various dates and their training period has been amalgamated with annual training. They were embodied for 30 days recruits training from 1st March to 30th March 1982.

Annual Training.—

Annual training Camp for the year 1981–82 was carried out in one batch at Khajamalai Ranges, Tiruchirapalli from 9th November 1981 to 11th January 1982 including 4 days for Territorial Army Day Celebrations.

The training imparted was progressive and systematic.

Endurance Test and skill at Arms Competition.—

Endurance competition and skill at arms competition were carried out and inspected by Commander, Territorial Army Group Headquarters

Tamilnadu Army Day Celebrations.— :

Territorial Army Day Celebration included Pooja Unit Mandir Sainik Sammelan, Flag March, Open Air Theatre, Blue Diamond Orchestra, Dinner at Officers' Mess, Reception by citizens of Tiruchirapalli. The citizens of Tiruchirapalli also rose to the occasion and gave a rousing reception, a high class tea and snacks to all the troops of the battalian at the Municipal Gardens.

110. *Infantry Battalion (T.A.):*

Recruitment and Recruit Training:

To make up the deficiency 59 recruits were enrolled and training imparted during the year. 26 recruits out of the above enrolment were subsequently embodied for annual training immediately after the termination of training. The remaining 33 recruits have been given 1 month recruit training and later 1 month voluntary training in order to achieve better standard.

Annual Training Camp:

The Annual training camp for the year was conducted 18 Kms away from the Unit permanent location from 1st November to 31st December 1981 at Mudukkarai, under canvas. A total of 556 personnel attended the training camp. As per the training instructions, the last nine days of the camp were utilised for operational oriented training.

Territorial Army Day;

The 32nd Anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated on 20th and 21st November 1981 at the trainng camp location in a befitting manner. On the eve of the Territorial Army Day a write up on Territorial Army was forwarded to the News papers through Public Relations Officer and press reporters of various newspapers concerned.

The battalion team stood second in the inter battalion skill-at-arms shooting competition and stood first in light Machine Gun and Sten Machine Carbine.Cash awards/attractive prizes were given to winners of various individual/team events out of Government of Tamil Nadu Special grant of Rs. 2,000.

TRANSLATIONS.

During the year, the Department continued to cater to the translation requirements of all the Departments within the Secretariat as well as the Heads of Departments outside. Though the official language policy is being vigorously pursued by all the Departments within and outside

the Secretariat, translation files poured in as usual, more particularly the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Public undertakings Committee, Secretarial notes at the Departmental level and notes for Circulation files for rendering into Tamil were received in large numbers. Public Accounts Committee's Report, P.U.C's Report and Departmental notes thereon constituted main item of work throughout the year.

As usual during the Assembly and Council Sessions, more especially during the Budget Session period, the workload was at its peak. An Assistant of this Department was deputed to the Council Department during Council meetings to help that Department in the translation of questions, Call Attention Notices etc. During the Assembly sessions, Speeches of Ministers and matters sent by C.M.'s Office were attended to then and there, in view of their urgent nature. Translation of bills into Tamil for being introduced in the Assembly simultaneously along with English copies continued to be the mainstay of work, during and on the eve of the Assembly sessions.

During the year, Notifications, Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations etc., were translated. Enquiry Commission Reports, matters sent by Vigilance Commission, Public (SC) Department, Home (SC) Department and Public (Law and Order) Department which were highly confidential in nature were disposed of in record time. Important among the Commission of Enquiry Repor s translated were the W.S.K. Report (7th Report), the N. S. Ramaswamy Commission's Report (8th and 9th Reports) the Sankaran Commission Report on Police firing at Madurai, The Paul Commission Report on the death of Subramania Pillai at Tiruchendur.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board's Budget and also the materials sent by the State Government undertakings and Corporations were also attended to by this Department during the year.

CHAPTER XVIII

INFORMATION, TOURISM AND (TAMIL) CULTURE DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Information and Public Relations Department is designed to project the image of the Government in its proper perspective. The Department during the period under report continued to function as liaison agency between the Government and the Public. Mass media such as films, radio, television, press, exhibitions, photographs, visuals, printed material, songs and dramas etc., were all utilised to convey to the public the policies programmes and achievements of the Government The 'feed-back system' enabled the Government to know the views of the people and their needs and requirements. At the Directorate in the Secretariat, work relating to press relations, release of Government advertisements, scrutiny of periodicals and news papers, publication of booklets and pamphlets, registration of books under the "press and Registration of books under Act, 1867" conduct of Government functions and celebrations, holding of exhibitions and photo coverage of functions were attended to.

There are three Information Centres (one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of I&PR department. They provide reading facilities. The State Information Centre at Madras also with a arranges film shows in the slums at Madras with a view to making them know the benefit of family welfare, public hygiene, cottage industries etc. The Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore provide the children at a very nominal cost with good entertainments. Further, these Arangams provide facilities to private parties at a very reasonable cost for staging dramas, musical concerts etc. These Arangams also serve as a Venue for State Function meetings etc.

MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATHIAR CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Birth centenary of the great poet Subramania Bharati was celebrated on a grand scale as a year long celebration. The inaugural function was held at Ettayapuram, the birth place of the poet, from the 11th to 13th December, 1981. The centenary celebrations were inaugurated by His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Ministers of the Tamil Nadu Cabinet graced the occasion on all the three days. Among the very important persons from outside the State who participated in the function were, Her Excelency Tmt. Jothi Venkatachalam, the Governor of Kerala, Hon'ble Thiru R. Venkataraman, Union Minister for Finance, Hon'ble Thiru R. Gundu Rao, Chief Minister of Karnataka, Hon'ble Thiru Darbara Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab, and Thiru Battam Sriramulu, Minister for Culture, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Eminent scholars, prominent speakers, poets, leaders of various political parties etc., participated in various symposia, debates etc. during the three-day function. Each day's programme culminated in a cultural programme by top-ranking artistes.

During the inaugural function, foundation stones were laid for the following projects at Ettayapuram in commemoration of the centenary celebrations :—

(1) A co-operative spinning mills,

(2) An art gallery,

(3) A commemoration arch on the highways in Ettayapuram and

(4) A memorial for Umaru Pulavar.

A life size statue of Bharati was unveiled during the inaugural function for installation at the "Bharathi Mani Mandapam" at Ettayapuram. The existing Mandapam was given a face-lift and some improvements were carried out. A commemoration exhibition highlighting major themes of socio economic importance following part of the poets works was also held at Ettayapuram for about 15 days.

ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND EVILS OF DRINKING.

In order to publicise the policies of the Government on " Eradication of Untouchability " and " Evils of Drinking " in the rural areas, Information and Public Relation department had arranged for the conduct of two dramas "சித்துப்பார்" and " சத்தியத்தின் கரங்கள் " in all districts. During the year 27 dramatic troupes participated in the conduct of dramas and an amount of Rs. 48,600 was spent for this purpose.

Information and Public Relations department, which is the centralised agency for the release of Government advertisements, released approximately 53,504 advertisement at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,98,67,390 to the newspapers and periodicals souvenirs etc. during the year 1981-82. The services of 15 advertising agencies were utilised for this purpose.

The Tamil Arasu Journal is the official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu. This journal was started in July, 1970 in Tamil as a Fortnightly and in English as a monthly. This journal projects the news and views of the State Government with special emphasis on integrated plans and schemes. During the year certain issues were published as special numbers on agriculture, education, children's year and co-optex. The average circulation of the Tamil edition is 47,000 and the English edition 3,500. The total income for the year was Rs. 4,28,369.02 being the sale proceeds of Tamil Arasu and Advertisement charges. A sum of Rs. 3,56,862.29 was received as subscription and the balance was towards agency and advertisement charges. Both the Tamil and English editions of ' Tamil Arasu ' printed in the Tamil Arasu Press in the Government Estate, Madras-600 002.

During the year the Tamil Arasu Press has printed and published the Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil & English) 'Thittam', a Government of India Publication, ' Thirukkoil ' a monthly journal of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department, ' Uzhaippavar Ulagam', a monthly Labour Law Journal of the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Tamilaga Kalvi, a quarterly journal of Directorate of School Education and ' Min Kudumbam ' a quarterly journal of

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and " Tamilar Vilayattu Madal " a monthly journal of the Director of Sports and Youth are printed and despatched.

GANDHI ILLAM.

Two functions are held at Gandhi Illam every year. Gandhi Jayanthi, a Celebration of Gandhi Illam on the 2nd October and Gandhi Memorial Day on the 30th January on every year. Non-stop prayer and mass-spinning by school and college students are done on these days. People from all walks of life participate in these functions.

This department is engaged in organising Government exhibitions also throughout the Tamil Nadu. During the year the following major exhibitions were organised :—

1. Government Exhibition, 1981 Tiruchirappalli.
2. Government Exhibition, 1981 Coimbatore.
3. Government Exhibition, 1981 Salam.
4. Gandhi Jayanthi Exhibition 1981 at Madras.
5. Mahakavi Bharathi Centenary Exhibition, 1981 at Ettayapuram
6. Government Exhibition, 82 Vellore.

A separate exhibition in the India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, was set up during 1981. Further, a float was prepared and presented at the Tourism week organised by Kerala Government in 1981.

Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations:

As a follow-up programme of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations, Sound and Light Programmes explaining his life and message were conducted in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli district and Erode.

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu Arasu, Madras, is one of the two institutions in the country available to impart training

to students in film making and conducts the following Diploma courses:—

Serial number and Course.	*Duration.*	*Number of seats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Direction and Screen Play Writing	3 years	10
2. Cinematography	3 years	15
3. Sound Recording and Sound Engineering	3 years	10
4. Film Processing ..	3 years	10
5. Editing	2 years	10
6. Acting (Certificate Course)	1 year	10 Boys and 10 Girls.

The final year diploma examinations are conducted by the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Scholarships, stipends and prizes from certain Memorial Endowments are awarded to eligible students. The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras, is equipped with highly sophisticated machinery, which are manned by qualified technicians. During the year, sanction was accorded for the purchase of sophisticated recording equipments at a cost of Rs. 12.6 lakhs. The film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at a rate approved by Government. Hiring out the studio to private films producers not only brings revenue to Government but enables students to observe and work with reputed outside technicians. Further, the sets erected by the producers are available to the students for their practical assignments. A total sum of Rs. 32,37,000 was spent on Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and a sum of Rs. 70,000 realised as revenue.

Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras:

During the year, 14 newsreels and 5 documentaries were produced. A total sum of Rs. 19,76,405.22 was spent on Tamil Nadu Films Division and a sum of Rs. 1,51,067.65 was realised as revenue.

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, an Air-conditioned theatre, has a seating capacity of 1,040. Besides conducting film shows, the theatre is made available to the public for conducting cultural programmes on payment of rent. Government functions are also held there. Tamil films are screened at Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore. The theatre is also allotted to private parties for conducting dramas, dances, conference, etc. on payment of nominal rent. Government functions are also conducted there.

Rajaji Hall:

Rajaji Hall is given for use to private organisations on collection of rent. The hall is allotted free of charge for government functions.

Press Release:

Important Government announcements and Government orders are issued as Press Release. 807 such press Release and Press Notes were issued between 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982. Photographs taken at Government functions are also released to press. During the period from the 1st April 1981 to the 30th March 1982, 1,016 functions were photographed and 10,426 photo copies were sent to the press for publication. Press Conferences by Hon'ble Chief Minister; Ministers and Officers are arranged by this Department.

Functions held during the year.

Serial number and date on which functions were held.	*Functions.*
(1)	(2)
1. 14th April	Dr. Ambedkar's Birthday
2. 14th April	Fire Service day.
3. 19th April	Chitrha Pournamy.
4. 29th April	Paventhar Bharathidasan's Birthday.
5. 8th May	Kattabomman Vizha.

Serial number and date on which function were held.	*Functions.*
6. 9th May ..	Pandithamani Kathiresanai s. Centenary of celebration.
7. 5th June ..	Quide Milath(Md) Birthday.
8. 15th July ..	Kamaraj Birthday.
9. 31th July ..	Pavala Shaiku Thambi Birthday.
10. 12th August	Valvil Ori vizha.
11. 15th August	Independence Day.
28th and 29th August	Thiru Vi.Ka. Centenary Celebration.
12. 5th September	V.O.C. Birthday.
13. 11th September ..	Bharathiyar Anniversary Day.
14. 15th September ..	Anna Birthday.
15. 17th September ..	Periyar Birthday.
16. 26th September ..	Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai Day.
17. 2nd October	Gandhi's Birthday (Gandhi Jayanthi).
18. 11th October	Mayuram Vedhanayakam
19. 30th October	Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai Birthday.
20. 10th December ..	Human Rights Day.
21. 20th December	Rajaji Birthday.
22. 23th January	Nethaji Subbash Chandra Bose Birthday.
23. 9th March ..	Killai Masi Magam function.

TOURISM.

Since Toruism has been reckoned as an important factor in accelerating the socio-economic development, during the year due emphasis was given for its development in our State. The development plans have been so designed as to meet the increasing demand of the tourists, both domestic and foreing.

The budget allocation which was only Rs. 22.5 lakhs in 1975-76 has increased to Rs. 110 lakhs in 1981-82.

During the year Tourist Information Counrters were opened at Central Station, Madras and Tirunelveli Railway Junction.

Development of Travel Circuits.—The Government of India advised to identify at least two broad Travel Circuits and to formulate our Sixth Plan for the development of such identified travel circuits, in order to ensure that further investments by the Centre and the State on Tourism Development yield the maximum benefit. Accordingly the following three Travel Circuits were identified :—

I. Madras—Mamallapuram—Thirukazhukundram—Kancheepuram—Tiruchirappalli—Thanjavur—Pudukkottai—Madurai—Rameswaram—Kanniyakumari—Courtallam—Trivandrum.

II. Madras — Krishnagiri — Hogenakkal — Yercaud — Coimbatore — Udhgamandalam — Mudumalai — Mysore — Bangalore.

III. Rameswaram — Madurai — Kodaikanal — Pudukkottai — Tiruchirappalli — Thanjavur — Mamallapuram — Madras.

A Master Plan involving a total outlay of about Rs. 70 crores was drawn up and this Travel Circuits Plan was sent to the Government of India with request for Central assistance for the development of travel circuits.

Mamallapuram.—A Master Plan has been drawn up for development of Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. The rock-cut monoliths, shore temple, beautiful beach, round the year usability of the area are the factors which make Mamallapuram one of the important Tourist

Centres of the World. The Co-ordination Committee has identified the following five schemes to be taken up on a priority basis in the first phase.

1. Formation of Ring road.
2. Transport Terminal.
3. Regulated Shopping plaza.
4. Vista formation.
5. Parking areas along Ring Road.

The Government of India has been requested to provide Rs. 362 lakhs for the implementation of the above five schemes.

"Sound and Light" Spectacle at Mamallapuram.—One of the important recommendations of the Tourism Master Plan for the development of Mamallapuram is the installation of a "Sound and Light" spectacle either at the Five Rathas Complex or near the Shore Temple. To implement this project a sum of Rs. 47 lakhs has been provided for under State Plan scheme. The Government of India have agreed to give Rs. 20 lakhs. towards the capital expenditure of the project. The T.T.D.C. will execute the project and take over full responsiblity for its maintenance and upkeep at their cost. Another innovative decision is the setting up of an open-air Museum at Mamallapuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for the preliminary works connected with the Museum during 1980-81. An additional sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1981-82.

Rameswaram.—Rameswaram is one of the most important pilgrim centres in our Sub-continent. Because of its high tourist potential, a Master Plan for the development of Rameswaram and its environs involving a total outlay of Rs. 29 crores over a period of 10 years has been drawn up. As the Rameswaram project qualifies for international assistance in many respects, the Union Government has been requested to seek financial assistance from the World Bank. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a Youth Hostel at Rameswaram to cater to the needs of the budget tourists and the work is being executed by the T.T.D.C.

Kanniyakumari.—Kanniyakumari which is at the Southern end of India attracts both foreign and domestic tourists throughout the year.

In view of its high tourism potential, a Master Plan for the development of Kanniyakumari and its environs including Vattakottai Fort. involving a total outlay of about Rs. 16 crores has been drawn up in 1981-82. Central assistance Assistance from the World Bank is required for implementing this prestigious project. Pending receipt of the Central assistance for implementing these projects, Chief Minister desired that we should start implementing some of the important schems as part of our Annual Plan. Accordingly, certain important schemes were included in the Annual Plan for 1982-83.

Other Schemes.—During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of a Boat House and purchase of pleasure boats for the benefit of tourists visiting Pichavaram, as the third phase of the development of Pichavaram. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of a suspension cable footbridge across the Cauvery at Hogenakkal.

Promotion and Publicity.—The Department has produced directory type in expensive folders on all the important tourist Centres in the State and distributed to the field Officers for dissemination of information to the tourists. The Department had put up a pavilion at the All India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair organised by the T.T.D.C. form January to March, 1982 at Madras. The Department also participated in the Government exhibitions organised at Vellore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, etc. At new Delhi, this Department participated in the India International Trade Fair, 1981.

Fairs and Festivals.—The Department conducted Pongal Tourist Festivals in all the important tourist centres, in all the Districts during January 1982. The Department actively assists in the celebration of Summer Festival in all the Hill stations viz., Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, and Elagiri.

Duirng January-March, 1982 the T.T.D.C. Limited has conducted the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1982 in Madras City to highlight the industrial progress of Tamil Nadu. The turnover of the T.T.D.C.

Limited for 1981-82 was to the tune of Rs. 215.00 lakhs. The T.T.D.C. appointed overaseas selling Agents at Kualalumpur and Singapore to popularise the coach tours among foreign tourists. The T.T.D.C. has the unique distinction of being the first State Tourism Corpoation to do this and this has resulted in increased foreign exhcange earnings.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs (Rs. 20.00 lakhs towards the Share Capital and another Rs. 20.00 lakhs towards the Loan Assistance) was sanctioned to the T.T.D.C.

CHAPTER XIX

PULIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various Reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1981-82 are given below :—

Serial number and Name of the System/Reservoirs.	*Actual date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir ..	11th July 1981 ..	28th February 1982.
2 Mettur Canal Scheme	15th August 1981 ..	21st April 1982.
3 Pullambadi Canal	20th August 1981 ..	15th February 1982.
4 N.K.H.L. Scheme	Do.	Do.
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal I Turn.	15th August 1981 ..	31st December 1981
II Turn.	4th January 1982 ..	3rd May 1982.
6 Amaravathy Canal	1st August 1981	28th February 1982.
7 Krihsnagiri Reservoir First Crop .. Second Crop	7th September 1981.	30th April 1982.
8 (*a*) Sathanur Left Bank Canal	6th January 1982 ..	17th May 1982.
(*b*) Sathanur Right Bank Canal ..	1st October 1981 ..	20th March 1982.
9 Vidur Reservoir	6th January 1982 ..	6th April 1982.
10 Gomukhi Reservoir	4th October 1981 ..	28th February 1982.
11 Manimukthanadhi Reservoir ..	1st October 1981 ..	28th February 1982.
12 (*a*) Periyar System Single Crop Area.	1st September 1981.	15th February 1982.
(*b*) Periyar System Double Crop Area.	26th June 1981	28th February 1982.
13 Vaigai Reservoir—		
(*a*) Thirumangalam Canal ..	25th September 1981	24th January 1982
(*b*) Periyar New Extension Area..	25th September 1981.	24th January 1982.
14 Manjalar Reservoir ..	15th October 1981.	15th March 1982.
15 Manimuthar Reservoir	25th December 1981.	31st March 1982.
16 Kodayar System ..	28th June 1981 ..	7th March 1982.
17 Pattanamkal	28th June 1981 ..	28th February 1982.
18 Radhapuram Canal ..	22nd August 1981.	28th February 1982. (Intermittent supply).
19 Kanyakumari Branch Canal of Neyyar Project.	1st June 1981 ..	26th February 1982.
20 Ponnaniar Canal	8th October 1981 ..	31st January 1982.
21 Chinnar Reservoir	15th September 1981	15th January 1982.

Formation of a reservoir across Pullapatti River near Thumbahalli village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri District.

This scheme comprises formation of a reservoir of 131 M.cft.capacity and excavation of two canals viz. Left side canal (8.39km.) and Right side canal (4.55 km.). By implementation of this scheme2,184 acres of dry lands will be brought under cultivation besidesbridging a gap of 96 acres and stablishing 326 acres. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 205 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during June 1979 and targetted to be completed by June 1983. 71 per cent of earth dam and 60 per cent of masonry dam have been completed. 62 per cent of excavation of canals have been completed. Total expenditure since inception upto 31st March 1982 is Rs. 151.96 lakhs.

Formation of a reservior across Vaniar River near Mullikadu village in Harur taluk, Dharmapuri District.

The scheme contempletes formation of a reservoir of 418 M.cft capacity and excavation of two canals, 18.45 kilometres length on left side and 12.40 kilometres on right side. An extent of 8,550 acres of dry land will be benefited with a stablisation of 1,852 acres. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 616 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during June 1979 and targetted to be completed by January 1985. 13 per cent of earth dam and 31 per cent of surplus regulator have been completed. So far 24 per cent of excavation of canals have been completed. Further works are in progress. Total expenditure since inception is Rs. 260.73 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Thoppiar near Thoppiar village in Dharmapuri taluk of Dharmapuri District.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 298 M.cft. and excavation of two canals viz. left main canal to a length of 30.2 kilometres and right main canals to a length of 16.5 kilometres. The scheme aims to feed a new ayacut of 5,330 acres,

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 365.20 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during December 1980 and targetted to be completed by March 1984.

Progress upto March 1982.

Earthwork excavation in Earth dam and foundation excavation for surplus regulator are in progress. Preliminary works in respect of pick up anicut and canals are in progress. Further works are in progress.

Total expenditure since inception is Rs. 55.69 lakhs.

Construction of an anicut accross Ponniar near Ichambadi in Harur taluk of Dharmapuri District.

The scheme contemplates construction of an anicut (240 m. length across Ponniar and excavation of two canals viz. Left main canal (23.15 kilometres) and right main canals (28.68 kilomtres). The scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to a new extent of 6,250 acres of irrigated dry crops.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 238.70 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during September 1980 and targetted to be complet-ed by March 1984.

Progress up to March 1982.

Works in head works and canals are in progrees. 22 per cent of canal excavation has been completed.

Total expenditure since inception Rs. 55.85 lakhs.

Pambar Reservoir Project in Dharmapuri district under Drought Prone Area Programme.

The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 288 M.cft. capacity across the river Pambar, a tributory of Ponniar in Maranpatti village in Uthangarai taluk of Dharmapuri district. The scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 160.00 lakhs under Drought Prone Area Programme and technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer's (Irrigation) No. P6/ 76-77. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs.248.00 lakhs. The scheme on implementation will provide assurred supply to a new area of 4,000 acres irrigated dry in the backward area of Dharmapuri district which lacks irrigation facilities. The scheme has been sanctioned and taken up under Drought Prone Area Programme. All works in earth dam has

been completed except road work above the earth dam which will be completed in July 1982. Spillway works, Head sluice works, Surplus arrangements and Flood protective works have been completed. Excavation of main canal branches, etc., Revetment works cross masonry works, Distributory works and D.I. sluices are nearing completion. The buildings for residential and stores have been completed. The construction of other two buildings is in progress. Total expenditure since inception is Rs. 272.65 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Siddhamalli Odai in Udayarpalayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 226 M.cft. capacity across Siddhamalli Odai and excavation of one main canal (10.40 km.) and 4 Nos. of distributaries (7.38 km.). The scheme aims to give irrigation facilities to 3,869.83 acres of new dry ayacut. 840.37 acres of existing wet ayacut and 332.65 of new wet ayacut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 264 lakhs. The scheme has been taken up for execution during March 1981 and targetted to be completed by March 1984.

Progress up to March 1982 :

Preliminary works such as preparing landplan and schedules, estimates calling for tenders, foundation exploration, finalisation of design, etc., are in progress. Total expenditure since inception Rs. 12.86 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Vaippar River near Vembakottai village in Sathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district:

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 398 M.cft. capacity across Vaippar and excavation of left side canal (16.4 km.) and right side canal (15.9 km.). The scheme will benefit an extent of 8,100 acres of dry lands. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 467 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during June 1979 and targetted to be completed by March 1984. About 61 per cent of earth dam and 13 per cent of Masonry dam have been completed. 23 per cent canal excavation has been completed up to March 1982. Total expenditure since inception is Rs. 178.48 lakhs.

Modernisation of Thanjavur Channels:

This project aims at modernisation of the existing irrigation system of Thanjavur Delta to achieve better water management and control, to stabilise the existing ayacut and receive higher productivity. The scheme estimate was up dated in August 1980 for Rs. 366.60 crores and contemplates strengthening of river banks. Standardisation of Canals, construction of irrigation control structures, construction of flood control works and improvements to drainage systems. At present the following works, required for proper upkeep of the delta are being sanctioned by Government and taken up for execution. These works will detail into the main scheme estimate.

1. Construction of regulator across rivers and conversion of beddams into regulators.

2. Improvements to the river courses such as strengthening and raising of bunds, providing protective works, etc.

3. Improvements to 'A' Class channels by way of brniging banks to standards and regarding the bed of channels. Providing control structures with regulating arrangements for all open off takes and across masonry works like notches, etc., for having better command. In addition to this lining of channels have also been taken up. During 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 2.30 crores for Modernisation of Thanjavur channel and Drainage scheme in the Cauvery Delta has been utilised During 1981-82 the following works were completed.

1. Improvements to Channels	51
2. Regulators	4
3. Improvements to Rivers ..	24 Miles
4. Lining of Channels	5

Drainage scheme in Cauvery Delta:

Under the scheme, it is proposed to improve the existing drainage rivers, by straight cut and by remodelling the existing course with a view to disposing off the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the scheme estimate for

modernisation scheme for the Cauvery Delta System. 696 major and minor drainage scheme have been identified and proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores. Upto 1980–1981, 95 schemes have been completed. During 1981–82 besides 57 spillover schemes 29 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of draingage schemes taken up during 1981–82 to 1986. Of this 15 schemes have been completed and a provision of Rs. 10.40 lakhs has been utilised.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project :

The Parambikulam Aliyar Project is major multi-purpose river valley project, which contamplates utilisation of water and power resources of the inter-State rivers in the Anamalai range of the western ghats for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The project envisages irrigation facilities to about 2,50,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 12,150 ha. (30,000 acres) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also production of Hydro Electric Power, to an extent of 185 M. W. the project contemplates integration of eight rivers, (six flowing on the western slopes of Anamalais) by dams and diversion works and inter connecting them by tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between +3800 and +1050 which incidentally enables utilisation of the drops between the rivers to generate Hydro Electric power. The estimated cost of the project including power portion is Rs. 8,575.50 lakhs. All the components like dams, tunnels and canals system except Lower Nirar Dam and tunnel have been completed and they are functioning.

Lower Nirar Dam: All works have been completed except erection of Spillway gates. Lower Nirar Tunnel : Tunnel has been mined through and water has been diverted to Sholayar Reservoir since June 1981. The control shaft-work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 57.25 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1981-82 on this schame.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme:

There had been lot of representations for extension of irrigation facilities under the Parambikulam Aliyar Project to the adjacent dry area in

all the four taluks (viz Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palladam taluks in Coimbatore District and Dharapuram taluk in Periyar District) catred by it. The main aim of the proposed scheme is to give the benefit of irrigation to as large an extent as possible in the chronically drought affected areas in the above four taluks. With the availability of water and giving irrigation supply on rotational basin by splitting up the ayacut into convenient zones and by adopting turn system in the supply of water it is proposed to extent irrigation facilities for an additional extent of 1,15,000 acres in the above four taluks. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 799 lakhs. Surveying, preparing lands plans and schedules, estimates, etc., for the inclusion of the additional extent of 1,15,000 acres have almost been completed. During the year earth work excavation for branch canals and distributaries was completed for a length of 144-18 km. Out of the total length of 470.58 km., further 21.15 km. length of lining and construction of 855 Nos. of cross masonry works were also completed. Further works are in progress. An amount of Rs. 262.11 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Accelarated Minor Irrigation Programme :

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme has been launched in the State during 1974-75 for standardisation and improvements to Minor Irrigation sources in the State.

The tanks proposed for carrying out repairs etc. under the above programme are classified as (1) Public works Department sources having ayacuts more than 100 acres. (2) Tanks having ayacuts less than 100acres under the control of Panchayat Union and (3) Ex-Zamin tanks.

The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 under Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme (Public Works Department) was Rs. 27.60 lakhs under Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme (Panchayat Union sources) was Rs. 12.55 lakhs and Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme (Ex-Zamin) sources was Rs. 2.31 lakhs.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme : During the year an amount of Rs. 191 lakhs has been spent and 33 schemes have been completed.

Desilting cum-Reclammation works :

During the year an amount of Rs. 4.88 lakhs has been spent.

Soil Mechanics and Reserach division : Tests sub-division : During the year soil Investigation works were undertaken for various Irrigation Projects. Foundation Schemes and other miscellaneous works. Soil samples were tested in the Laboratory to find out the physical properties and Engineering characteristies for their usefulness in the design of earth-dams and foundations of buildings. The number of soil samples received for test during the year is about 1,764. Boring operations were carriedout and 14 Numbers of borehole were drilled. 37 numbers of load test were conducted. *Concrete Subdivision* : Routine tests were conducted on building materials such as cement, sand, bricks, tiles concrete cubes and steel rods received from the Government Departments and undertakings as per the relevant Indian Standard Specifications. Tests on cement concrete tiles were conducted. Ten samples of flyash samples have been tested and analysed. Comments were offered to 14 I.S.I. draft specifications.

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

The Groundwater Branch of Public Works Department during 1981-82 was functioning with three Ground water Circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. Under the control of these three Circles the number of Divisions during the year were ten. The main object of this organisation is to assess the ground water potential of Tamil Nadu and to plan its utilisation in a judicious way.

The target and achievements in all items of works under the Micro Level Villagewise Programme for the year 1981-82 are furnished below.

TARGET AND ACHIVEMENTS DURING 1981-82.

Serial number and name of work.	1981-82	
	Target	*Achievement.*
1 Watershed Study	13	13
2 Photogeologic Study (sq. km.)	33,000	33,418
3 Geological Mapping No. of villages)	2,400	1,640
4 Geophysical Survey (No. of villages)	2,400	1,507
5 Collection of Village-wise Data (No. of .. villages).	3,600	2,226
6 Groundwater Extraction (No. of villages)	3,600	2,171
7 Drilling of Boreholes (Numbers) ..	100	385
8 Pump Test in Bore holes ..	40	161
9 Water Level Data	1,803	1,927
10 Water Quality Study	3,500	3,934

Aerial Photo-interpretation.

Groundwater Investigation of an area is a multidisciplinary study. Hence preparation of thematic maps such as geological map, hydrogeological map, vegetation map, soils map, etc...are essential for assessing the Groundwater potential. During the year an area of 33,418 sq.km. has been studied in detail using Satellite imageries and Aerial Photographs. Land classification maps (hydrologically significant land use and vegetation maps) for parts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Ramanathapuram Districts have been prepared and communicated to the respective Groundwater Divisions for their study.

Equipment - operation and Maintenance.—

Thirty Three rigs and 25 air compressors and other supporting machineries as well as 90 vehicles have been engaged on exploriatory drilling works and drought relief works and 385 bore holes have been drilled during the year. Efficient working of all the major heavy equipments like rigs, compressors etc. have been ensured by proper maintenance. During the year major repairs have been carried out to 10 rigs and they were commissioned within the shortest possible time and an expenditure of Rs. 64 lakhs was incurred towards the operation, maintenance, procurement of equipment, spares, casing pipes etc.

Institute for Water Studies, Madras.

The Institute for Water Studies was formed on 30th June 1975 and it continued to function during the year. A preliminary assessment of surface water run-off, rainfall, groundwater infiltration, evaporation losses and evapotranspiration lossess in respect of Ponnaiyar Basin was done.

Water - supply to Industries.—

The three well fields, namely Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam with all their assets and liabilities have been transferred to the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Groundwater is contiuned to be supplied to the Madras Atomic Power Project in Kalpakkam from an infiltration gallery constructed across Palar River near Panankattucheri and the operation and maintenance of this system is under the control of this department.

Expenditure details of Plan and Non-plan Schemes.

Plan Schemes-

Groundwater Survey in Tamil Nadu.

The Scheme envisages the Groundwater Survey in Tamil Nadu for assessing groundwater potential and preparing groundwater atlas. Groundwater survey was conducted in the entire State at macro level. The expendituтre incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 62.30 lakhs.

Setting up of Institute for Water Studies;

The Institute for Water Studies was formed on 30th June 1975 at Tharamani, Madras. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during this year was Rs. 1.51 lakh. Sinking of 36 bore wells in new delta area in Thanjavur district along G.A. canal for development of groundwater for irrigation purposes. This scheme contemplates the sinking of 36 bore wells in the new delta area in Thanjavur district for irrigation purposes. The scheme has been completed. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during 1981-82 was Rs. 1.44 lakh.

Non-Plan Works.—Providing water-supply arrangements to the zoological part at Vandalur. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for providing water supply to the proposed zoological part at Vandalur and extended the above work to the Groundwater Branch of Public Works Department for executions. The First Phase of the above work at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been completed. The Second Phase of the work is in progress. The expendituture incurred on the above work during the year is Rs. 0.13 lakh. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for sinking of open wells in the beds of minor, medium and major irrigation tanks in areas affected by drought. Under the above Drought Relief Programme, sinking of 237 dug wells in tank beds has been undertaken by the Executive Engineers of regular divisions of the Public Works Department. In view of standing water in tank beds, and due to the avilability of water in wells so dug, these works have not fully been completed. The amount expanded during the year is Rs. 75.78 lakhs.

Maintenance of aquifers supplying Groundwater.—The expenditure incurred on the maintenace of Palar Well fields for supply of water to Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam during the year 1981–82 is Rs. 4,72,000.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Electicity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (supply) Act 1948 as sucessor to the

Electricity Department of the Government of Madras. This is the 25th year of operation since the formation of the Board and the 55th year of operation, if the period prior to the formation of the Board is also taken into account.

Installed Capacity.—With the 2nd 210 M.W. unit commissioned at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station in December, 1980, the total Installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 2,929 M.W.(i.e. 1369 M.W.of hydro, 930 M.W. of Thermal of Board Thermal stations and 600 M.W. of Neyvelli Thermal Station under Central Sector. The effective capacity of the Hydro Station in summer is, however, only 600 M.W.

Power Demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1995. 40 M.W. recorded on 11th December 1981, when no restrictions were in force as against 1,673 M.W. on 13th September 1980, during the previous year. The demand touched 1691 M.W. in March that too group restrictions for rural feeders and but for this restriction and power cut in March 1982 the peak demand for March 1982 is estimated as 2, 300 M.W. The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power houses in the board and parly by power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and from neighbouring States. The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 2,101 M.W. recorded on 10th December 1981, as against 1,745 M.Ws. recorded on 17th September 1980.

Generation and Purchase of power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1981–82 was 11, 653 M.U.

Line Loss.—The power actually sold to utlimate consumer, including licenses, other States and Pondichery was 9,020 M.U. (provincial). The line loss works out to 18.85 per cent.

Sale of Energy.—During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 9,020 million units (tentative) of which 4,163 M.U.was consumed by High Tension Loads and 4,857 M.U. by Low Tension loads. The category wise consumption was 4,376 M.U. by Industrial, 2,439 M.U.by Agriculture, 234 M.U. by Licensees, 180 by other States, 853 M.U. by domestic consumers, 675 M.U. by commercial consumers and 263 M.U. by departmental works, buildings water works, public lighting, etc.

Per capita Consumption (Tentative).—The per capita consumption was 188 units for the year 1981-82 as against 183 units during 1980-81.

Consumers.—About 3·74 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1981-82 to 47·75 lakhs which includes 4·42 lakhs of Hut Services. The tota l connected load in the Board as on 31st March 1982 was about 7,671M.W.

Lines Energised.—961 Km. of Extra High Tension lines, 3,227 km. of High TensionLines and 9,260 km. of Low Tension lines were erected and energised in 1981-82, taking the total to 82,051 Km. of E.M.T. and H.T. lines and 2,63,988 Km. of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

Sub-Stations Energised.—17 New sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 393 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1982.

Distribution Transformers Energised.—5,152 Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 5,49,256 K.V.A. were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1982 to 55,924 with capacity of 55,38,125 K.V.A.

Rural Electrification.—Electric supply was extended to 25 villages and 20 Hamlets in 1981-82 by extending Street lights and other facilities. There were 63,518 Towns, Villages and Hamlets having the benefits of the Electricity at the end of the year. 150 Adi-Dravida colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 25,864 as on 31st March 1982.

25,358 Agricultural pumsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets energised has risen to 9,45,520 as on 31st March 1982.

Finance.—The financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1981-82 are furnished below :—

	(provisional) (RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Gross Revenue (Excluding Government Subsidy)	282.77
Revenue expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges).	345.45
Capital Expenditure	172.82
Total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1982	1,442.93

Hut Electrification Programme.—The Board, on direction from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme of electrification of huts in village Panchayats in July 1979. By the end of March 1982, about 4.5 lakh huts were given power supply as against 5.26 lakhs of application received from the date of launching the scheme. During year 1981-82, 1,54,662 huts were electrified.

Generation Projects.—The demand for Agricultural, Industrial, Domestic and other purposes was on the increase and to meet this ever increasing demand, an ambitious programme has been drawn up under the Five-Year Plan.

The sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) comtemplates the addition of generating capacity from the following schemes:

	I/C (MW).	*benefits during plan period. (MW).*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kadamparai Pumped Storage	(4X100)	400 (peaking).
2 Lower Mettur Hydro Electrified Project ..	(2X4X15)	90
3 Tuticorin Thermal Power (2nd and 3rd units).	(2X210)	420
4 Kundah V additional unit ..	(20)	20
5 Mettur Thermal	(2X210)	210
6 Servalar	(20)	20
		1,160 (M.W.)*

General.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural consumers connected and served and also in extending power supply to huts in villages Panchayats.

The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu Grid viz., 2,929 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India, next to Maharashtra and Utter Pradesh.

* (excluding MAPP 470 MW. NLC. 2nd mine 630 M.W.—in Central Sector.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.—

Revenue units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	5
Circle offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	..
Licensees undertaking	2
Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939.	3

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957. *Total number of Cinemas as on* 31*st March* 1981.—

Permanent A.C. Theatres	49
Permanent Non-A.C. Theatres	921
Semi-permanent theatres	158
Touring talkies ..	878

Number of Electrical Certificates.—

Issued	407
Renewed	1,102

Cinema Operators Licence.—

Fresh Issue	217
Renewal ..	1,177
Duplicate Issue ..	19

Number of Inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 *and Indian Electricity Act,* 1910.—

Substation ...	989
Distribution Transformers	14,777
Rule 63 Inspections	979
Rule 46 Inspections	1,678
H.T. Routes	20
Generators	194

Neon signs	36
X Rays	18
Section 30 Inspections	75
Rule 5 Inspection	23
Others	83
Accidents Investigation	124
Licenced Electrical Undertakings	

Inspections of Cinemas.—

Permanent A.C. Theatres Permanent non-A.C. Theatres	1,068
Semi Permanent Theatres	219
Touring Talkies	1,005
16/35 M.M. Theatres	39
Total number of H.V. consumers as on 31st March 1981	1,820
Number of H.V. Routes approved	19
Number of method of constructions approved	1,245
Number of permits issued and revalidated	69
Number of Safety certificates issued	408
Number of sanctions under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertaking considered.	112
Number of test certificates issued	236
Number of Generators permitted for commissioning	4
Number of Technical sanctions accorded	174

Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory:

Number of R.S.S. metres tested	862
Number of Fire Extinguishers tested	1,297
Number of H.V./D.C. tests	2,536

Details of Licenses/Competency Certificates issued/renewed during the year :

	Issued.	Renewed.
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade " A "	9	178
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade " B "	268	2,105
Supervisors Compentency Certificates	353	1,039
Wireman Competency Certificate ..	1,353	4,420

Revenue :

Revenue Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	136·48
(ii) On energy sold by the Licensees	2·62
(iii) On energy generated and consumed ..	105·10
Under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	55·60
Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	47·68
Total	347·48

Expenditure :—

Under 245 A. Chief Electrical Inspector ..	31·36
Under 245 AB. ..	1·88
Under the head collection charges	
(i) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	0·70
(ii) Licensees ..	..
	33.94

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS (BUILDINGS).

The Building Branch is incharge of Planning, execution and maintenance of buildings for all Government departments of Taml Nadu, viz., Medical, Education, Family Planning, Commercial Taxes Departments, Revenue Department, Social Welfare, Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Police, etc. Construction of Projects for Municipalities, Market Committees, Ex-servicemen Organisations, Khadi Board, Poultry Development Corporation and other Statutory Boards formed by Government are also being executed by this branch. The building branch is also incharge of Anti Sea Erosion works. The total final outlay on building schemes during the year on Departmental heads of account was Rs. 24.58 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 6.07 crores has been spent on Deposit and Remittance works.

Medical :—

Number of major schemes have been taken up for Medical Department during the year. The outlay on Medical Scheme including Minor works was Rs. 6.23 crores. The following are the breakup details for various Medical Schemes :—

	Crores.
1. Medical Relief Works	3.21
2. Medical Education	1.98
3. Other system of Medicine	0.50
4. Family Welfare Schemes	0.49
5. Public Health	0.03
6. Hill Area Development	0.02

Education :—

To provide educational facilities in more number of places in the State, Government have sanctioned various schemes for the construction of Colleges and Schools and improved facilities to the existing educational institutions. Nearly an amount of Rs. 18·5 lakhs for various colleges and Rs. 120.00 lakhs for various schools have been provided in the Budget

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY LIBRARY

for the year 1981-82 and the buildings are taken up and they are in various stages of progress. Consequent on the implementations of the 10+2+3 pattern of education, Government have sanctioned in 4 phases the work of construction of buidlings with one class room one lab for 563 Higher Secondary Schools at the cost of Rs. 916 lakhs. So far 441 schools have been completed and handed over.

Agriculture :

The present policy of Government is to give Agricultural facilities to improve the food production in the State. To achieve this necessary facilities have to be created in Rural areas. So, Government have programmed in a phased manner to formulate various schemes in Agricultural Department. The construction of various type of buildings such as Seed Godowns, Seed Processing units, etc., to a value of Rs. 35·63 lakhs have been completed and handed over to the Agriculture Department during 1981-82 as detailed below :

1. Construction of laboratory buildings in oil seed experiment station, Tindivanam Rs. 2.057 lakhs.

2. Construction of staff quarters in Seed Processing unit at Tindivanam Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

3. Construction of additional buildings for AEI Kudimiamalai. Construction of Auditorium for Rs. 31.8 lakhs.

Different works totalling to a value of Rs. 67.43 lakhs were sanctioned during 1981-82 and are taken up for execution.

Animal Husbandry :

The intention of the Government is to increase the cattle wealth of the State by establishing Exotic Cattle Farms for Dairy Development opening dispensaries all over the State to provide modern Medical facilities for the Livestock. To achieve this the Government sanctioned the following works to a tune of Rs. 52.50 lakhs during 1981-82 and have been completed and handed over to the Animal Husbandry Department.

1. Construction of Dairy Techonolgy *cum* Auditorium block at Madras Veterinary College Auditorium, Madras, Rs. 29.00 akhs.

2. Construction of Exotic Cattle breeding Farm at Echankottai, Rs. 20.50 lakhs.

3. Construction of Poultry shed in Poultry Extention Centre, Saidapet. S.V. Nagaram, Tekkupalayam, Polivakkam Rs. 0.50 lakh.

4. Construction of Impatient shed at Periyapalayam Panruti for Rs. 0.50 lakh.

5. Construction of Rinderpest squad, Salem for Rs. 0.50 lakh.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project Aided by World Bank.

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project with the World Bank aid is being implemented in 170 blocks covering nine districts in Tamil Nadu. The primary purpose of this project is to counter Malnutrition among 3 years children pregnant and lactating women and low income families.

Out of 51 numbers of quarters for Senior Sanitarian and Public Health Nurses sanctioned, 31 quarters have been completed during 1981-82 and the remaining 20 quarters are in good progress.

Public Works Department :

The Government have decided to construct the residential quarters for the Public Works Department staff in the places where the housing accommodation is difficult. In order to overcome the difficulty Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25.40 lakhs for construction of residential quarters under Part II Scheme for 1981-82.

The expenditure is restricted to Rs. 13.33 lakhs for the year 1981-82 and the remaining amount will be met in during the year 1982-83. All the works have been taken up and most of the works are nearing completion.

Revenue Department :

The Government have decided to construct the new building for all the Revenue Offices in one complex to facilitate the Public and to provide

better working condition for the staff. The following revenue offices have been completed during 1981–82.

1. R.D.O's Office at Tirunelveli.
2. R.D.O's Office at Sivaganga.
3. R.D.O's Office at Aruppukkottai.
4. Taluk Office at Karaikudi.
5. Taluk Office at Virudhunagar.

The Government have sanctioned in 1981-82 the construction of R.D.O's. Office at 6 places and Taluk Office at 8 places at a total cost of Rs. 236.27 lakhs, and the works are in progress. The Government have also sanctioned the work of construction of 90 Toilet Blocks in various Revenue Offices at a total cost of Rs. 38.00 lakhs during 1980-81. Nearly 50 Toilet Blocks have been completed.

Quarters for Tahsildars :

The Government have sanctioned construction 13 Nos. of quarters for Tahsildars, during 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 9.75 lakhs. The construction of 10 quarters have been completed at Mettupalayam, Perundurai, Tittagudi, Avudayarkovil, Natham, Devakottai, Kamudhi, Tiruchuli, Sathankulam and Thiruvaiyaru.

Police :

Government have programmed to provide residential quarters for the Police Officials in the State in a phased manner. To achieve this Government are sanctioning various scheme every year. During the year the Government have sanctioned a total provision in final grant for the above scheme for Rs. 290 lakhs for the construction of Police Stations and other Police Administrative buildings and quarters to the staff. During the year Police Quarters in 8 places were completed. One Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Constables and 136 Constables were benefitted. The important places are Pudukkottai, Ponneri, Paramathi and St. Thomas Mount.

Cyclone and Flood Shelter works :

The following works were completed during 1981-82.

(1) Muthukida ..	Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
(2) Kottaipattinam	Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
(3) Thondi	Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
(4) Kattamavadi ..	Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
(5) Thiruvottiyur..	Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

In the II phase, Government sanctioned the construction of 50 Cyclone shelters with the assistance of European Economic Community at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each. 12 shelters were completed during 1980-81. Another 25 shelters were completed during 1981-82. Government have further sanctioned the construction of additional 20 cyclone shelters with the assistance of European Economic Community at Rs. 3.90 lakhs each.

Motor vehicles maintenance organisation :

The following two major works have been completed during the year.

1. Construction of Automobile workshop at Dharmapuri .. .. Rs. 6.04 lakhs.

2. Construction of new buildings for the Government Regional Workshop at Tanjore .. .. .. Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

Deposit work :

The Public Works Department also undertake execution of Deposit works such as Municipal works, I.U.D.P. works, works for Labour Welfare Boards, E.S.I. Corporation and Provident Fund Department Works, etc. During 1981-82 the bus stands at the following places were completed. Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Madurai, Erode. The shopping complex at Avinashi Road, Nanchappa Road were completed to a value of Rs. 45 lakhs.

CHAPTER XX

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE

Particulars of demand, Collection and balance under Land Revenue for Fasli 1391 (from 1st July 1981 to 30th June 1982) are given below:—

Fasli 1391. *From* 1*st July* 1981 *to* 30*th June* 1982.	*Demand.*	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Arrear	4,461.26	1,497.61	2,963.65
2. Current	2,287.02	998.23	1,288.79
Total	6,748.28	2,495.84	4,252.44

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned under R.S.O. (Old B.S.O.) 15, to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to a landless poor person free of cost except in Kanniyakumari District, shall be that which together with all the lands, if any, owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land. In respect of Kanniyakumari district, the maximum extent that can be assigned to land less poor is 1 acre of dry or 0.50 acre of wet land. In Villages where there are considerable extent of lands available for assignment, the Revenue Divisional Officer sets apart specific area for assignment of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Assignment of land to Scheduled Caste is made subject to the special conditions that it should not be alienated or sold for a period of ten years and even thereafter it can be alienated or sold only to a Scheduled Caste person. Infringement of the above conditions renders the assignment liable to resumption without compensation.

The extent of lands assigned and the number of pattas issued during the year are as follows :

	Extent.	Number of Pattas.
	A. C.	
Scheduled Castes ..	1,862.77	1,772
Scheduled Tribes ..	23.26	40
Others	16,080.96	11,712
	17,966.99	13,524

In order to implement the policy of the Government regarding the review of past cases of assignment made to Government servants and other ineligible persons the Special Staff are working in each of the Districts except Madras, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris.

Regularisation of Encroachments by way of dwelling houses in Natham site and other unobjectionable poramboke.

Under R.S.O. 21, house sites are assigned to houseless poor persons, free of land value up to 750 square feet in Madurai and Coimbatore Cities and Tiruchy town and upto 0.03 cents in other areas in the State.

The Government have examined the question of regularisation of encroachments by hutments in the various slums in Madras City which have not been notified under the Slum Improvement Act and have ordered that all such slums excepting the scattered unobjectionable encroachments in Madras City be notified for improvements under the Tamil Nadu Slum Improvement Act and the encroched lands transferred to Slum Clearance Board, free of cost. The Slum Clearance Board will take up improvement works in these areas and issue lease-cum-sale deed to the occupiers on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground along with cost of improvements, if any. It is proposed to collect the land cost in instalment spread over a period of five years. The assignment will be "as is where is" basis, subject to a maximum limit of ½ ground, if the extent exceeds more than 750 square feet. In respect of scattered unobjectionable encroachments by way of slums, not notified for improvement under the Tamil Nadu Slum Improvement Act, the assignment will be on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground and the ceiling limit will be 750 square feet.

The Assignment of house sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses on Natham (village site) and other porambokes. In 1971, the Government had imposed a ban on the assignment/lease of Government lands in the City of Madras and within a periphery of 20 miles from the limits of Madras City and within the limits of Madurai city and the towns of Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore. The ban was imposed so as to make all Government lands available for the housing programme of the Slum Clearance Board. Subsequently in 1973, this ban was relaxed in respect of unobjectionable encroachments, existed on 30th June, 1972 subject to the concurrence of the Slum Clearance Board. However the concurrence of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has also to be obtained in such cases. The Government have since ordered that encroachments by hutments by houseless poor as existing as on 30th June 1977 in the Cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and in the major Municipal areas of Trichy and in the other areas whether in Revenue or Public Works Department lands, including State Highways and National Highways land should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules.

The number of house-site pattas issued during the year are as follows :

		Pattas issued during the period from 1-4-81 to 31-3-82 (1981-82).
Scheduled Castes	... ...	30,431
Scheduled Tribes	... ...	1,157
Others	... ...	62,572
	Total	94,160

Necessary special staff have been sanctioned with a Deputy Collector to attend the work connected with the World Bank Scheme of allotment of conditional assignment of house sites through the Slum Clearnce Board. The above staff are functioning from October 1979. Out of 49 slums taken up under the scheme covering 29,809 cases as per

the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, they have covered the above slums and enumerated 22,176 cases and among these cases the eligibility list has been furnished to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in respect of 20,674 cases as on 31-3-1982 by the special staff.

LAND REFORMS.

The scope of the Act is to impose a ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of amount. The ceiling is fixed for a "person" which term includes an indiviaual or family, company, society association, firm or trust, A "family" has been defined as comprising the wife or husband, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grandsons and umarried grand daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. The Act excludes major sons, married daughers, sons and grand sons partitioned off, as also unmarried daughters and unmarried grand daughters favoured with land voluntarily transferred in their favour or partitioned off from the definition of "family". Where a family comparises more than five members, it is allowed additional five, standard acres for each members in excess of five, subjects to an over all ceiling. Land held by a female on the date of commencement of the Act in her name is treated as "Stridhana". In addition to the family ceilling, the female is permitted to retain her land upto a maximum of 10 standard acres.

Under the Principal Act (Act 58/61) the ceiling for a "person" was 30 standard acres subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acers, inclusive of the additional acres allowed for excess members in the familyand stridhana. Later, these ceiling were reduced from time to time by Amendment Acts. The ceiling now in force is 15 standard acres for a "person" subject to an overall ceiling of 30 standard acres Initially, trusts were exempted from the operation of the Act. Later a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trusts between religious trusts of a public nature and charitable or education trust of a public nature. The land owned by a private trust is deemed to be land owned by the beneficiaries under the trust. Lands held by religious trusts of a public nature or by religious institutions are exempt from the operation of the ceiling Act. For education and charitable trust of a public nature, different ceilings have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres.

The Act also provided for a cultivating tenants, ceiling area at five standard acres per individual. Lands held in excess by the cultivative tenant is to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term "cultivatingtenant" includes a "tenant" who is in actual possession of the land.

Exemption is an important aspect of the ceiling law which has undergone frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraph, lands held by religious institutions and religious trusts of a public nature continue to be exempt in full. Exemptions originally provided for the following categories of lands were taken away one by one by subsequent Amendment Acts :—

(i) Lands used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories.

(ii) Lands used exclusively for grazing ;

(iii) Lands in hill areas ; and

(iv) Lands used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

Exemptions in respect of lands under plantations, fuel trees, orchards, etc. are available only so long they are in continued use as such. Apart from the above lands held by land colonisaton co-operation societies or donated as Boodan or awared for gallandry to defence personnel are also exempt. Necessary amendments to the Act with regard to stridhana, minor properties, exempties, to orchards, topes and fuel trees have been suggested so as to be in conformity with national Guidelines on Land Reforms. By Tamil Nadu Act 11/79 Government have been empowered to constitute Land Tribunal with officers not below the rank of District Revenue Officers as presiding officers and the Land Commissioner has been empowered to tranfer appeals from One Land Trib unal to another to clear off the accumulations of the appeals, by the Tamil Nadu Land for Rms, (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendement Act 1979 section 94 requiring priority to be given Three standard acres by virtue of the Land Ceiling Act have been amended, so as to substitute Three ordinary acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet lands for Three standard acres. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of surplus Land) Rules, 1965 have also been suitably amended reducing the maximum to Three ordinary acres of dryland or 1½ acres of wet land from the existing five standard acres. Originally, amount (compensation) was paid for the land acquired

as surplus on the basis of net annual income based on a percentage of gross produce from the lands. Under Act 11/79, the amount is fixed on the basis of land revenue payable, which has reduced the burden to a large extent of the assignees in remitting the land value.

The progress made upto 31*st March* 1982 *under the Act is given below*:

(a) Extent notified as surplus less, extent cancelled before and after taking possesion.	1,37,112 acres.
(b) Net extent available for distribution less extent stayed before and after taking possession.	1,30,907 acres.
(c) Extent covered by notices and enquiry	17,727 acres.
(d) Extent assigned to eligible persons	90,562 acres.
(e) Extent handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane farm corporation Limited.	4,041 acres.
(f) Extent reserved under Rule 13 of the DSL Rules 1965 for public purposes.	8,500 acres.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceilng on **Land) Second** Amendment Act, 1980 (Legislative Assembly Bill No. 26/80).

In order to table benami transfers effected by land owners in anticipation of enactment of Land Ceiling Law, a bill numbered as L.A. Bill No. 26/80 and called the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1980 was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature and it was sent to Government of India for obtaining the assent of the president of India. This seeks to invalidate the transfer of lands effected by landowners attracting Land Ceiling Act, 1961, as on 6th April 1980, inclusive or exclusive of the lands transferred on or after 1st January 1958, but before 6th April 1980 with certain exceptions provided for therein. The Government of India suggested certain modifications to the bill. The bill is being redrafted.

The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—

The agrarian condition in Thanjavur district was not satisfactory in 1950—52. The relationship between landowner and tenants and farm labourers was strained, resulting in agrarian disturbances. Enhancement of wages for farm labour and improvement in conditions of work were the demands of farm servant. A meeting of leaders of

both sides and the Government officials was convened which resulted in the settlement known as the "Mayavaram Agreements". The Government promulgated the Thanjavur Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Ordinance, 1952 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance VI of 1952), embodying the provisions of th's agreement. This was replaced by the Thanjavur Pann'ayal Protect'on Act, 1952 (Act XIV of 1952). It prov'des for the fixat'on and regu.at'on of wages payable to Pann'yals 'n Thanjavur district and for remed'al measures by concil'ation officers appo'nted under the Act. Civil Court Jur'sd'ct'on has been eliminated. Certain verbal alterations were made by the Amendment Act XXV of 1956, incidentally providing for extension of the Act outside Thanjavur district. The Act came into force in Thanjavur district on the 23rr August 1952. It was extended to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot district with effect from 1st July 1959.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.—

The agrarian unrest, earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district, spread to other areas later. This Act was therefore passed to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivation in the interest of social justice in agricultural production. No cultivating tenant is liable for eviction so as he pays the rent, does no act which is injuries to the land or the crop thereon, does not use the land for non-agricultural purposes or deny the title of the land owner. Disputes under the Act are settled by the administrative courts. Owing to drought floods and seasonal conditions in the State, the tenents were not in a position to pay the rents due to the landowners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent without starining their economy. Accordingly a moratorium on eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent has been in force since 1976 valid upto the 30th June 1981, for non-flood affected areas and floodaffected areas it was valid upto 31st March 1982. The Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) are taking action for reopening the cases since no further extention of time was granted by Government.

Tamil Nadu Cultivating tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.—

The passing of the Cultivating tenant Protection Act necessiated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence, this Act was enacted. Ceiling rates fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift-irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get the fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of gross product fixed under the Act 24/56 as amended by Act 17/80. The landowner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenants beares the expenses of cultivation. Rent courts have been established for deciding disputes.

The Tiruchirapalli Keieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.—

This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai Musiri, Karur Tiruchirapalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirapalli district, It came into force on the first April 1969. It gives protection to 'Kaieruvaramdars' and 'Mattuvaramdars' as defined in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.—

Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrairna reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 std. acres for direct cultivation by institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can heve not more than five std. acres. The act aims at weeding out bogus leases indulged in. A detailed verification of tenancy is being made in respect of each trust, 9,122 trusts covering 62,051 tenants and 1,42,017.52 acres have been verified upto 31st March 1982. The Authorised Officers and the Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) take action, for resuming surplus lands held by tenants or held benami for others. 16 trusts covering 267.27 5/6 acres with 102 tenancies had come up for disposal.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction Act 1961 *(Act XXXVIII of* 1961).—

This Act protects the interest of persons occupying Kudiyiruppu as on 31st March 1959 from eviction of their Kudiyiruppu by their landlords. under section 3 (1) of the Act, no person occupying a Kudiyiruppu shall be evicted from such Kudiyiruppu except in accordance

with the provision of the Act. The life of the Act was three years in the first instance and then it was extended from time to time till 29th November 1973. Government then decided to re-enact this Act permanently with retrospective effect on and from 29th November 1973 and the Act 23 of 1975 was enacted accordingly.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—

This Act provided for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-guard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings. 4,38,097 tenancies have been registered, covering an area of 6,34,540 acres upto 31st March 1982.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act 1971 and (XI) Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976.—

These acts provide for the confernment of ownership rights on agrculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans,. The home-steads are assigned free from all encumbrance, Compensation is paid by the Government. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. 1,79,302 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1982 comprising 99,052 of Scheduled Casts and Tribes, 48,900 of Backward Classes and 31,340 others. Similar action is being taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1976. Under this Act 329 persons have been granted pattas, upto 31st March 1982 of them 5 persons belonging to Schedule castes, 275 persons belonging to backward classes and 49 persons belonging to others have been granted pattas.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Act 19 of 1969).—

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the seven eastern taluk of Mannargudi, Thiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram Sirkali, Nagapattinam Tiruvarur and Nannilam in Thanjavur district. The Act provided for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision thereof within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision. Government

have revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural labourers from time to time. The rates noted below are in force now. *Adults*: For persons engaged in ploughing sowing, plucking of seedlings, forming, trimming and maintenance of lands and channels, preparation of land for sowing and transplantation, transport by manual labour of inputs or produce.

7 litres of paddy, + Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 7.80 per day.

For persons engaged in transplantation, weeding or other agricultural operations not specified.

6 litres of paddy — Rs. 1.80 per day. or Rs. 6.20 per day.

NON-ADULTS.

All agricultural operations :—

4 litres of paddy + 1.50 per day.

or

Rs. 4.40 per day.

Explanation.—Ploughing will not include provision of bullocks and ploughs by the labourer.

2. Hours of work for all operations other than ploughing will be seven hours per day and for ploughing five hours per day.

3. Persons required to work at night shall be paid forty per cent additional wages.

Tamil Nadu Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

This act is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except in East Thanjavur district where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 is in force.

The rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancilliary works were fixed under the above Act in March 1976. In addition to the regular revenue staff special staff employed by Government are also attending to the implementation of this Act in the agricultural sector. Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled

by the Special and regular staff authorised in this regard. The rates of minimum wages for employment in agricultural sector as last revised by Government are as given below :

	RS. P.
1. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him	12.00 per day
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7.00 per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop	7.00 per day or cash value of the workers share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce whichever is higher.
4. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	7.00 per day
5. Employees engaged in transplanation or weeding	5.00 per eay
6. Employees engaged in other agricultural operational (including trimming bunds and fields climbing trees etc.)	7.00 per fday

These rates are applicable from 15th September 1979.

URBAN LAND TAX

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963, came into force with effect from 1st July 1963 and was made applicable to Madras City in the first instance. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from the 1st of July 1963 Subsequently, this Act as amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act of 30 of 1971). The Act was also extended to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore from 1st July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of Urban Land Tax in respect of holding of less than one ground were also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972, (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total

holdings having the lowest market value held by an assessee are exempted with effect from 1st of July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 percent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to Urban Lands owned by religious, philanthropic or chartitable institutions notified by Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilometres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act. Under the Act the rate of tax was revised, the market value as on 1st July 1971, in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owner occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act, 1975. There were numerous representation from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone up 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government therefore announced several concessions. Government also constituted a committee to hear the representations of individuals and institutions. On the recommendation of the special committee. Government announced several concessions

The following are the concessions granted by Government :—

1. On specific application to Government total exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax. to all educational, religious charitable and philanthropic institutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed and from which the institutions derived income provide the income is mainly used for the objective and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 percent in respect of vacant lands and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs etc.

(iii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 percent in respect of vacant lands and built up lands belonging to cimema studios;

(iv) All lands in Madras City notified as Slum under section 3(*b*) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clerance Act, 1971 are treated as non-assessable ;

(v) 50 percent reduction of tax in the case of all Sabhas where musical dramatic or other such performances take places.

(vi) A rebate of 10 percent of tax to all cinema Theatrès ;

(vii) 50 percent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored ;

(viii) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City; and

(ix) The distinction introduced by Amended Act, 1975 between residential and non-residential use urban land was abolished. The Government have granted 25 percent concession of tax from F. 1385 in respect of industrial which are in possession of current small scale Industries Registration Certificate and 10 percent concession of tax in the case of other industries.

Progress of Assessment Work :

The details in respect of assessments are furnished below Act wise

Serial number and Details.	*Principsl Act,* 1966.	*Amendment Act,* 1971.	*Amendment Act,* 1972.	*Amendment Act,* 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number of assessments pending as on 31st March 1981.				5,760
2. Rearrangment of tax applied during 1981-82 (by the assessees to change the ownership).				3,017
3. Number of orders passed during 1981-82.				4,713
4. Balance as on 31st March 1982.				4,064

Appeals :

Section 20 of Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tribunals. The particulars of appeals are given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year.	1,672
Number of appeals received during the year	630
Number of appeals disposed of during the year	609
Number pending at the close of the year	1,693

Revision :

Out of the total number of 1049 petitions including 621 petitions received during the year 736 had been disposed of and 313 were pending on 31st March, 1982.

Demand Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 3,926.58 lakhs including arrears a sum of Rs. 2,415.40 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

URBAN LAND CEILING.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 a President's Act, came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1976. This Act was passed to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentrataion of Urban Land in the lands of a few persons and speculation and profitering therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in Urban Agglomerations to subserve the common good. To begin with, the Act as

enforced in the following Urban Agglomerations with the pheripheral areas noted against each :—

Name of the Urban Agglomerations.	*Pheripheral area.*
1. Madras ..	8 kms.
2. Salem ..	5 ,,
3. Coimbatore	5 ,,
4. Madurai ..	5 ,,
5. Tiruchirappalli	5 ,,
6. Tirunelveli	1 km.

The new Act came into force on and from 3rd August 1976 with the following substantial changes.

(i) The extent of Madras Urban agglomerations stands reduced from 1,400 Square kimometre to 575 Square kilometre. The area of the other agglomerations is recudced by one third of the previous area.

(ii) Building Regulation area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 sq. mt and also an additional appurtenment land of 500 Sq. mts. to any building constructed before or under construction with dwelling unit on the 3rd August 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with dwelling unit therein from which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) Agricultural land ear-marked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master Plan is excluded from the purview of the Act provided it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long at it is used for the purpose of agriculture.

(iv) The ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking has been liberalised.

(v) All vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which lay-outs have been approved before the 3rd August 1976 are exempted subject to certain conditions.

(vi) The amount payable for the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of the Act stands enhanced.

(vii) Provisions has been made to enable the Civil Court to decide the right of persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under clause 12 in cases of dispute.

(viii) Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writing and any sale effected without such permission shall be null and void. The Government were also given the right of option to purchase the trusts land offered for sale. This sub-section has been omitted by Act 14/79, as it is resulted in some practical difficulties, According to the amendments, no public charitable or religious trust holding any vacant land in excess of the extent of land which excess land such trust would not have been entitled to hold but for the exemption under section 20 of the Act shall transfer any such excess land or part thereof by sale, mortgage etc., and any such transfer shall be void and if at anytime the land held by the Trust ceases to be required or used for the public, charitable, religious purposes, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

(ix) The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by section 25 and 26 of the Act has been removed by deletion of sections 25, 26 and 27 under the old Act and a new section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filling a declaration by the transfer or and the transfere before the registering authority.

Progress of Implementation—

Under Section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under Section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 15,960 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this, 12,240 returns have been disposed of granting exemption in 812 cases both for individuals and industries and 11,428 cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant and covered by the Statements affected by the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1978 is 455·9 lakhs Sq. Mt. In respect of 912 returns draft statement under Section 9(1) have been issued covering an area 1439·23 hectares. Under Section 11(1) of the Act, notification has been issued in 325 cases covering an area of 469.92 hectares. Under Section 11 (3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 187 cases covering an

area of 267.73 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 187 cases possession has been taken in 123 cases covering an area of 234.70 hectares. A sum of Rs. 6.06 lakhs has been paid during the year to towards the amount payable under section 12 of the Act.

Appeals—

The Commissioner (Land Reforms) is the Appellate authority under the Act. Out of a total number of 380 appeals filed during the period including 52 cases pending at the end of the last year, 294 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 86 cases.

Exemption—

During the year under report, exemption in 435 cases on grounds of undue hardship 371 for industrial purposes and 6 on grounds of public interest has been granted so far.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continues to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Madras.

Progress of Assessment work—

Total number of assessment both composition and return made during the year were 37,183, 36,226 cases were disposed off during the year leaving a balance of 957. Besides, 744 arrear cases both composition and return, were also disposed off during the same period, leaving a balance of 317 arrear cases.

DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE.

Out of total demand of Rs. 724.65 lakhs, including arrears, a sum of Rs. 447.95 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration—

Cost of Administration for 1981-82 was Rs. 58.17 lakhs as against Rs. 41.61 lakhs during the year 1980-81.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

The Mass Contact Programme as contemplated by the Government in their order No. 1769, Revenue, dated 28th August 1969 is being implemented from 1969. This system was introduced to redress grievance of the villagers as quickly as possible by Officers visiting villages to hear representations from them.

Under this programme a team of officials from the Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments with an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar as the head of the team (He is the Co-ordinator) visit one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive petitions and to afford all possible help to the petitioners. A programme is issued in advance intimating the villages in each firka of the visit by the team of officials. Grievances brought to notice are looked into and relief tried to be given on the spot as far as possible. Where it is not possible to dispose of the petitions so quickly, follow-up action is taken by the Co-ordinator.

Similarly, each taluk or sub-taluk is placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer called Zonal Officer. Zonal Officers conduct review meetings in the respective taluk offices every month and send monthly progress reports to the Collector. The Collector also visits the Divisional Head quarters once a month, receives petitions from the Public and reviews progress in dispoal of petitions at Divisional level. The Divisional Officers visit Taluk Head quarters on an appointed day in a week in rotation and receive petitions.

The Mass Contact Programme helps to assess the bonefide needs of the people and to relieve to a great extent the distress of the petitioners. The number of petitions received, the number of petitions disposed of in 1981-82 is furnished below :

No. of petitions pending at the begining of the year.	*No. received during the year.*	*Total*	*No. disposed of during the year.*	*No. pending at the end of the year.*	*percentage of disposed*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3430	82646	86076	66716	19360	77·50

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

Large number of people of Indian Origin are returning from Burma, Srilnaka and Vietnam as a result of changing conditions in the above countries. The Nationalistic policy followed by the revolutionary Government of Burma and the Indo-Cylone agreement 1954 have necessitated the Indians abroad to leave the above mentioned countries in such large numbers.

The number of repatriates arrived in India upto 31st March 1982 are shown below :

Burma	1,44,269
Sri Lanka	3,81,478
Vietnam	2,055

The problem of rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants. Various measures have been under taken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories, viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home town/villages or rehabilitation sites while the other are accommodated in transit camps, free of charges.

Business Loan Schemes.

Under the scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs. 5,000 in two instalments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to set up small trades. If the first instament of loan of Rs. 3,000 is utilised properly and if the business is capable of expansion and if there is need for such expansin, second instalment upto Rs. 2,000 depending on the needs of the trade will be given to them. Unattached women repatriates who have no adult male members to support them and who are above30 years of age and below 65 years of age are also eligible for business loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000. Those who are above 65 years of age

and who have nobody to look after them ,are given old age pension. The loans paid under this scheme are repayable in 12 equated annual instalments commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan. Upto 31st March 1982 a total of 42,671 repatriate families from Burma and 58193 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned business loan amounting to Rs. 605.75 lakhs and Rs. 1,577.26 lakhs respectively.

Employment Opportunities.

High priority is given to the repatatites for sppointment in State Government Service through Employment Exchanges. Rules regarding age and educational qualifications are being relaxed in favour of the repatriates for appointment in Government Services, if they are otherwise found suitable for appointment to the posts applied for. Exception from payment of examination fees and application fees for recruitment to State and Subordinate Services has been given to the repatriates. Upto 31st January 1982 a total of 4,754 repatriates from Burma and 5,119 repatriates from Sri Lanka have been provided with employment.

Agricultural and Land Colonisation Schemes.

The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than two able bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own are settled in agricultural land colonies. An area of three acres of dry land is given to each repatriate family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 5,990 per family for reclamation of land, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of bullocks, seeds implements, manure etc. to raise crops. Till crops are grown and harvested, each such repatriate family is given maintenance allowance at rates ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 per month depending on the size of the family for a period of 21 months, first nine months as subsidy, at full rates and next one year as loan, at half the rate. Each such repatriate family is eligible for housing loan and loan for a subsidiary occupation like bullock cart plying, poultry breeding, vegetable gardening, etc,

The loans given under the agricultural land colonisation schemes and are repayable in eight equated annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the third anniversary of the date on which the loan was last drawn.

Under this scheme, upto 31st March 1982 a total of 375 repatriate families from Burma and 2,161 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been settled incurring an expenditure of Rs. 11.34 lakhs and 154.47 lakhs (upto 31st March 1982). Repatriate families from Sri Lanka whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000 as cash and who have no lands of their on but are desirous of settling down in agriculture are eligible for loan for purchase of pirvate agricultural lands. Each such family is eligible for maximum loan of Rs. 6,000 at the rate of not more than Rs. 2,000 per acre for purchase upto three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans for carrying on agricultural operations on the lands purchased, and for maintenance allowance and loan for a subsidiary occupation at the same rates as given to those who are settled in agricultural land colonies, if the value of the assets repatriated by them is not more than Rs. 5,000 as cash. They are also eligible for housing assistance under this scheme. Repatriate families from Sri Lanka whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000 as cash and who own less than 3 acres of land and want to settle down in agriculture are also eligible for loans for purchase of private agricultural lands at the rate of not more than Rs. 2,000 per acre so as to bring their total holding of three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans to carry on agricultural operations.

Employment of Repatriates by State Farm Corporation :

A scheme of settlement of 1,300 Sri Lanka repatriate families in State Farms Corporation projects, has been sanctioned. Under this scheme, two members in a family will be provided regular employment as labourers with a monthly income of Rs. 250 per family. For the implementation of the scheme, the State Government have purchased 1975 acres of land in Neyveli which was in surplus of the requirement of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli, and handed over it to State Farms Corporation on lease. The lands were purchased with the financial assistance of the Government of India. The Government of India

have also sanctioned Rs. 77.96 lakhs for investing in the share capital of State Farms Corporation on condition of employment of 1,300 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in the State Farm, Corporation Scheme. 791 families have been resettled in State Farm, Corporation so far.

Scheme for Provinding Housing Facilities :

All eligible repatriate familes are given housing facilities irrespective of the fact, whether they have been given a business loan or employment or agricultural loan, if they and the members of their family do not own a house. For housing, Government lands, wherever available are given free of cost. If no Government lands are available, loans are given for the purchase of private sites. The housing loan is admissible for the purchase of ready built houses or for the construction of houses with all amenities. The loan under this scheme is repapable in 22 equated amount instalments, the first instalments comming annual from the fourth annivrsary of the date on which the loan was last drawn. Up to 31st March 1982 a total of 19,450 repatriate families from Burma and 27,319 families from Sri Lanka have been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 463.65 lakhs and Rs. 1,038.84 lakhs respectively.

Heavy Vehicles Motor Driving Scheme at Gummidipoondi and I.T.I., at Mana :

The repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka selected and sent from Tamil Nadu hitherto are now imparted training in Heavy Vehicle Motor Driving Course at Gummidipoondi which was shifted from Mana to Gummidipoondi in 1978. The course for the first batch has commenced from August, 1978. The repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka selected and sent from Tamil Nadu to I.T.I. Mana are continued to be given training there. So far 642 repatriates have been admitted for training in the Heavy Vehicles Motor Driving Course at Gummidipoondi and 458 repatriates in the I.T.I., Mana. The H.V.M.D.C., Centre was transferred from Government of India to State Government, i.e. Institute of Road Transport at Gummidipoondi on 10th April 1980. This is a Repatriate Bank Scheme. Repatriates from Sri Lanka are admitted in Driver Training and they are absorbed in Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu after completion of the training. The first

batch of the training has been commenced on 21st September 1981. 60 repatriates from Sri Lanka have so far been admitted in the training.

Training-cum-*Employment Schemes Co-operative Spinning Mills* : Under this scheme, the Government of India sanctions loan to the Co-operative Spinning Mills for the employment of repatriate. The Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 305.87 lakhs as straight loan to State Government for depositing with the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills as equity shares towards the expansion programme for the provision of employment opportunity to 2,209 repatriates of which 2,168 were employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills upto 31st March 1982. During training period, the family is given maintenance allowance and the trainee is paid stipend at the rate prescribed by the Government of India for a period of 6 months. After completion of the training, the repatriates are absorbed in the Mills on regular employment.

Vietnam Repatriates : Up to 31st March 1982, 492 families of Indian origin have arrived from Vietnam. Out of them about 370 families have settled in Tamil Nadu. Business loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per repatriate family has been sanctioned to 400 families. Other concessions like educational concessions etc., are also provided to these repatriates.

DROUGHT.

The South-West and North-East Monsoons failed in the State in 1980 resulting in adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the entire State except in the Districts of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore during the year 1980-81. Relief operations on a very massive scale were taken up by the Government with an outlay of over Rs. 60 crores. The State Government approached Government of India for financial assistance for undertaking various relief measures and Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance, fixing a ceiling of Rs. 49.77 crores for this purpose.

Allotments for augmenting drinking water supply were made from November, 1980 when scarcity of drinking water was felt in certain parts of the State. Subsequently, labour oriented works were taken up as also measures to protect cattle wealth provide preventive and curative medicines to the affected population, relief to agriculturists, and various other relief measures. The total allotment made was Rs. 62,63.155 lakhs.

Works were taken up in the drought affected areas based on the actual requirements and was not limited to the ceiling fixed by the Government of India. Where excess expenditure was incurred over and above the ceiling fixed by Government of India, the excess expenditure has been ordered to be met out of normal budget allotment to the Departments.

Sinking of bore wells was entrusted to the TWAD Board. Rigs belonging to TWAD Board, other Government Departments, private owners as also from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were mobilised for this work and total of 7,249 bore wells were sunk. 698 exploratory bore wells sunk earlier by Ground Water Department were taken over by TWAD Board and commissioned during this period. A programme for energisation of all the drinking water sources remaining un-energised was launched at the instance of Honourable Minister for Revenue and 503 wells were energised upto November 1981 under this programme.

4,715 Ooranies and drinking water ponds were improved by the Panchayat Unions with the allotment of Rs. 1,53 lakhs made to them. In order to create an assured source of drinking water for all times in chronically affected areas, sinking of 240 open wells in tank-beds and on the rear of bunds of irrigation sources was taken up at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. Panchayat Unions deepened a total of 19,461 open wells at a cost of Rs. 303 lakhs to improve drinking water supply; the blasting units of the Agriculture Engineering Department were used for blasting and the manual work was done by local labour.

Where other measures to provide drinking water supply did not yield results, transporting of water by lorries and tractors was resorted to and a total amount of Rs. 41.23 lakhs was spent for this. Besides, 196 new

water tanks were get fabricated at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and supplied to the local bodies to be mounted on tractors and lorries for transporting water.

Separate feeder lines for supply of power were provided for the head works of 21 Municipal and Town Panchayat Water supply systems for which allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs was made. Besides, Rs. 1,89.61 lakhs were allotted for various works for improving drinking water supply systems in Municipalities and Town Panchayats. The M.M.W.S. & S.B. was given an allotment of Rs. 86.41 lakhs to take up various measures to improve the drinking water to the City.

Road Works and works for improving irrigation sources were taken up to provide employment to large number of people thrown out of work on account of drought conditions. A total of Rs. 6,70.55 lakhs was allotted to the Highways-Relief Works Department and Highways Rural Works Department for road works and this Department executed 5,405 works. The works of repairs and improvement to irrigation tanks each having an ayacut of more than 50 acres (maintained by Panchayat Unions as well as Public Works Department) was entrusted to Public Works (Irrigation) Department. The total number of works executed by this Department is 7,872. The Highways-Relief Works Department executed work of improving Minor Irrigation tanks each having an ayacut of less than 50 acres. The number of works under this category was 8,049.

Soil conservation work was executed by the Agricultural Engineering Department and Public Works (Irrigation) Department

In order to protect the cattle in the drought affected areas, fodder was arranged to be transported from other areas, the cost of transport and other expenditure being subsidised by the Government. About 8,100 M.T. of paddy straw were distributed in drought affected Districts under this scheme and expenditure of Rs. 47 lakhs was incurred towards the cost of transport, storage, etc. Rice bran was distributed at subsidised price in North Arcot District. To prevent foot and mouth disease 1,30,000 free vaccination were done and 1,16,250 booster doses given. 600 tanks were constructed in the veterinary dispensaries to provide water to cattle at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs.

For supply of preventive and curative medicines to people in the affected areas Rs. 1,50 lakhs were sanctioned and the Public Health and Medical Services Departments implemented the scheme.

In order to enable the cultivators who have lost their crop and were left with no funds to restart cultivation after the rains, Government sanctioned distribution of seeds at subsidised price, 2,053 M.T. paddy and millet seeds were procured and distributed and an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs was incurred towards subsidy. For purchase of oil-seeds for distribution at subsidised price Rs. 43.47 lakhs were sanctioned. Besides, Rs. 2,95 lakhs were sanctioned towards subsidy to small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas for purchase of ferilisers and pesticides. This subsidy was adjusted through Co-operative Societies from where the purchases were made by the farmers

In order to generate employment and at the same time create forest wealth, Rs. 90 lakhs were sanctioned. The work was executed through the Forest Department.

The Old Age Pensioners, Widows and the physically handicapped eligible for pension in the drought affected areas were given additional quota of 1 kg. of rice per week free from July to September 1981. 6.89 lakhs kilograms of rice were distributed under this scheme. The Social Welfare Department opened 3,000 centres and provided nutritions food to 100 beneficiaries, mainly children and pregnant and lactating mothers in each centre. Besides providing supplementary nutrition to three lakhs beneficiaries, this scheme also provided employment to 6,000 women during the drought period.

In order to help the poor farmers to deepen their irrigation wells Rs. 5 crores were sanctioned as medium term loan at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per well, Only where there was ground water potential as assessed by the Ground Water Department and where there was the likelihood of stiking water on other deepening loans were sanctioned. Upto 29th January 1982, 22,665 loans were sanctioned covering an amountof Rs. 5,00.28 lakhs; Rs. 4,74.84 lakhs have been disbursed.

Besides, remission of Land Revenue and Local cess was ordered in the drought affected districts in respect of field in which the outturn was less than 37 paise. Postponement of loans and collection of arrears was also ordered in the areas affected by drought conditions. Local bodies were requested not to collect local cess surcharge. The total amount of remission granted came to approximately Rs. 7.47 crores.

All the drought relief works were executed with great speed and efficiency. It is a matter of great satisfaction that there have been no complaints in the execution of drought relief works of this magnitude.

CHAPTRR XXI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT

The Director of Rural Development who is in charge of the rural development programmes of the entire State, is responsible for overall direction and supervision of the programmes both in regard to Community Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. He-co-ordinates the activities of all Devalopment Departments at the State level. The Administrative channels at the State, District, Blocks and Village levels are as follows :—

(1) Directorate of Rural Development at the State level.

(2) Collectorate at the District level.

(3) Divisional Development Office at Divisional level.

(4) Block Development Office (Panchayat Union) at the Block level.

(5) Panchayats at the Village level.

There were 376 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu. By the creation two more Panchayat Unions by bifurcation of Bogalur into Bogalur and Nainarkoil in Ramanathapuram district and by bifurcation of existing Aranthangi and Avudayarkoil Panchayat Unions into three Unions viz., Aranthangi, Avudayarkoil and Manalmelkudi in Pudukottai district two more Panchayat Union were created . They came into operation with effect from 1st September 1981 and 23rd October 1981 in Ramanthapuram and Pudukkottai districts respectively and as such there are 378 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu comprising of 12,584 Village Panchayats.

Financial Position : The total receipts and expenditure of all the 378 Panchayat Unions in their General Account are in the order of Rs. 4,218.80 lakhs and Rs. 3,318.50 lakhs respectivelyl The average income and expenditure per Panchayat Union on their own General Account thus works out to Rs. 12.86 lakhs and Rs. 8.77 lakhs respectively.

Village Works Programme :

Communication : During the year improvements to existing roads and formation of new roads (link roads) to a length of 1,159.80 Kms. was achieved in all the Districts for which an amount of Rs. 100.50 lakhs was spent.

Elementary Education.—During the year 535 school buildings were constructed with the total expenditure of Rs. 150.67 lakhs from out of the allotment earmarked under Village Works Programme. One of the Welfare measures undertaken was the construction of quarter for the women teachers. During 1981-82, 54 women teachers quarters were constructed at the cost of Rs. 4.18 lakhs.

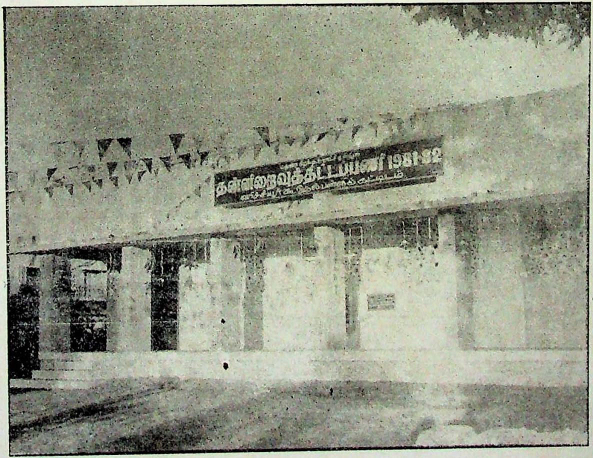
Drinking WaterSupply—Various items of works carried out for the supply of drinking water are as follows :—

Nature of work.	*Work completed.*
Simple Well } Tube Well	593
Over Head Tank and Automatic Pressure Tank	187
Ground Level Reservoir	348

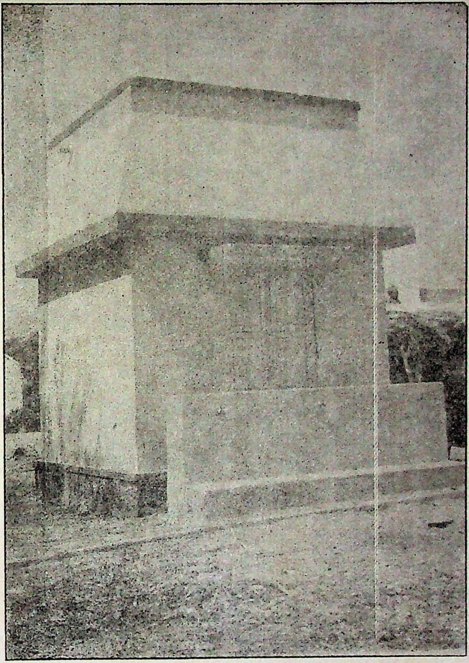
By executing the above works, Rs. 155.36 lakhs was spent.

Agriculture : For 1981-82, Government allotted a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs for the implementation of different Agricultural Schemes. Towards the construction of 36 Agricultural Depots, Government earmarked Rs. 21,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per block and the same was distributed to the Panchayat Unions as per the list recommended by the Director of Agriculture. In addition to the above, in order to complete the buildings taken up in the past year and pending completion (spill over works) Government allotted a sum of Rs. 2,93,000.

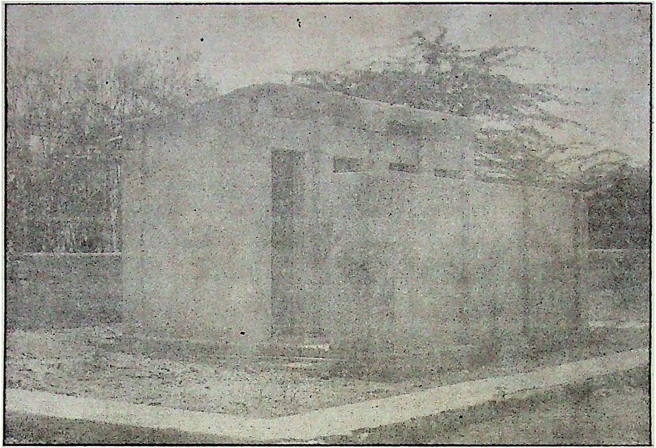
Animal Husbandry Scheme.—In order to construct necessary building to house Veterinary Dispensaries and for the completion of the spill



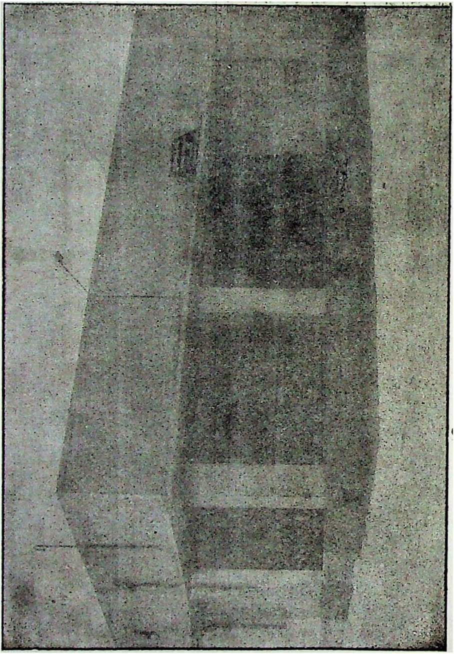
(5) மதுரை மாவட்டம் மதுரை கிழக்கு ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் வரிச்சியூர்கிராமத்தில் கூடுதல் பள்ளிக் கட்டிடம் ரூ. 60,463 செலவில் கட்டப்பட்டது.



(6) கோவை மாவட்டம் அன்னூர் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் அய்யப்பரெட்டி, புதூர் தரைமட்ட நீர் தேக்கி ரூ. 20,500 செலவில் கட்டப்பட்டது.



) கோவை மாவட்டம் அன்னூர் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், ஒட்டர்பாளையம், ஆயிமாபுதூரில் ரூ. 7,200 செலவில்



over works pending completion Government provided a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs. The amount was allocated as detailed below :—

	RS.
1. Construction of 12 buildings for new Veterinary Dispensaries in Panchayat Union are a as First instalment of Government Grant.	5,40,000
2. Towards completion of Dispensaries which was taken up in the past and still remaining incomplete.	4,21,273
3. Towards completion of quarters for Assistant Veterinary Surgeons which was taken up in the past and still remain to be completed.	2,38,727
Total	12,00,000

The above items of works were taken up and executed during the year and the whole allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs was fully utilised.

Self Sufficiency Scheme :

The first phase of programme was initiated in 69 blocks during the year 1980-81. As the second stage of the programme 150 blocks are covered during the year 1981-82. The target and achievement both physical and financial for different items of works undertaken during the second phase of the schemes (1981-82) are furnished hereunder. As some of the blocks in certain districts are not able to complete the targetted works before the closure of the financial year, they were authorised to

complete the pending works by 30th June 1982. Therefore the particulars furnished below relate to the period up to 30th June 1982.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (Rupees in lakhs.)
1 Link Roads	11,783.38 K.M.	11,430.68 K.M.	2,860.42	2,545.87
2 Culverts	12,213 Nos.	12,108 Nos.	1,482.21	1,416.41
3 Pathways to Adi Dravidar Burial Grounds	873 65 KM	858.60 KM	46.20	44.77
4 Improvements to Minor Irrigation sources	826 Nos	807 Nos.	54·61	51·21
5 Rural Dispensary Buildings ..	172 Nos.	159 Nos.	113.74	107.31
6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	483 Nos.	417 Nos.	281.77	277.72
7 School Buildings	1,867 Nos.	1,774 Nos.	1,023.88	992.34
Total	12,657 03 K.M. 15,561 Nos.	12,269 K.M 15,235 Nos.	5,862.83	5,435.63

National Rural Employment Programme :— During the year 55,977 works have been taken up for execution out of which 38,710 works are completed. The durable assets created through the execution of the above works amounts to Rs. 3,117 lakhs, for which 31,137 M. T. of rice was distributed to the workers and the cash component of wages was on the order of Rs. 2,629 lakhs. Apart from providing employment to rural folks the N. R. E. P. has made available the basic needs in the rural areas with public buildings, improved roads, irrigation sources on modern lines for optimum utility of water resources, afforestation to improve the geophysical conditions. During 1981-82, 9,472 K.Ms. of rural roads are formed including link roads. 1,992 Nos. of works such as school buildings, Panchayat Offices

Community Centres have been constructed. Due to improvements of Minor Irrigation sources 13,483 hectares of area have been extended with irrigation facilities.

Applied Nutrition Programme.—During 1981-82, 664 villages are newly taken under the programme, 53,145 pre-school children and 50,515 other children are benefitted along side the 51,866 pregnant and nursing mothers. Further 19,363 children were inoculated against communicable diseases and 25,096 children medically examined and treated with the required medicines. A sum of Rs. 29.30 lakhs has been spent during 1981-82 for the implementation of the above programme.

Dangerous and offensive trade.—During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 40.21 lakhs was collected under Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

Tax collections.—There are 12,584 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. The collection of taxes by Village Panchayats during 1981-82 are as follows :—

	Tax collected. (*Rupees in lakhs.*)
House tax	189.16
Profession Tax	13.34
Vehicle Tax	10.45

Election.—Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958 has been amended making provision for reserving 18 per cent of the seats of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 15 per cent of the seats to women in the elections to the Presidents of Panchayats and Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils. All arrangements for holding the ordinary elections to Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils were made. Notices for conducting the election in two batches were also issued. The High Court, on batch of writ petition filed against the reservation of seats in the election of Presidents of Panchayats and Chairman, Panchayat Union Councils, issued, orders staying the entire election proceedings pending disposal of writ petitions. Thus the Election was not conducted as scheduled.

FOREST PANCHAYAT.

In Madurai district alone, there were five Panchayat Forests as indicated below :

Name of the Forest Panchayat.	*Extent in acres.*
(1)	(2)
1. Mallapatti-Vedasandur taluk	291.02
2. Senguruchi-Dindigul taluk	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti-Melur taluk	1,359.83
4. Moongilpatti-Natham sub-taluk	553.01
5. Pudur-Natham sub-taluk	167.90
Total	3,550.18

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the year there were 106 Municipalities including 8 Township Committees in the State. At the State level, the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by a Joint Director (Administration), Joint Director (Planning), Joint Director (Education) and Superintending Engineer and at the Regional level there are five Regional Directors of Muncipal Administration and five Regional Engineers and they were the inspecting and superintending officers of all the Municipalities up to I Grade in the Regional level.

Management.—The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality was the Commissioner and he is assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer. The total receipts of all the Municipalities and Township Committees during the year was Rs. 62.14 crores out of which Rs. 30.70 crores have been spent on establishment charges.

Major sources of revenue :— The major sources of revenue of the Municipalities and Township Committees were from the following :—

1. Property tax.
2. Profession tax.
3. Entertainment tax and surcharge on entertainment tax.
4. Surcharge on stamp duty.
5. Income from Remunerative Enterprises Schemes.

Government Loans and Grants : Government have sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking up various development schemes. During the year Government have sanctioned financia assistance to them as loans, grants and advances as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans :	
1. Works on Municipal Roads (full loan)	46.52
2. Dustless surfacing of roads (half loan)	27.10
3. Drought relief	27.10
4. Ways and means advance	7
5. Revolving fund ..	9
6. IUDP Works—State Plan	168.11
7. IUDP Works—Central Plan ..	276.83
Grants —	
1. Dustless surfacing of roads ..	17.60
2. Accelerated slum improvement scheme	48.42
3. Flood relief works	1.86
4. Adhoc grant for road maintenance	22.12
5. Recurring grant for maintenance of Kodaikanal lake.	0.05
6. Drought relief	29.86

Public Works —

The amount spent on roads, buildings, bus stands, markets, parks, public urinals, including water supply and drinage during the year 1981-82 was as follows :—

Major works —

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Roads and bridges	263.11
2. Buildings:	
Administration	19.83
Miscellaneous	19.52
Secondary Schools	20.63
Elementary Schools	45.14
Market and cart stand	70.95
Water supply	174.88
Drainage	49.29
Others	39.15
Minor works	201.63
Total ..	904.13

Street Lights :—

The Municipal Councils and Township Committees maintained 1,47,329 electric lights (including high power lights, mercury vapour lights in certain Municipalities). All the Municipalities and Township Committees had the benefit of electric lights. The amount spent under the head including investment made was Rs. 160.50 lakhs during the year.

Vital Statistics :—

The total number of births and deaths registered during the year were 3,25,089 and 58,424 respectively.

Public Health Activities and Amount Spent :

The Municipalities and Township Committees are responsible to provide proper sanitation in the towns besides cleaning kutcha and open drains. They are also expected to provide adequate number of public latrines for use of the public. Modern pay and use latrines have been provided in 69 Municipalities. The total number of pay and use latrines constructed were 129. Besides this, the Public Health staff supervised by the Municipal Health Officers assisted by Sanitary Inspectors attend to the proper sweeping of the roads, lanes and. cleaning of all public latrines and private latrines. Municipal Health Department provides and maintain Maternity and Child Welfare centre. There were 497 qualified Maternity Assistants and they have attended 80,044 maternity cases during the year.

Town Planning :—

There were 1,148 Detailed Development Plans in the Local Planning Areas in the process of preparation and sanctioning. 245 Detailed Develop ment plans were sanctioned so far. The Government under the provision of the Town and Country Planning Act have given consent to 2 Master Plans during the year and Mettupalayam Master Plan was given final approval by the Government and further action on proceeding of the plans was under progress by the Local Planning Authorities.

Education Elementary :—

The number and the strength of Municipal Elementary Schools, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools during the year were as follows :—

1. Number of Municipal Elementary Schools ..	999
2. Strength as on 31—3—1983 ..	3,36,673
3. Number of High Schools	34
4. Strength	22,782
5. Number of Higher Secondary Schools	36
6. Strength ..	45,034

There were 11,477 teachers employed in the Municipal Councils and Township Committees during the year.

Demand Collection and Balance Statement of Municipal Revenue :—

General Revenue :

The Municipal Councils and Township Committees derived a total income of Rs. 1,542.86 lakhs under tax items and a sum of Rs. 987.36 lakhs was realised as income under non-tax items during the year.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Council Department—

The Special Officer has been appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and of the various Committees except Taxation Appeals Committee.:

Taxation Appeals Committee—

The Taxation Appeal Committee has received 789 appeals during 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982. Out of this, it has disposed of 669 appeals.

The property tax is the main source of Revenue to the Corporation. The total collection by Revenue Department during the year was Rupees 2,389.96 lakhs under various taxes and fees.

The income under Revenue Account during the year was to Rs. 2,624.53 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,311.72 lakhs. The Revenue Account closed with surplus of Rs. 130.90 lakhs as against deficit of Rs. (—) 181.191 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure incurred during the year under Revenue Account was Rs. 2,311-72 lakhs as against Rs. 2,113.56 lakhs in the previous year. The overall deficit including Advance, Suspence Stock and Town Planning Accounts was Rs. (—) 559.71 lakhs. The Elementary Education Fund was also in deficit during the year to the extent of Rs. (—) 440.40 lakhs.

Works Department—

Under Loan Fund three roads have been improved at a total cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs. Under deposit fund in North Madras Neighbourhood scheme Vysarpadi, eleven zones have been taken up during 1980-81 and completed at a cost of Rs. 47.00 lakhs in 1981-82. Sites and Services Scheme work at Arumbakkam. Formation of link road work has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. Under IUDP Fund pedestrian over bridge, opposite to Egmore Railway Station was completed at cost of Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

Health Department—

During the year 1981-82 there were 1,168 incidence of Cholera of which 17 had died, 1,77,767 inoculations against Cholera were done.

District Office (South) —

There are totally 366 numbers of Public Conveniences in South District. Out of these, 29 numbers are paying type Public Conveniences. Market areas and busy thorough fares where day conservancy is found impossible are conserved during nights and this system of night conservancy was introduced on 1st July 1979 and is being done regularly of the new system introduced by the Corporation. The system has been extended to 18 areas in South district. Litter Free Zone has been introduced from Adams Road to New Light House with a view to have a clean view and healthy atmosphere all round the clock and to keep the place neat and tidy. Many roads were taken up for improvements by South District at a cost of Rs. 48.02 lakhs. 451 Public Conveniences are located in vulnerable places of which 45 numbers were leased out to private parties. Conservancy by night was introduced during the year (1st July 1979) for the first time in the busy area to George Town. The whole operation is manned by 198 Sanitary Workers,17 Conservancy Inspectors and 2 Supervisors utilising 18 numbers of lorries. During the year the Rajaji Salai and Kamaraj Salai from Reserve Bank to All India Radio was declared as ' Litter Free Zone " and it was decided to keep the said area as litter free zone, from 6.00 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day. Accordingly the area is being maintained from 1st February 1982. 54 numbers of Sanitary Workers were engaged in two shifts to keep the above place always clean.

Storm Water Draine Circle —

This department has completed the arterial storm water drain at Arumbakkam feeder drains in Arumbakkam and arterial storm water drain at Jawahar Nagar Areas inclusive of strengthening the outlet at the junction of 6th and 7th reach of Jawahar Nagar from the funds of I.U.D.P. Under Non-ICDP funds, 6 works were taken up at a total cost of Rs. 29.50 lakhs for which funds provided to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Under Public Loan Funds, 11 Storm Water Drains and 3 Culverts were completed during the year. Under Deposit Funds, 6 Storm Water Drains and 2 Culverts were completed during the year. A total of 6.13 KM. of new drains of sizes varying from 2'×2½" to 32'6"×4'0" were constructed during 1981-82 besides repairs to existing drain for a length of 0.93 Km. at a total cost of Rs. 41.63 lakhs. During the year 5 numbers of culverts were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs.

Education Department —

The number of Primary and Middle Schools run by the Corporation of Madras during the year 1981-82 was 369. The number of pupils enrolled in all the schools was 1,69,347. Additional class rooms were constructed in few schools and shift system was also introduced in 80 schools to solve the problem of accommodation. Free supply of Mid-day Meals to the poor and deservng children continued to 60,000 children. Text books were supplied to all the students of Standard I. The team of doctors headed by Dr. V. P. Panchamurthy conducted 32 comprehensive health checkup camps. More than 34,000 children of the Corporation schools were examined under special health check up camps. Medicines were given to the defective children. One Higher Secondary School was opened for girls during the year at Korukkupet. The number of Higher Secondary Schools run by the Corporation rose to 10 and Secondary Schools continued to be 24. The Corporation of Madras on its part introduced several measures to improve the standard of education.

Child Welfare Section :

The total number of Child Welfare Centres during the year 1981-82 is 40, of which 37 have Maternity Wards with a total bed strength of

410, while the remaining 3 are sub-centres, there only domicilliary services are rendered. During the year 24,566 labour cases were conducted, under the care and supervision of Child Welfare Scheme. The total number of Ante-Natal cases booked during the year were 28,329. The total number of post natal clinics conducted and the attendance were 1,975 and 10,758 respectively and number of wall baby clinics conducted and attendance were 3,921 and 30, 644 respectively. In out-patients Clinic of Child Welfare Scheme 8,35,192 were treated for minor ailments.

Electrical Department —

During the year 1981-82, 1,331 numbers new street lights were put into service as O.H. Posts, G.I. Pipe posts in various parts of the City Low Tension under ground cables of various sizes totalling a length of about 87 KM. were laid during the year in George Town area Perambur and Triplicane areas and other parts of the City. The Street Lights numbering about 45,500 were maintained by the Department. The non-burning street lights are attended then and there giving due considerations to the petitions given by public to Special Officer and the Commissioner and through daily papers. Painting work and cleaning luminaries are also carried out periodically for the street lighting posts

Family Welfare Section —

The target and achievement on Family Welfare during 1981-82 is given below :—

Method.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*		*Percentage of achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Sterilisation	13,831	Vase	2,141	197.5
		Tube	25,172	
			27,313	
IUD	3,306		7,992	241.7
Conventional Contr-ceptive users.	10,947		3,834	35.0
Oral Pill users	2,206		499	22.4

Building Department—

This department has incurred a sum of Rs. 5.48 lakhs for the construction of 3 C.W.Cs. Rs. 2.68 lakhs for 7 numbers of Laboratories, Rs. 6.85 lakhs for the construction of 26 class rooms for high schools, Rs. 1.51 lakhs for construction of 2 numbers of Compound wall for Burial Grounds, Rs. 4.65 lakhs for the construction of Dining Hall at Ripon Buildings. Rs. 5.22 lakhs for the construction of 2 Dhobikhanas, Rs. 0.30 lakhs for the construction of 1 number Electrical Sub-Station.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 Co-opted Councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the year 14 ordinary 12 urgent and 4 special meetings were held and 785 subjects were discussed and disposed of by the Council.

Collection of Taxes and Fees for 1981-82 *Madurai City Municipal Corporation (in lakhs.)*

Particular of taxes and fees.	*Demand*		*Collection*		*Balance.*	
Tax	*Arrear.*	*Current.*	*Arrear*	*Current.*	*Arrear*	*Current.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Property Tax	219.00	299.40	74.86	228.83	144.14	70.57
Profession Tax ..	16.69	19.64	8.81	15.58	7.88	4.06
Advertisement Tax		3.51		2.92		0.59
Pilgrim Tax ..	..	1.02	..	1.02	..	..
Water Supply Charges	14.08	30.92	7.04	19.12	7.04	11.80
Vehicles and Animal Tax		0.32		0.32		
Tax-Total	249.77	354.81	90.71	267.79	159.06	87.02

Particular of Taxes and Fees	Demand		Collection		Balance.	
	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fees						
Market ..		32.60		17.60		15.0
Bus Stand ..		10.70		7.54		3.16
Fairs and Festival		36		0.08		0.28
Slaughter house		2.78		1.76		1.02
Governor Thatti		3.23		1.65		1.58
P. F. A.		0.75		0.75		..
P. P. R.		0.02		0.02		..
D and O		8.39		7.34		1.05
Fees Total ..		58.83		36.74		22.09

Street lighting — Number of lights available in Madurai Corporation ;

Sodium Vapour Lamps—440

Mercury Vapour lamps—1,823.

Tube lights—9,382.

Other lights—1,394.

The number of transformers functioning for distribution of energy to L. T. consumers has been incresased from 149 to 157. Fresh life line has been laid to the extent of 3.120 km. together with the exising life line to the extent of 255.924 km., and thus there is now life line to the extent of 259.044 km.

Education:

There are 8 Higher Secondary Schools (5 for Girls and 3 for Boys) under the Management of this Corporation. There are also 12 High Schools. Out of the above 7 High Schools are for Girls and 5 are for boys. There are 10,195 students in both the Higher Secondary and High Schools. In 71 midle and elementary schools thre are 25,719 students.

Midday Meals :

Midday Meals is being distributed to 16,519 students studying in 71 elementary and middle schools under the management of Madurai Corporation.

Conservancy :

12 conservancy lorries and 186 consrvancy bullock carts are running to remove the rubbish immediately. 6 sullage lorries and 64 sullage bullock carts are being used for removing daily the sullage water from the areas where there are no drainage facilities. 3 lorries for removing night soil to compost yard and 3 lorries for clearning and removing septic tank wastage are being utilised. 51 Rubbish bullock carts and 10 Hand carts and other articles were purchased for the conservancy work for World Tamil Conference.

Constitution :

Madurai Corporation Population—8,20,891.

Total area—51.84 Sq. km.

Roads :

The total length of the different types of roads maintained during the year is 453.389 km.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

1. The State of Tamil Nadu has an area of about 1,30,000 Sq. KM. and a population of 48.30 million as per 1981 census. The task of providing the two inevitable basic amenities namely protected water supply and Waste water disposal for the portection and promotion of Public Health is the primary responsibility of any popular Government. Formerly, Water Supply and Drainage Schemes for local bodies were planned, designed and carried out by the Public Health Engineering Department. On 14th April of 1971 the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted an organisation in the name of 'Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board' with the responsibility of planning, investigation, designing, estimating and execution of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes for Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Townships, Town Panchayats, Panchayat Townships and Villages of entire state of Tamil Nadu.

2. *Rural Water Supply.—*

To speed up the rural Water Supply to the needy habitations, the Government of Tamil Nadu organised a scientific survey in 1976-77 to categories the rural habitations on their priority of drinking water need, taking into account of all the rural water facilities already provided to many rural communities on the date of the survey. Based on

this survey all the rural habitation were classified into six groups as follows :—

		Number of habitations
Category 1	Habitations with no source within the habitations.	3,567
Category 2	Habitations where the sources yield only-Non-potable water.	2,051
Category 3	Habitations where water is potable but source is not perennials.	6,487
Category 4	Habitation where water potable and perennial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955
Category 5	Habitations where there is no good source within the habitations but an alternative good source is available within 1 K.M.	1,107
		18,167
Category 6	Habitations where there is good source available.	28,908
	Total	47,075

The physical and financial performances from 1977-78 are as follows:—

Year.	*Habitations benefited.*	*Expenditure incurred.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1977-78	1,140	715.00
1978-79	1,404	860.30
1979-80	921	1,022.31
1980-81	2,300	1,807.00
1981-82	3,875	3,164.90

Self sufficiency programme—

The State Government have shown keen interest to attain self sufficiency in their basic needs like Water Supply, Road, Medical facilities

tc., for the population located in the rural habitations. To achieve this objective the State Government announced the Self Sufficiency Programme to be implemented in stages in the entire State. The State Government announced a programme to complete 69 unions under Self Sufficiency Programme in 1980-81 under Phase-I, 150 unions as the II Phase in 1981-82 and remaining 159 unions as III Phase in 1982-83 The provision of water supply to all the problem habitations in all the unions were entrusted to Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board and the TWAD Board is executing all the Water Supply Schemes.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TWAD BOARD DURING THE YEAR

The TWAD Board geared up its machinery to provide water supply to rural habitations with the State and Central Government financial assistance under the M.N.P., A.R.W.S.P. and S.S.P. The following table indicates the achievements of TWAD Board during the year 1981–82 in providing rural water supply to problem habitations.

Description.	*Habitations completed.*	*Population benefitted in lakhs.*	*Expenditure incurred in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Water supply type 1 and 2. habitations.			
1. M.N.P. ..	449	1.67	404.23
2. A.R.P.	127	0.47	73.98
Total (A): ..	576	2.14	478.21
B. Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 69 unions under S.S.P. Phase I.			
1. M.N.P.			
(*a*) As per status book ..	657	2.52	474.62
(*b*) Reclassified habitations	149	0.57	207.99
2. A.R.P.	63	0.24	43.54
Total (B)	869	3.33	726.15

Description.	*Habitations completed.*	*Population benefitted in lakhs.*	*Expenditure incurred in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
C. Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 150 unions under S.S.P. Phase II.			
1. M.N.P.			
(*a*) As per status book	..		84.12
(*b*) Reclassified habitations	740	2.84	407.02
2. A.R.P.	1,690	2.48	1,469.40
Total (C)	2,430	9.32	1,960.54
Total A, B, C	3,875	14.79	3,164.90

Though the TWAD Board experienced much hardship in procuring the materials like pipes, cement, steel, etc., the physical progress during 1981-82 was about 2 times more than that of 1980-81.

Drought relief programme :

During the year 1980-81 Tamil Nadu experienced severe drought due to the failure of monsoon and hence the pace of the provisions of drinking water supply was opened up. Tamil Nadu Government have taken immediate steps to relieve the people from the clutches of drought and allocated initially Rs. 12.02 crores to drill the deep bore wells. But the State Government revised its allocation from Rs. 12.02 crores to 8.00 crores and the remaining Rs. 4.02 crores was diverted to regular water supply works. The drilling of deep bore wells were entrusted to TWAD Board. Since the drought relief works were started during the end of the year 1980-81, relief to all the affected areas were not provided in Tamil Nadu during 1980-81. Hence the drought relief works were carried over in the year 1981-82. Totally TWAD Board drilled 4216 bores at a cost of Rs. 8.00 crores and provided timely relief in drinking water to the people in drought affected areas.

Salient features on Urban water supply and drainage schemes.

During 1981–82 new water supply schemes in 13 towns and water supply improvement schemes in 4 towns were physically completed and brought into beneficial use. Thus, as on March 1982 water supply schemes were under operation in 252 towns which includes 2 corporations, excluding of Madras Corporations, 96 Municipal Towns and Townships and 154 small towns (Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships) benefitting a total Urban population of 105.70 lakhs as per 1981 census, which covers 66 per cent of the total Urban population excluding Madras City. If the town panchayats and panchayat townships alone are considered, the coverage under protected water supply scheme will be a meagre 31 per cent only.

Regarding Drainage schemes, 12 towns excluding Madras Corporation have been covered with underground drainage facilities as on 31st March 1982. This includes 2 Corporations (Madurai and Coimbatore) 9 Municipal Towns and Municipal Townships and 1 Panchayat township covering a total Urban population of 21.20 lakhs as per 1981 census. A sum of Rs. 1,101.04 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure on water supply and drainage schemes during 1981–82 against an outlay of Rs. 1,275.12 lakhs, excluding Siruvani Water Supply Project. The LIC of India have released Rs. 408.00 lakhs excluding Siruvani Project as loan during 1981–82 and the State Government have released a loan of Rs. 496.04 lakhs during the year for the execution of urban water supply and severage schemes.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN

The Tamil Nadu State Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959 to facilitate the donation of lands received by Ahri Acharya Vinobha Bhave early in the year 1954-56; under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XV of 1958)

Bhoodan.—An extent of 23,653 acres donated by 15,846 persons have been facilitated and vested with the State Bhoodan Board. During the year an extent of 11-27 acres of land have been acquired through voluntary donation.

Sarva Seva Farm.—So far the organisation has taken up the development work in 35 villages covering an extent of 4,910 acres, with a sum of Rs. 1,79,81,929 for the schemes. By this project, 3,076 families have been benefited.

Meyer Trust.—The organisation has taken up the development work in 354 villages covering an extent of 4,421 acres of land. For this work a sum of Rs. 1,50,49,004 has been spent. 4,900 families have been benefited by this scheme.

Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal.—The organisation has taken up development work in 2 villages covering an extent of 54.60 acres. For this work, a sum of Rs. 2,59,598 has been spent and 25 families have beenbe nefitted by this scheme.

Gramdhan.—So far 1,821 villages have been declared as Gramdhan villages covering an extent of 94,461 acres. This includes 121 villages covering an extent of 6,413 acres processed during the year.

Co-operative Societies.—There are 31 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai district and one society in Thanjavur district functioning in the State, 3,557 members have joined and deposited a sum of Rs. 32,876.46 in these societies. A sum of Rs. 12,450 has been collected out of Rs. 1,20,495 outstanding from the loan issued by the M.D.C.C. Bank previously. A sum of Rs. 3,38,000 has been allotted for the Development of the lands belonging to the Gramdhan Co-op. Society in Jari Usilampatti village and a sum of Rs. 6,79,000 has been allotted to Bhoodan Co-op. Society in Eluvaraimukki village. For these purposes, a sum of Rs. 33,326 has been got as subsidy from Government. A sum of Rs. 2,92,100 has been allotted for the Renganathapuram Co-op. Society.

During this current year, 20 project reports have been prepared for the development of Bhoodan and Gramdhan lands through Sarva Seva Farm. Out of this a sum of Rs. 54,12,416 has been allotted for 13 projects. A sum of Rs. 13,75,000 has so far been issued as loans to 9 projects. Proposals for claiming a sum of Rs. 13,68,909.22 towards subsidy has been sent to Project Officers for 7 projects and a sum of

Rs. 3,77,854.53 has been sanctioned as subsidy and a sum of Rs. 10,06,055.19 has yet to be sanctioned.

The work for the development of Bhoodan lands and deepening of old wells of Maikudi Sarvodaya Co-operative Society has been given to the Sarva Seva Farm as detailed below :

Name of the Institution.	*Loan.*	*Subsidy.*	*Total.*
TNADHDC		4,25,135	4,25,135.00
Sarva Seva Farm	96,000		96,000.00
Bhoodan Board	1,89,045		1,89,045.00

"MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS"

According to the programme of the Government, ordinary elections to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions first, then for Municipalities and hen to Madras and Coimbatore Corporations have to be conducted. Accordingly, preprations were made for conducting ordinary elections to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. However, consequent on a batch of writ petitions filed against the reservation of offices of Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Women, the High Court stayed the conduct of Panchayat elections throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. Hence, no action was taken in regard to the conduct of Municipal elections during this financial year.

CHAPTER XXII

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMEFT.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centres.

The Child Welfare Programme is in force in this State from the year 1962. The Child Welfare Centres serve the important purposes of looking after the children in the absence of their mothers (working women in rural areas) educating the children and teaching them good habits and inculcating in the children a school going habit which goes a long way in making pre-primary education in a State, a success.

There are 4343 child Welfare centres spread all over the State. Out of this 502 centres are for Adi-dravidar children, 169 for Tribal children 25 for children of primitive tribes, 10 for 'pania' children, 5 for Sri Lanka Repatriate children and 5 for children of Denotified Tribes. The remaining 3627 Child Welfare Centres including Day Care Centres are for children of all communities.

Supplementary Nutrition.

Supplementary Nutrition is provided in almost all the child welfare centres as the child welfare Programme is also strengthened by supplementary nutrition and health components. Eighty gms of bulgur and four grams of Sald Oil is given to each beneficiary free of cost by CARE Tamil Nadu. In each child welfare centre an average of 70 beneficiaries i.e., 60 pre-school age children and 10 pregnant and lactating mothers are fed cooked bulgur in the form of 'Uppuma' or 'Kitchadi' adding greens and vegetables to it. About 3.76 lakhs of children and mothers are benefitted by this feeding.

Integrated Child Development Scheme :

There are three Integrated Child Development Schemes sanctionedt and started during 1975-76. It is a centrally sponsored **scheme** functioning in the following three places.—

1. Madras City(Urban).
2. Nilakottai in Maduaai district.
3. Thally in Dharmapuri district.

The following package of service are rendered through 100 centres of the three Integrated Child Development Scheme Projects as contemplated in the Scheme.

1. Pre-School Education.
2. Supplementary Nutrition
3. Immunisation.
4. Health Check-up.
5. Referrel Services.
6. Nutrition Education.
7. Functional literacy for Adult Women.

The total expenditure under the above scheme and FLAW is met by Government of India and the total expenditure under supplementary Nutrition is born by the State Government.

		Target.		Achievement.	
Name of the scheme		*Physical*	*Financial.*	*Physical.*	*Financial.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SA	ICDS Scheme	12,000	15.20	10,770	17.32
SB	FLAW	9,000	3.87	5,598	3.72
JF.	Supplementary Nutrition	21,000	29.24	28,488	29.42

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Projects:

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance in 173 blocks in the 6 Districts, of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathpuram, Tirunelveli and Pudukottai during 1980-85 in a phased programme.

The main object of the project is to prevent malnutrition among children in the age-group of 6-36 months and reduction of mortatily rate in this age-group.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute, children.

The Government of India have started a Scheme for the Care and Maintenance of Destitute Children by registered Voluntary Institutions. The Scheme is based on cottage system, each unit consisting of 25 children. Upto 31st March 1979, 90 per cent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 per cent is given by State Government, 45 per cent is given by Central Government and the rest 10 percent is borne by the Institution. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 72,00,000 has been sanctioned to 120 Voluntary Institutions.

Orphanages—

Social Welfare Department runs 4 Orphanages, each at Madras City Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Salem for the children of the age group of 5-18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage. The children are provided with food, shelter clothing and medical attention and developmental services of education. The children are given coaching upto V Standard in the Orphanage itself and then they are sent to the Government, and Corporation Schools for studies above V Stadard.

Special Nutrition Programme :

The Special Nutrition Programme which aims at supply of Nutritional supplements to the Pre-School children upto 6 years. i,e from 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers belonging to the economically weaker sections of the community is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 1970-71 by the Department of Social Welfare.

The Special Nutrition Programme beneficiareies are given priority in respect of immunisation and health check up by the health staff of the local bodies.

Modified Special Nutrition Programme—

In Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and Pudukottai Municipality the modified Special Nutrition Programme with medical care is being implemented. The number of beneficiares benefitted and financial commitments by the aforesaid two programmes for the year 1981-82 are furnished below:—

Serial number and name of the scheme.	*Local bodies.*	*Benefi-ciaries.*	*Financial Commitments*	
			Target.	*Achieve-ments.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
1. Modified Special Nutrition Programme.	4	1,41,035		
2. Special Nutrition Programme.	55	1,35,495		
	59	2,76,530	62.50	60.28

Women's Welfare—

Service Homes—

The Social Welfare Department runs five Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem to cater to the poor widows, deserted wives and destitute women between the ages 18-40 and train them in VIII Standard/New X Standard condensed

Course. In addition to giving education, Craft Section and Secretarial course were started to give training to them in tailoring, Dress making and Embroidery and Typewriting and Shorthand in Tamil and English and send them to Government Tehnicial Examination respectively During the period of two years stay, each of the adult inmate is paid a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. and clothing allowance of Rs. 60 per annum. The financial and physical target achieved are as follows:

Year.	Financial.		Physical.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1981-82 ..	14,09,000	13,37,720	630 adults.	562 adults.
			200 children.	140 children.

Working Womens Hostel--

Hostels for working Women are run by the Department of Social Welfare in order to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the working women in lower and middle income groups. There are 6 hostels for working women in the State. The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1981-82 are as follows:

Financial.		Physical	
Target.	Achievements.	Target.	Achievements.
3,04,000	2,82,418	285	140

Production-cum-Training Centres—

Production-*cum*-training centres are run by the Social Welfare Department to impart training to rural and urban destitute women in the age group of 10-35 years for one year in tailoring cumbly weaving palm leaf, mat weaving, carpet weaving, bamboo and cane works. This training enables them to get employment to supplement their family income.

Mahalir Mandrams.

In order to bring together the women of rural areas cutting across the various social and economic barriers, Mahalir Mandrams have been organised. A total number of 11,250 Mahalir Mandrams are now functioning in the Panchayat Unions in the State. A sum of Rs. 4,000 per annum per block is released towards various welfare activities of Mahalir Mandrams. The convenor of the Mahalir Mandram is paid honararium of Rs. 15 per quarter. The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1981-82 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
15,11,000	14,76,000	371 Panchayat Unions.	371 Panchayat Unions.
		10,898 Mahalir Mandrams.	10,898 Mahalir Mandrams

Widow Remarriages.

The scheme of Widow Remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. This scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18—30. Divorcees and deserted wives are not eligible. For the year 1981-82 the physical and financial target and achievement are as follows :—

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
100 Couples.	100 Couples.	5.00 lakhs.	5.00 lakhs.

Supply of Sewing Machines.

This scheme envisages presentation of sewing machine to destitute widows and physically economically and socially handicapped women

and physically handicapped men, in the age group of 20—40. The achievement for 1981-82 is detailed below:—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1981-82	2,000	2,000	14.73	14.73

Construction of Hostel for working women.

Under this scheme building grants are made available by Government of India through State Government to Voluntary Institutions' local bodies and Co-operative institutions which come forward to build hostel for working women in places where the population is more than 2,00,000. 75 per cent of the cost of the building will be borne by the Government of India, 15 per cent or Rs. 35,000 whichever is less will be borne by the State Government and the remaining 10 per cent will be borne by the Institution upto the year 1980-81, 17 institutions have been benefited by this scheme.

Guidance Bureau for Widows and Destitute Women.

The welfare and rehabilitation of widows and destitute women is a very sensitive and delicate subject involving socia-logical and economic importance calling for devoted attention. Realising the importance of the subject, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken timely steps to set up Guidance Bureau for welfare of widows and destitute women, initially in the following places in the year 1978.

1 Madras City.

2. Thanjavur.

3. Madurai.

4. Coimbatore.

All the four Guidance Bureau have been functioning under the Department of Social Welfare.

Special Programmes for providing Employment to Rural Women.

Special programmes are being implemented for the welfare or women folk especially in the rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide gainful employment to rural women so as to imporve theire conomic conditions.

Welfare of the Handicapped.

The Government have been implementing several schemes for the Welfare of the Disabled in the State. These schemes are mostly in the field of providing Education, Vocational Training, Self-Employment and Salaried Employment to the disabled with the ultimate objective of making them self reliant and economically independent. The Department has got about 17 new schemes sanctioned from the Government for implementation during 1981-82 as special programmes of the International Year of the Disabled. The total allotment for the welfare of the handicapped during 1981-82 has thus increased to Rs. 1.28 lakhs and as a result of these schemes, about 35,000 persons have derived the benefits during the year 1981-82.

Details of special schools functioning at present are :—

Category of Schools.	1981-82.		
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Schools for the Blind	12	9	21
2. Schools for the Deaf	11	10	21
3. Schools for Orthopaedically handicapped.	1	1	2
4 Schools for Mentally Retarded		2	2
5 Schools for Leprosy	..	1	1
6 Training Schools	1	1	2
Total	25	24	49

Training of teachers to teach the deaf:

Under the programme of training teachers to teach the deaf childrens serving teachers are being trained through the School for the Deaf (Little Flower Convent, Madras) in the latest techniques of teaching the deaf.

A Rehabilitation Home for Blind Women with hostel facilities is functioning at Madras from 1978. Poor and Destitute women below 40 years of age irrespective of their qualifications are admitted in this home and given training for a period of 6 months in various trades such as weaving, chalk making, etc., on completion of training they are provided with jobs and wages are paid on piece rate basis. An expenditure of Rs. 1.76 lakhs was incurred in the year 1981–82.

A project to train adult blind in light engineering trades is functioning at Guindy, Madras from 1967.

A Regional Training Centre for the teachers for teaching the blind is functioning from 1969 at the premises of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Madras.

A training and Workshop-*cum*-Weaving Co-operative Society for the blind has also been established in September 1981 at the Campus of the Government Higher Secondary School, Poonamallee, Madras.

Assistance to the Handicapped for setting up of bunk stalls:

Handicapped are assisted in setting up of Bunk stalls in various place of the state with the loan assistance of the banks and with Government subsidy of Rs. 250 to 500 to each one of them. Suitable sites for the bunk stall are also allotted to them. So for 681 handicapped have been assisted through out the state to set up stalls.

A scheme for absorption of trained handicapped persons on completion of the period of apprenticeship is being implemented with Government assistance.

A Regional Rehabilitation Centre in the pattern of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for physically handicapped of Government of India has been set up at Madurai in March 1981. This Centre serves four

southern districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. This centre undertakes scientific evaluation and rehabilitation of the handicapped. Four more such centres have been started during 1981–82 at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur and Coimbatore to cover all the districts in the State.

Distribution of Tricycles, Wheel Chairs and Hearing Aids :

Tricycles are distributed free of cost to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons. So far 6,848 tricycles have been distributed.

Hundred Wheel chairs have been distributed during International year of Disabled Persons free of cost to Paraplegic patients at a total cost of 1.00 lakh.:

Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to School going deaf children whose parent's/Guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. So far 3,075 hearing aids have been distributed.

Regional Brailee Press, Poonamallee :

A Special Press for Printing Brailee books in four southern languages viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada on various subjects taught in schools is functioning in the premises of Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Madras.

Creation of Cassette Library for the Blind:

A Cassette library for the blind by recording the reading materials in cassette tapes is being established at Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee to meet the requirements of text books by the blind students in colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in the State.

Extension of un-employment allowance to the un-employed Blind :

The Government have sanctioned the scheme of extension of payment of unemployment allowance to qualified blind who have registered their names with the Employment exchange of the State. The blind who have passed S.S.L.C. or I.T.I. training and who are on the live Register of

Employment Exchange for a period of 3 years and who are below 45 years in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and 40 in the case of others are eligible for the un-employment allowance of Rs. 50 per month. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Employment and Training, Madras with the provisions in the Budget of the Department of Social Welfare, Madras. A total number of 194 blind persons have been benefitted under the scheme during 1981-82.

A documentary film highlighting the various welfare measures undertaken by the Government and Voluntary Agencies for the handicapped is under production by Jaishree pictures, Madras.

Artificial Limb Sub-Centre :

Government have sanctioned the establishment of two artificial limb sub-centres one at Tirunelveli and another at Cuddalore at a cost of Rs. 2.70 lakhs during 1981-82 for providing medical rehabilitation facilities to those with locomotor disabilities including supply of calipers.

Three New Audiology Wings :

Three Audiology Wings have been sanctioned one each at Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur at a cost of Rs. 2.16 lakhs. These wings attached to the E.N.T. Department of the Medical Colleges concerned will provide audiological and social rehabilitation services including early detection of defects and prevention of such disabilities in ear, hearing language and speech.

Reservation of Job :

Three per cent of the vacancies/seats shall be reserved in all State Public Services/Educational Institutions, under all kinds of Management (like Government local bodies and aided managements including Universities where the rule of reservation is applicable for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.)

Free Bus passes to Handicapped Children :

Handicapped children who are attending schools and educational institutions and who are undergoing treatment in hospitals are eligible for free bus passes in the buses run by the Transport Corporations in the State.

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board :

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board extends financial aid and technical guidance to Voluntary organisations to improve, expand and to strengthen their existing services, to start and experiment new services, etc., The Grant-in-aid programmes of the Board cover a wide range of services for the welfare of women children, old and infirm and handicapped.

The Social Welfare Board in Tamil Nadu unlike other Boards is working on a unique pattern as it has been integrated with the Directorate of Social Welfare in 1961. This has assured proper co-ordination and understanding between the Government, the Board and the voluntary organisations.

Nutrition Programme.

Realising the basic need of a child, the programme envisages supply of nutrition food for Balwadi Children. An assistance of 20 np. per child per day is given to Institutions running Balwadies. About 4,835 children are benefitted through 132 Institutions. A sum of Rs. 4.42 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1981-82.

Creche.

To give a helping hand to women labourers and sick women, aid is given to institutions for starting creche. Infant babies are left at this creche by their mothers in the morning and they are taken back when the mothers return home from work. The Children are fed and looked after by specially trained personnel. About 382 units are functioning and 9,550 babies are looked after by the creches. A sum of Rs. 19.84 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1981-82.

Working Women's Hostel.

The need for Hostel for working women was felt when number of young girls stated leaving their native place seeking employment in City/Town areas. The Hostel gives them a safe place, good food, hygenically prepared and homely atmosphere, with minimum expenses. The

Board gives grant to Institutions towards salary of warden, purchase of recreational materials and deficit in rent if necessary, 7 such hostels are aided under the scheme with a grant of Rs. 40,300.

Socio-Economic Programme :

There is also a job oriented programme called Socio-economic programme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board. This programme consists of 4 sections, viz., Small Scale Units, Dairy Units, Self-employment units and Ancilliary units. The Central Social Welfare Board provides grants for setting up production units, small-scale industries, ancilliary units feeding the larger industries, handicrafts units, Agro-based units (Dairy Scheme) and self employment scheme (Tailoring and Handloom Weaving), etc.

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

Schools:

There are 942 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by this Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of 942 Schools, 4 are Higher Secondary Schools, 21 are High Schools, 78 are middle schools and 839 are primary schools. Out of 840 Primary Schools 100 are Single teacher schools. The following are the details in respect of Boys and Girls who are studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.

Boys—86,876

Girls—78,900

Total—1,65,776

Incentive prizes :

The following incentive prizes are awarded to the students, Headmasters of the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.

(i) Award of Silver medals at cost of Rs. 25 Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the Headmaster of Primary, Middle and High Schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.

(ii) Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 each to the Primary Middle Schools, which shows highest percentage of passes in V Std and VIII Std. respectively in each District. Award of Silver Medal to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the best boy and girl who secure highest percentage of marks in V Std. and VIII Std. in Adi-Dravidar Primary and Middle Schools respectively.

(iii) Award of prizes in the shape of Post Office saving book to the value of Rs. 150 Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three Scheduled Caste Boy and girl who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination every year at District level. At the state level prizes in the shape of Post Office savings book to the value of Rs. 500 and 250 to the first 2 S.C. Boys and girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examinnation every year.

(iv) Award of silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the best A.D. Welfare School which Secrure highest percentage of passes in in S.S.L.C. Public Examination. In addition to that the Headmaster of that school will be awarded a Silver medal to the value of Rs. 50.

Dresses to girls :

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all Girl students irrespective Community who are either studying in Adi-dravidar Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels run by this Department at the begining of the academic year.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups.

Age group.	*Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.*
(1)	(2)
	RS.
1. 5-8 and 9-11 ..	18
2. 12-14	30
3. 15 and above ..	40

Dresses to Boys.—

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools and all the boys boarders residing in Government Hostel run by this Department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Supply of text books note books and slates :

Students studying in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, note books and slates free of costs, irrespective of their community.

All students studying in Standards I to V are supplied with slates Students studying in Standards III to X are supplied with note books Students studying in Standard I to X are supplied with text books. During 1981—82, a sum of Rs. 30,42,700 has been spent for the supply of Text Books, Note Books and Slates.

Midday Meals :

Midday meals has been supplied to the students studying in Standards I to VIII in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools during the year 1981—82. Supply of Midday meals under CARE programmes was introduced in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools. Midday meal was supplied to the children for 220 days in a year. Rice food was supplied for 120 days at 22 paise per meal and CARE food was supplied for 100 days at 3½ paise per meal. Subsequently CARE food days were reduced to 85 days and rice food was supplied for 135 days. A sum of Rs. 46.30 lakhs was provided in the Revised Estimate 1981—82.

Construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare School Buildings :

During the year 1981-82, the Government accorded sanction for the construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare School buildings through the agency of Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing Development Corporation at a total cost of Rs. 98.73 lakhs.

Construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Hostel Buildings :

During the year, the Government accorded sanction for the release of a total amount of Rs. 254.18 lakhs to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing Development Corporation, Villupuram, South Arcot district towards construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Hostel Buildings which were administratively sanctioned as early as in 1979-80 and 1980-81 and for which revised administrative sanctioned were accorded during 1981—82.

Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars :

There are 661 Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidar in the State with a sanctioned strength of 41,135 boarders including 38 College, students hostels and 6 industrial students hostels. 15 new hostels are being opened every year in order to cater the growing needs of Adi-Dravidar community.

Scholarships :

The details of the scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government and State Scholarship schemes for the period from 1—4—1981 to 31—3—1982 are furnished below :—

(a) Postmastric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

Allotment.	*Number.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
293.63	52,562	440.58

State prematric Scholarships (Non-residential Scholarships and Residential Scholarships) including reimbursement of Special Fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Allotment.	*Number of students benefited.*	*Amount spent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
158.53	7,88,820	124.81

Reimbursement of Examination Fees :

Allotment.	*Number of benefited*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
5.29	33,462	5.02

Gandhi Memorial Awards to S.C. Hindu Students and Merit-cum-Means Scholarships for Scheduled Castes Christians.

A sum of Rs. 3.31 lakhs was allotted for the year 1981—82 for grant of Ghandi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Castes Hindu Candidates

and Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Caste Christians. **A sum** of Rs. 1.42 lakhs was sanctioned to 130 Scheduled Caste Hindu Students as Gandhi Memorial Award and a sum of Rs. 0.81 lakh was sanctioned to 74 Scheduled Caste Christians as Merit-*cum*-Means Awards during the period.

Merit-cum-*Means Award to Scheduled Tribes:—*

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for 1981-82 towards grant of Merit-*cum*-Means Awards to Scheduled Tribe candidates. A sum of Rs. 17,000 was sanctioned to 15 Scheduled tribe candidates during the period.

Bright Students Awards :—

(i) A sum of Rs. 1.24 lakhs was sanctioned to 13 students belonging to Scheduled Caste (Hindu) as Bright Students award during the period.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 0.89 lakh was sanctioned as bright students award to 100 Scheduled Caste converts students during the period.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 22,000 was also sanctioned as Bright Students Award to 27 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Loan Scholarships to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste converts students.

A sum of Rs. 29.86 lakhs was provided for the year 1981-82 under the scheme of grant of loan Scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts. A sum of Rs. 55.65 lakhs was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships and 8060 students were benefited under this scheme.

Pre-Examination Training Centre.

The Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu started in 1966. This centre has sent 15 batches of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Communities from all over India for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. and allied services competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 3.74 lakhs has been incurred for the year 1981–82. During the year, out of 60 candidates selected for admission for training to the XVI batch, only 51

candidates have joined the centre as on 31st January 1982 and all their applications were sent to Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

Rule of reservation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Public Services:

In order to ensure the availability of proper opportunities in employment, 18 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under direct recruitment in all categories of posts, the cadre strength of which is ten and above in Government Offices including Panchayat Unions, Corporations, Municipalities and Public Sector undertakings. Further, provision has also been made for applying the General Rule 22 (Rule of Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes) in respect of ten promotional categories of posts (viz.) Deputy Collectors, Joint Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Divisional Engineers, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Tahsildars, etc.

Free supply of tools and appliances technically trained Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and SC converts to Christianity.

Funds to the tune of Rs. 3,00,000 for Scheduled Castes Rs. 25,000 for Scheduled tribes and Rs. 25,000 for S.C. converts to Christianity are being provided every year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 7,65,300 has been spent for this purpose.

Self Sufficiency Scheme:

The total allotment for the year 1981–82 was Rs. 90.06 lakhs. The following works were taken up by this department under Self Sufficiency Scheme. The number of works completed during 1981–82 is furnished below :

Details of works.	*Number of works completed during* 1981–82.
1. Provision of Drinking Water Facilities	164
2. Provision of Pathways to Adi-Dravidar Colonies/ Burial Grounds.	1,024
3. Construction of School building in Adi-Dravidar Colonies.	16

In addition to the above works, 73 other works such as construction of culverts, retaining walls, drainage, electrification, etc. have also been taken up and completed during 1981–82. A sum of Rs. 88,47,334 was spent under Self Sufficiency Schemes during 1981–82 by this depart ment.

Rewards to Inter Caste Married Couples :

One hundred and five Inter-Caste married couples were sanctioned cash award of Rs. 4,300 each under the new scheme and 3 couples were sanctioned the above award at Rs. 200 each under the old scheme during 1981–82. Gold medals were not released for distribution for want of stock. The expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 4,49,000.

Adi-Dravidar Week Celebration :

Adi-Dravidar Week was celebrated from 24th January to 30th January during 1982. Special supplements were published in details highlighting the various activities of this Department for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 33,000 was provided in the budget during 1981–82.

P.C.R. Act, 1955—*Implementation* :

The Government have accorded sanction to the creation of four posts of Judicial First Class Magistrates one each in the Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur at Kumbakonam to try offences exclusively under the P.C.R. Act, 1955. These Special Courts started functioning with effect from 18th February, 1892 26th February 1982, 18th February 1982 and 1st March 1982 respectively. There are 13 Mobile Police Squads functioning in this State for the prevention of cases of physical violence and atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government have since sanctioned seven more Mobile Police Squads, One Squad for each Police District during May 1982. 606 cases were registered by the Mobile Police Squads during 1981. Out of these 606 registered, 405 cases were charged. 14 cases ended in conviction, 257 cases ended in acquittal, 194 cases were referred on mistake of fact, etc.

Financial assistance for Funeral Rites:

This scheme was continued during, 1981–82. A sum of Rs. 27.33 lakhs was allotted in the budget during 1981–82 for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 27.36 lakhs was spent during 1981–82 and 54,720 persons were benefited under this scheme.

SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Education.

One hundred and twenty five Government Tribal Residential Schools, one Non-residential school are maintained by this Department.

The details of the schools are furnished below :

Category of Schools. (1)	*Number of Schools.* (2)	*Number of residential boarders.* (3)
1. Primary School in Non I.T.D.P. areas.	65	3,521
2. Primary Schools in I.T.D.P. areas.	44	2,185
3. Middle Schools	11	1,087
4. High Schools ..	2	500
5. Higher Secondary Schools	3	350
Total ..	125	7,643
6. Non-residential School	1	84 Non-residential students

Besides the above, 14 Government Tribal Boys hostels with 655 boarders and six Government Tribal Girls hostels with 240 boarders are functioning. The total number of hostel boarders is 895.

The admission of boarders in the Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes is done as indicated below :—

Scheduled Tribes	60 per cent.
Scheduled Castes	30 per cent.
Backward Classes	10 per cent.

The rate of food charges in respect of boarders in Primary and Middle Government Tribal Residential Schools and hostels upto middle level is Rs. 45 per month per boarder. In respect of Government Tribal Residential High School and Higher Secondary Schools and High School and Higher Secondary Hostels the rate is Rs. 60 per month per boarder. In respect of subsidised hostels the rate of food charges is Rs. 46 per month per boarder.

Dresses, text-books and note-books and slates are supplied to the boarders in Government Tribal Residential Hostels and Schools. A sum of Rs. 30 per boarder is sanctioned towards bedding to each of the boarder in Government Tribal Residential Schools and hostels located in hilly areas and at Rs. 10 per boarder in plain areas.

REHABILITATION OF THE FREED BONDED LABOURERS.

Out of the 16 districts in the State, the bonded labourers have been identified only in 10 districts and the number of bonded labourers so dentified is 27,874. The figure includes 24,945 tribals released from the clutches of the Jagirdars of Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District when the area was taken over by the Government in the year 1976. All the above freed bonded labourers, *viz.*,27,874 have been rehabilitated as on 30th November 1982.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Against a provision of Rs. 74.78 lakhs for 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 84.70 lakhs was spent under State Plan Schemes for Scheduled Tribes which includes the provision and expenditure for the schemes relating to Bonded Labour as well as schemes under Tribal Areas sub-plan.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

With the advent of the tribal Sub-plan there has been a break through in tribal development activities. The tribal sub-plan is implemented from the year 1976 onwards in nine Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas. A total number of 1,45,148 tribals (as per 1971 census) are covered under the tribal sub-plan. The size of the tribal sub-plan during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2,896 lakhs. The outlay for 1980-81 was 345.25 lakhs and for 1981-82 it was Rs. 393.65 lakhs. The expenditure during 1981-82 was Rs. 367.25 lakhs.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

This plan also aims at providing minimum needs like drinking water, schooling facilities, health cover, access to main villages, electricity housing,etc., to the Scheduled Caste of this State. The special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste has been under implementation in this State since 1980-81. The Special Component plan takes into account the efforts made by various sectoral departments in up-lifting Scheduled Castes living in Tamil Nadu. The size of the Special Component Plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 535.20 crores which works out to 17 per cent of the total approved State Plan outlay.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Maintenance of Schools.

(including Kallar Reclamation Schools).

This Department is running 276 Schools for the Welfare of Denotified communities in this State. The details of the total number of Schools and strength of pupils are given below :—

	Schools	*No. of strength.*
1. Elementary Schools ..	230	31,355
2. Higher Elementary Schools	36	14,141
3. High Schools	8	1,776
4. Higher Secondary Schools	2	1,580
Total ..	276	48,852

The total strength in all the schools was 48,852 during 1981-82.

MAINTENANCE OF HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOMES.

During the period 335 hostels for Backward Classes and 62 Boarding Homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 19,263 and 5,469 boarders respectively. The follow-

ing percentage was adopted for admission of boarders in the Backward Classes Hostels and Denotified Communities boarding homes.

	B.Cs. Hostel.	D.N.C. Boarding Homes.
Backward Classes	65 per cent	10 per cent
Denotified Communities		60 per cent
Scheduled Castes	25 per cent	25 per cent
Forward Communities ..	10 per cent	5 per cent

The income limit is fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 5,000 p.annum

Midday Meals

Midday meals at a cost of R. 0.20 paise per meal were supplied to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Community Schools and and Kallar Schools in Madurai District. The supply of "CARE" food was also introduced since 10th March 1975.

"CARE" food is served for 100 days in a year and for the remaining 120 days Rice meals are supplies to the puplis at the Government cost. A sum of Rs. 9.88 lakhs was spent towards the supply of Midday Meals during 1981-1982.

Clothings :—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmates of the Denotified Community Boarding homes and Backward Classes (High School) hostels and Denotified Conmmunity School pupils and the pupils of Kallar Schools in Madurai District up to VIII Standard. One set is intended for Deepavali and the other set is intended for Pongal. A sum of Rs. 26.11 Lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1981-82.

Supply of books and slates :—The pupils studying in I to III Standard in the Denotified Community Schools and in the Kallar Schools in Madurai District, were supplied Text Books and note Books and Slates at free of cost. A sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants.—Assistances were given to poor deserving Backward Classes and Denotified Communities pupils whose parental

annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000- staying in private recognised hostels to meet their Boarding and Lodging charges. The rate of Boarding grant was Rs. 25 per month per boarder. From December 1978 onwards, the rate has been revised as follows :—

Places.	*Existing Rate.*	*Revised Rate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Madras, City, District Headquarters, Taluk Headquarters.	25.00 per month.	35.00 per month
Other Places ..	25.00 per month.	30.00 per month

The details of the Boarding grants sanctioned during 1981–82 are furnished below :—

	Number of hostels.	*Number of grants sanctioned.*	*Amount spent.*
			(RS. IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Backward Classes	43	2,536	8.95
Denotified Tribes ..	4	87	0.18
Total	47	2,623	9.13

State Scholarship :

State Scholarships were sanctioned to Denotified Communities and Backward classes students for their study in post matric courses provided the annual income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 5,000. In respect of prematric students the old system of payment of cash has been dispensed with and students are supplied essential Text Books at free of cost. The Special fees prescribed by the Educational institutions and examination fees, if any are reimbursed to the institutions and to the Director of Government Examinations respectively by this Department.

The details of scholarships sanctioned by this Department during 1981-82 are furnished below :—

	Number of pre-metric students benefitted.	*Number of postmatric scholarships sanctioned.*	*Pre-matric.*	*Amount spent. (RS IN LAKHS Post-matric)*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(*a*) Backward Classes.	76,393	1,05,749	21.78	271.21	292.99
(*b*) Denotified Communications	1,65,026	6,486	16.98	21.61	38.59
Total	2,41,419	1,12,235	38.76	292.82	331.58

Supply of Tools to other Backward Classes :

Free supply of Tools to Barbers and Dhobies was made to enable them to run their traditional work. The cost of the tools is Rs. 75 per Barber tools and Rs. 250 for Dhoby Tools. From 1978-79 onwards, free supply of Tools was made to Boyers also who are engaged in stone cutting. The cost of one set of Boyer Tools is Rs. 100. Number of persons benefitted under this scheme during 1981-82 are given below:

Nature of Tools.	*Number of persons.*	*Amount spent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Barber kits ..	4,000	3,75,840
Dhoby Iron Boxes	4,000	14,61,600
Boyar Tools	250	37,500
Total	8,250	18,74,940

Free supply of Tools to Denotified Communities :

Tools were supplied to the successful Denotified Community Trainees of the General Purpose Engineering Workshops free of cost for their

self employment in the following trades. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs was spent in 1981-82 under this scheme.

Name of the trade.	*Cost per set.*
	RS.
1. Blacksmithy	600
2. Fitting	900
3. Sheet metal	200

Agriculture :

A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to poor Denotified Communities, as subsidy in three instalments for enabling them to sink irrigation wells A sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs has been spent during 1981-82.

Cottage Industries.—Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Checkkanurani (Madurai district) Mudukulathur (Ramanathapuram district) and V.K. Pudur (Tirunelveli district) were maintained. Further, two Industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakalai and in Kulithurai in Kanyakumari district and one Carpentary and One Weaving units in Aziz Nagar Settlement in South Arcot district and Seven Tailoring Work Centres were maintained in the following districts.

1. Madurai	Usilampatty and Cumbum.
2. Ramanathapuram	Kadaladi.
3. South Arcot	Aziz Nagar Settlement.
4. Tirunelveli	Kulavanigapuram and Devarkulam.
5. Kanniyakumari	Krishnakoil—Nagercoil.

A sum of Rs. 6.16 lakhs was spent during 1981-82.

Special Training Institute:

The Special Training Institute (Backward Classes) was continued to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates for appearing I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. During 1981-82, 43 candidates were admitted of them 8 have come out successfully in the preliminary examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

Kallar Reclamation :

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes. Particulars the number of Schools and Boarding Homes intended for them are given below :—

	Number of schools.	Strength
1. Elementary Schools ..	207	28,319
2. Higher Elementary Schools	30	12,628
3. High Schools ..	8	1,776
4. Higher Secondary Schools	2	1,580
Total	247	44,303

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were paid by this Department. A sum of Rs. 159.80 lakhs was spent on implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai district during 1981-82.

Aziz Nagar Settlement.—The Manager in the Grade of Tahsildar continued to be incharge of the Aziz Nagar Settlement in South-Arcot district, during 1981-82. The main occupation of the settlers was Agriculture. Lands were assigned to them. The units viz. Carpentary and Weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers.

In addition to this, Five Balvadis has also been established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centre was also maintained with a strength of 20 Trainees. The expenditure made during 1981-82 for the implementation of above schemes is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	*Expenditure.* (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1. Maintenance of Carpentary and Weaving units.	0.13
2. Maintenance of Balvadis	0.18
3. Maintenance of Tailoring Centre	0.20

There was one Elementary School with a total strength of 315. The pupils in the Elementary Schools were supplied with midday meals, text books, note books and slates, free of cost. They were also supplied with two sets of dresses every year free of cost.

OLD AGE PENSION.

The following social security schemes are implemented in this State under " Old Age Pension Scheme ".

(*a*) Old age Pension Normal Scheme.

(*b*) Old Age Pension to Physically Handicapped Destitutes.

(*c*) Old Age Pension to Destitute widows.

(*d*) Old Age Pension to Destitute Agricultural Labourers.

(a) *Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme* :—The above scheme was introduced in the year 1962 for the grant of pension to old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. The minimum age limit for the eligibility of old age pension is 60 years in the case of destitute who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb. For other persons the minimum age limit for eligibility is 65 years.

(b) *Old age pension to physically handicapped destitutes* :—In the year 1974, the Government extended the scheme of old age pension to physically handicapped destitutes. Physically handicapped destitute persons whose disability is 50 per cent or more are eligible for the pension. All blind destitutes irrespective of age are eligible for the pension according to the orders of the Government issued in the year 1979. The age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility of persons was 55 years and it was reduced to 45 years in the year 1975. The Government have also constituted a District Level Committee in each district with the Collectors/the District Medical Officers and District Social Welfare Officers as Members to examine the applications received from Physically Handicapped persons and sanction pension to them considering the individual hardship without reference to age rules. The Government have in the year 1982 issued orders extending the scheme to leprosy patients also.

(c) *Old age pension to destitute widows* :—In the year 1975, the Government have extended the scheme of Old age pension to the Destitute Widows. The age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility of pension was 45 years and it was reduced to 40 years in the year 1978. The conditions under this scheme are the same as those applicable in the case of old age pension (normal) scheme.

(d) *Old age pension to destitutes Agricultural Labourers* :—In the year 1981, the Government have extended the scheme of old age pension to the Destitute Agricultural Labourers also. Under this scheme, all destitute Agricultural Labourers of not less than 60 years and are unattached (without any support) are eligible for pension.

Rate of Pension.

Right from the date of inception of the scheme a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was paid to the Old Age Pensioners. This was increased Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st April 1979 and again to Rs. 35 per mensem from 1st April 1982.

In addition to cash payment of Rs. 35 per mensem sarees and dhoties twice in a year, i.e., during Independence Day Celebration and Pongal Festival, and one kilo of rice per head per week are distributed to each of the old age pension beneficiaries free of cost. The sanctioned strength of the Pensioners as on 31st March 1982 under all the four categories is 1,99,158 and the operative strength is 1,89,349 as detailed below :—

Old Age Pension (Normal)	1,06,978
Destitute Widows	45,532
Physically Handicapped	12,040
Destitute Agricultural Labourers	24,799
Total ..	1,89,349

The particulars of expenditure incurred in the implementation of the above schemes during 1981-82 are as follows :--

	RS.	P.
Old Age Pension (Normal)	3,07,50,973	16
Old Age Pension (Physically Handicapped and Destitute Widows).	1,59,60,277	00
Old Age Pension (Distitute Agricultural Labourers)	18,17,672	45
Supply of dhothies and sarees on the Independence Day, 1981.	12,90,253	20
Supply of dhothies and sarees on Pongal, 1982	28,84,912	20
Supply of free rice to old age pensioners under "WHOAPFAR" Scheme.	1,23,28,615	15

The Government spends an amount of Rs. 584 per individual per annum. As this is an ongoing scheme, Government will sanction additional places for payment of old age pension based on the reports of Collectors and the recommendation of the Special Commissioner and Commissioner, Revenue Administration, Madras.

CHAPTER XXIII

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating eight State Owned Transport Corporations during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation had a full time Chariman. The Secretary to Government Transport Department was the Chairman of the other Corporations.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro): :

The Corporation was formed on the 1st of January, 1972 with fleet strength of 1029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The operative fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1982 was 1963. It was running 35 mini buses also. The labour force of the Corporation was 16,559 on the said date. It was carrying, on an average 24.35 lakh passengers per day.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (District) :

The Corporation was formed with effect from the 15th of September 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu District. Its operative fleet strength was 522 as on the 31st of March, 1982. The labour force was 3,967 as on 31st March 1982. The Corporation was carrying on an average 2·21 lakh passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :

The long distance express service connecting all the district headquarters in the State were run under the name of Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 510 as on the 31st of March 1982. It has a labour force of 5,284. O.44 lakh passengers were making use of the Express Service each day.

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation.

The Corporation started operation from the 17th of January 1972. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on the 31st of March 1982 was 1188. The area of operation of the Corporation was Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts. 9162 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying, on an average of 10.58 lakh passengers per day. The Corporation was operating 7 mini buses, 31 short wheel base buses and 3 shandy buses.

Cheran Transport Corporation.

Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st of March 1972. The operative fleet strength was 1075 as on 31st March 1982. the area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris districts. The labour force of the Corporation the said date was 7935. It was carrying on an average of 8.93 lakh passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation.

The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st of March 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1982 was 785. The labour force was 6021. It was carrying on an average 6.50 lakh passengers daily.

Anna Transport Corporation.

Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th of February 1973. It was having 631 buses as on the 31st of March 1982. The number of employees of the Corporation was 4,253 on the said date. On an average 4.12 lakh passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation.

The Corporation commenced its operation from 1st January 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. It started with 458 buses and was having 744 buses as on the 31st of March 1982. It had a labour strength of 5,446 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 6.35 lakh passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation.

The Corporation was formed on the 16th of January, 1975. Its area of operation was South Arcot and North Arcot districts. The Corporation had its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March, 1982 was 480. It was having a labour strength of 3,399 on the above date. On an average, about 2.84 lakh passengers were travelling daily in the Corporation buses.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the 'Motor Vehicles Act 1939', 'Tamilnadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974' and the Rules made thereunder. The Transport Department is under the administration control of a full time Transport Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority. At the State level, the Transport Commissioner is assisted by a Joint Transport Commissioner, an additional Joint Transport Commissioner and three Deputy Transport Commissioners. There are three Assistant Secretaries, one Departmental Representative, one Accounts Officer, One Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles) and one Assistant Director of Statistics in the headquarters. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones each under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

Check post.—During the year the amounts of tax and fees realised at the check posts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 40,93,904.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

Out of 801 revision petitions and 2,185 appeals 57 revision petitions and 323 appeals were disposed of and 744 revision petitions and 1,862 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year. The number of Writ petitions relating to Motor Vehicles filed and disposed of by High Court during the year are as follows :

Number of Writ Petitions pending at the begining	444
Number fired during the year	140
Number of cases disposed ..	195
Number pending at the end of the year ..	389

Jeep stage carriages.

Jeep stage carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz. $\frac{3}{4}$th of the normal rate. The total number of Jeep State Carriages in Tamilnadu as on 31st March 1982 is 29.

Mini Buses.—The scheme of introduction of mini-buses to serve the remote rural area of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, had been taken up. Now there are 93 mini buses plying in Tamilnadu. A concessional rate of Tax of Rs. 50 (Rs. 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) per seat per quarter is allowed in respect of mini buses.

Buses —Operators—Routes.—The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1982 is as shown below :

Category of operators.	*Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March* 1982.
One bus	1,701
2 buses	681
3 buses	352
4 buses	138
5 buses	45
6 buses	15
7 buses	1
8 buses	2
9 buses	1
11 buses	1
14 buses	1

The number of buses owned by the different State Transport Under takings as on 31st March 1982 is furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the State Transport Undertaking.	*Number of buses.*
(1)	(2)
1 a. Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (Metro), Madras.	1,752
b. Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (District Services).	516
2 Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem	612
3 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Coimbatore ..	1,053
4 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam	753
5 Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited, Villupuram.	491
6 Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Limited, Madurai ..	1,073
7 Kattabomman Transport Corporation, Limited, Nagercoil.	735
8 Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation, Madras	566

The number of Stage Carriages as on 31st March 1982 is 12,594. The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is given as under:—

Service.	*Number of routes as on 31st March 1982.*
(1)	(2)
Metropolitan Service	361
City and Town Service	2,514
Mofussil Ordinary service	4,950
Mufussil Express Service	146
Total	7,971

***Contract Carriages* :**

To promote tourism, National permits for contract carriages to ply all over India have also been issued as follows :—

Catagory	*Quota*	*Number of permits issued*
1. All India Tourist Motor Cars	200	184
2. All India Tourist Ominibuses Not exceeding 35 passengers	50	51

The following table will indicate the number of contract carriages in the State :

Category.	*Number as on 31st March* 1981.	*Number as as on 31st March* 1982
(1)	(2)	(3)
Autorickshaws	10,744	11,471
Ordinary Taxis	5,170	4,068
Tourist Taxis (State)	4,148	4,765
Omni buses	49	50
Luxury Coaches	25	25
All India Tourist Motor Cars	148	184
All India Tourist Omni buses (Not exceeding 35 passengers).	50+1	50+1

Goods Vehicles:—There has been a steady growth of vehicle population in Tamil Nadu. The comparative figures for the years 1981 and 1982 are furnished below :—

Category.	*As on 31st March* 1981.	*As on 31st March* 1982.
(1)	(2)	(3)
State Carriages	11,852	12,594
Contract Carriages	20,334	20,614
P.T.Vs.	545	622
Goods Vehicles—		
Public Carriers	29,319	31,811
Private Carriers	3,353	3,462
Goods vehicles not covered by permits	4,451	4,605
Trailers to Goods vehicles (Trucks)	60	63
Tractors (covered by permits) ..	8,309	9,065
Trailers to Tractors covered by permits	8,579	9,362
Articulated Vehicles	404	716
Other Vehicles not covered by permits	2,33,804	2,97,162

*Plying under Supreme Court Order.

Enforcement.—The number of vehicles checked and the number of check reports issued during the year are as follows :—

During the quarter.	*Number of vehicles checked.*	*Number of check reports issued*
(1)	(2)	(3)
30th June 1981	561	13
30th September 1981	10,114	594
31st December 1981	6,559	514
31st March 1982	5,819	587
Total	23,053	1,708

The statistical details on the work done by the enforcement staff of this Department during the year on the check of the following items are furnished below :—

(i) Transport vehicles checked for excessive smoke exhaust —

Period.	*Number of vehicles checked on road.*	*Number for which CFX notice issued for excess smoke.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982	2,69,227	982

(ii) Number of check reports issued and the revenue derived.

Period.	*Number of irregularities detected.*	*Compounding fees collected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
From 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982	41,146	13,83,449.00

(iii) Statistics on punishments awarded to offenders under departmental action :—

(*a*) Against permit holders	Suspension	10,451
	Cancellation	98
(*b*) Against drivers		285
(*c*) Against conductors		164

Purchase of Motor Vehicles by other departments and control orders.

The Transport Commissioner continues to be the Agency for the purchase of motor vehicles required for Government other than Police Department, Forest Department, Commissioner for Revenue administration and the Director of Rural Development, Madras. During the year 1981-82 orders were placed for 513 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 2,90,30,496 as against 291 vehicles to the value of Rs. 1,04,78,987 last year.

Transfer of vehicles under Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on resale) order 1981 and Two Wheeler Vehicles [R on R] order, 1981.

During the year under report, the number of transfer applications received and disposed of by the controller are as follows :—

	Commercial vehicles (*R on R*) *order*, 1981.	*Two Wheelers* (*R on R*) *order*, 1981.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of applications received	194	19
2. Number of applications allowed	116	15
3. Number of cases rejected ..	78	4

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors—

The applicants for new driving licences are thoroughly tested for efficiency in driving, before they are issued with licences. The details

of issue and renewal of driving licences during the year under report as compared to the previous year are as follows :—

	1980–81	1981–82
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of driving licences issued	73,857	94,196
Number of driving licences renewed	121,408	1,58,564

Conductor certificates are issued as per the requirements. During the year 1981-82, the number newly issued and the number renewed are 20,480 and 11,558 respectively.

Revenue and expenditure.—The Transport Department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles Taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

Particulars.	*Actuals for for* 1981-82.	*Budget estimate for* 1982–83.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fees under M.V. Act	4,06,61,158.52	4,31,44,000
2. Tax received for Motor Vehicles (Surcharge).	69,17,53,791.13— 24,127.25—	78,96,26,000
3. Other receipts such as T..P.C. arrears, over drawn pay and miscellaneous receipts.	3,64,939.39	4,59,000
Total	73,28,04,016.29	83,32,29,000

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 1,57,95,000 for the year 1981-82.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCES ORGANISATION.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation came into being from 15th August 1955 as an unit of Land Revenue Department. Then, with effect from 1st April 1964, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was placed under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Transport Department and it was functioning as a separate unit of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department. Now it has been declared as saiparate department with effect from 10th June 1977 under the control of the Director.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of over 6,000 motor vehicles belonging to the various departments of the Government. Besides attending repairs, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is also supplying fuel, tyres and tubes and batteries to those vehicles. Recently this Organisation has assumed the responsibilities of disposing of the condemned Motor vehicles of the Government Departments, as well. To have the above objects achieved this Organisation is running its Automobile Workshops at the Headquarters of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Kanyakumari districts. In addition, two Service Stations at Secretariat, Madras and Tirunelveli each are functioning. Apart from these workshops consumer pumps at Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore for supplying petrol and diesel and a consumer pump at Salem for supplying petrol to the Government vehicles have been established in the respective workshops and controlled by this Organisation.

This Organisation functioned, as a Commercial Department untill 31st March 1981 has been declared to be a Service Department with effect from 1st April 1981. The Police Department had their own purchase programme in respect of tyres and tubes required for their vehicles. When they could not operate its successfully, the Government have entrusted recently the work of procuring and supplying tyres and tubes to the Police vehicles with this Department. This way Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has since assumed the responsibilities of supplying tyres and tubes annually to the worth of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Police vehicles.

During 1981-82, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has completed the repairs of Government vehicles as detailed below :—

Major repairs	351
Second Line repairs	4,432
Minor repairs	10,300
Servicing	2,121
Other repairs	38
Total	17,242

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has supplied spare parts, tyres, tubes batteries and D.O.L. Products to the Government vehicles at the value of more than two Crores of Rupees. And it has collected about Rs. 1,45,40,000 towards the value of supplies and services rendered to various Departments of the Government. It has disposed off 332 condemned motor vehicles and realised more than Rs. 45 lakhs during the year 1981-82. Under the Apprentice Act 1971 Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has imparted training on Motor Vehicles repairs for 22 Apprentices and offered employment to 8, of such apprentices in Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation itself. Technical persons of this Organisation have also been sent for service training to reputed firms such as Tvl. Roplas Company Limited, Poona, Tvl. Mahindra and Mahindra Limited etc. in order to improve efficiency among the workers. In having re-organised the erstwhile Central Purchase and Storage Unit as Materials Management Unit, the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation afforded employment to 9 persons.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two Intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam

and five Minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel and Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department. In addition to the administration of the above Intermediate and Minor Ports, the construction of Fishing Harbours at Mallipattinam, Kodikkarai, Mandapam, Valinokkam and Pazhayar has been taken up by this Department as per orders of Government. Of them the construction at Mallipattinam has been completed and the Fishing Harbour has been handed over to Fisheries Department. The Construction at Kodikkarai is nearing completion. The works at the other places are under progress. A separate wing called Marine Investigation Division in this department is looking after the works relating to the fishing harbours.

WEATHER :

Cuddalore :

The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no serious disturbances of weather during the year.

Nagapattinam :

The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes in November 1981 to January 1982.

Rameswaram :

There is no extraordinary change in weather.

Kanniyakumari :

Weather was generally good.

Other ports :

The weather at other ports was normal.

Under the orders of Government the State Port Officer, Madras is also doing duty as Agent for Government consignments in respect of the goods landed and shipped by the Government Departments and the

Government undertakings. The number of packages of Government stores landed during 1981-82 was 28,158 with an aggregate weight of 2,848 metric tonnes as against the packages of 12,760 numbers with an average weight of 850 metric tonnes during the year.

Cuddalore port :

Twenty seven ships were entered and twenty five ships were cleared during the year. The total cargo imported and exported were 1,41,832 metric tonnes and 27,959.31 metric tonnes respectively. The main commodity imported was fertilizer of 1,41,832 metric tonnes as against 88,912 metric tonnes during last year and the exported was general cargo of 27,959 metric tonnes as against 35,230 metric tonnes last year.

Nagapattinam Port :

Sixty.three ships were entered and sixty-three ships were cleared during the year as against sixty-eight and sixty-seven respectively of the previous year. The total cargo imported was 40,586.9 metric tonne and exported was 28,641.9 M.T. The main cargo imported was wheat of 40,561 M.T. and cargo exported was onions of 26,045 M.T. and rice-bran of 897.6 M.T. The rest were general cargo of 1,699.9 M.T. The port is handling passengers to and from Malaysia. The number of passengers embarked were 4,573 adults and 29 children and disembarked were 1,914 adults and 15 children during the year.

Rameswaram Port :

This port is mainly handling passengers to and from Sri Lanka. The number of ships entered were 136, and cleared 136 during this year. The number of passengers embarked were 83,258 adults and 2,660 children (total 85,918) and number of passengers disembarked were 89,453 adults and 9,816 children (total 99,269). This includes a total number of 23,413 repatriates from Sri Lanka. The total cargo imported was 133.0 metric tonne and exported was 290.5 metric tonne. The motor cars and motor cycles of the passengers were the main commodities of import and export.

Pamban Port :

65 vessels were piloted, during the year through Pamban Channel. There are three pilots at this port. There was no export and import at this port during the year.

Kilakarai Port :

There was no import and export of cargo throughout the year. Two vessels were piloted through the Kilakarai channel during the period under report. There is one pilot at this port.

Colachel Port :

Two ships were entered and one ship was cleared during the year. The main commodity exported was illuminite sand of 10,927 metric tonnes.

Kanniyakumari Port:—

During 1981-82 (i.e. from 1st April 1981 to 20th July 1981) when the Kendra handled ferry service the total visitors were 2,93,752. From 21st July 1981 to 1st October 1981 there was no ferry service. From 2nd October 1981 to 31st March 1982 there were 4,88,381 visitors. The total collection of passenger fees was Rs. 8,59,167 by the Port Department.

Port Operation :

During the year 202 launches were registered and licensed at all the intermediate and Minor Ports of Tamil Nadu. The grand total of fishing launches registered and licenced upto 31st March 1982 is 3,796.

Dredgers and Sand Pumps :

There are two dredgers and two sand pumps at the port of Cuddalore. They worked for 773 hours in 170 days and have dredged 1,16,127 M.T. of sand during this year. There is only one dredger and one sand pump at the port of Nagapattinam. They had worked for 181 hours in 61 days during this year and dredged 2,357 metric tonnes of silt.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

The Highways and Rural Works Department is incharge of planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers Technical Guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme. This Department is chalking out plans for Road Development and implementing them besides maintaining the road system efficiently within the resources available. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) is having overall control on all establishment matters and on policy decisions. There are 3 Special Chief Engineer's (viz.)

(1) Chief Engineer, National Highways.

(2) Chief Engineer, Pamban Bridge Project.

(3) Chief Engineer Relief Works.

2. The progress achieved in Tamil Nadu so far in respect of road communications has been acclaimed as Highly creditable by one and all. Development of Rural Roads has been given greated emphasis during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The basic objective was to connect all villages having a population of 1,500 and above with all-weather road.

The "Highways and Rural Works Department" of Tamil Nadu maintains roads under the categories —*viz*

(*a*) National Highways (Urban),

(*b*) State Highways,

(*c*) Major District Roads and

(*d*) Other District Roads.

The length of roads under different categories are as follows :—

		Kilometres
National Highways (Urban)		139
State Highways ..		1,814
Major District Roads ..		14,028
Other District Roads		18,118
	Total	34,099

The total length of Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads maintained by local bodies is 71,527 Kms. (the highest in the country).

RURAL ROAD SCHEME.

So far, this scheme has been sanctioned at in six phases covering a length of 6,433.30 kilometres at an outlay of Rs. 7,625.44 lakhs. Under this Rural Roads Programme upto 31st March 1981, a total length of 4,026 Kilometres of roads, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,453.44 lakhs, benefitting, 1,626 main villages and serving 1,550 incidental villages. It should be noted that the investment of a lakh of rupee in the provision of Rural Roads, on an average, generates employment potentialities of 5,000 man days. The first three phases, have been completed in all respects forming improving rural roads to a length of 3,731.13 Kms. at a total cost of Rs. 2,025 lakhs benefiting 2,924 number of villages. The works of IV phase are in advanced stage of progress. The V phase has been tailored to suit exclusively the needs of the 69 blocks selected for integrated development under "Self Sufficiency Scheme". The works in the V phase are estimated to cost Rs. 712 lakhs covering a length of 406.67 Kilometers, benifitting 372 numbers of villages. The works in the VI phase are estimated to cost of Rs. 4,388 lakhs, covering a length of 1,750.40 Kilometres which will benefit 1030 number of villages. A Statement showing the performance of Rural roads Scheme Phase-Wise upto 31st March 1981 is given below ;

PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE (LENGTH IN KM.) COST RUPEES IN LAKHS ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO 31ST MARCH 1981.

Serial number details of phase.	*Number of works.*	*Target.*			*Length.*	*Cost.*
		Villages benefited.				
		Main.	*Inci-dental.*	*Total.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. First Phase ..	542	814	802	1,616	1,708.00	842.00
2. Second Phase	216	409	356	765	1,106.00	546.00
3. Third Phase ..	174	228	315	543	917.13	637.00
Total	932	1,451	1,473	2,924	3,731.13	2,025.00
4. Fourth Phase	70	130	55	185	200.00	250.00
5. Fifth Phase ..	30	45	22	67	94.87	178.44
Grand Total ..	1,032	1,626	1,550	3,176	4,026.00	2,453 44

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During 1981-82, 500 Kilometres of Rural Roads were improved. They benefited 320 villages with a population of 4,50,000 at a cost of Rs. 701.16 lakhs.

Bus Route take over Scheme—

The year-wise break up of length of such roads, expenditure incurred, etc., are given below at a glance.

Serial number and Year.		*Allotment.*	*Expenditure (Actuals).* (*Rupees in lakhs*).	*Self Sufficiency Blocks.* (*Length in K.M.*).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. 1979-80		600.00	601.07	867
2. 1980-81		1,000.00	1,002.00	550
3. 1981-82		1,300.00	1,109.65	1,257
	Total	2,900.00	2,712.72	2,674

	Other than Self Sufficiency Blocks. (*Length in KM.*)	*Total.*	*Number of villages benefited.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 1979-80	1,643	2,510	1,255	12,58,500
2. 1980-81	2,596	3,146	1,573	16,22,000
3. 1981-82	1,190	2,447	1,224	12,53,500
Total	5,429	8,103	4,052	41,34,000

In the implementation of this Scheme, priority has been given to bus route roads lying in the Blocks selected under "Self Sufficiency Scheme"

Self Sufficiency Scheme—

Under the first phase of this scheme, all the villages in 69 selected blocks were taken up in 1980-81. In the second phase, villages in 150 selected blocks have been taken up during 1981-82, for implementation of this scheme. Details of achievements made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of different schemes undertaken by the "Highways and Rural Works Department" are furnished below :

SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME.
(19808-1).

Serial number and schemes.	*Achievenmets in 69 Self Sufficiency Blocks.*			*Achievement in 150 Self Sufficiency Blocks.*		
	Numbers.	*Length in KM.*	*Total Outlay (Rupees in lakhs).*	*Numbers.*	*Length in KM.*	*Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Link Roads ..		6,542.00	1,220.52		9,800.00	2,369.79
2. Pathways to Burial Grounds.		927.71	83.52		810.00	40.79
3. Culverts	3,030		348.14	11,101		1,362.17
4. School Buildings.	937		487.92	1,396		904.40
5. Minor Irrigation.	1,023		68.88	495		45.40
6. Maternity and child welfare Centre.	236		118.18	320		246.04
7. Rural Dispensaries.	82		48.22	120	..	93.49
Total	5,308	7,469.71	2,369.38	13,432	10,610.00	5,062.08

National Highways (Urban)—

The stretches of National Highways lying in the Municipal limits with a population of 20,000 and above are improved and maintained by the State Government. In order to maintain these stretches to standards not less than that of Non-Urban National Highways, to cater to the needs of Urban traffic and also to keep the riding surface dustless

kerb to kerb, the urban links are improved in a phased programme. A major work (viz.) widening of the Poonamallee High Road from the junction of New Avadi Road to Vaishnava College in KM 5·4-/7·6 of "NH 4" has been sanctioned for Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1980-81. The same has been taken up for execution and the land acquisition is in progress. Six works, costing Rs. 25.00 lakhs in the Municipalities of Chengalpattu, Ambur, Tindivanam, Virudhunagar and Palayamcottai, have been sanctioned under Part II of 1981-82. These works are in various stages of implementation. An Expenditure of Rs. 19.38 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

State Roads Programme—

Works of original nature including (*a*) widening and strengthening of carriageway, (*b*) strengthening and reconstruction of weak structures and (*c*) construction of new bridges across unbridged crossings on the following State Government Roads.

(1) State Highways, (2) Major District Roads, (3) Other District Roads are taken up under the 'State Programme'. For 1981-82, four works, costing Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 63.74 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82 under this scheme.

Major District Roads—

One important major work (viz.) Improvements to "Suramangalam-Tharamangalam Road" serving the Salem Steel Project, at a cost of Rs. 157.00 lakhs has been completed during 1981-82. For 1981-82 thirteen works costing Rs. 595.75 lakhs have been sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 110.90 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82 under this scheme.

Other District Roads—

For 1981-82, eight works costing Rs. 120.10 lakhs have been sanctioned. An expenditure of R. 72.61 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82 on this programme.

Other Roads Scheme.

Works of original nature on the Panchayat and the Panchayat Union road like provision of (1) missing major and minor bridges, causeways and culverts and (B) improvements to roads which cost more than Rs, 50,000 are taken up for execution under this scheme, so as to reduce the financial burden on Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. In order to give relief to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of roads and bridges, the Government, as a gesture of goodwill to local bodies have ordered that the roads and bridges costing Rs. 50,000 and above should be taken up, executed, improved and maintained by the Highways and Rural Works Department with Government funds, like other schemes such as Rural Roads Scheme, Bus Route Take Over Scheme, Central Road Fund Scheme, etc. For 1981-82, Fifteen works at a cost of Rs. 304.95 lakhs have been sanctioned. Eighteen works have been completed during 1981-82. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 123.41 lakhs was incurred.

Tribal Sub-plan.

A Master Plan for 12 works involving formation of road over a length of 171-10 KM. at a cost of Rs. 209.25 lakhs was approved and the works are programmed to be completed in a period of five years 1978-83. Of the 12 works, first 2 works have been completed. One more work (viz.) "Extension of the road from Odaikkattu Pudur to Periamangalam Village in Pachamalai Hills" at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government. An expenditure of Rs. 183.33 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

Feeder roads to the fisherman hamlets.

There are several fishermen hamlets in the coastal areas which stand unconnected with the villages in the interior. The Plan Schemes so far did not make adequate and exclusive provision for the improvements to the communications to these Fisherman Hamlets. In awareness of the needs of the society, the Tamil Nadu Government for the first time, have approved an outlay exclusively for their benefits for Rs. 2.00 crores in the VI Plan. Administrative sanction for 37 works costin

Rs. 93.50 lakhs covering a length of 84.7 K.Ms. has been accorded. This scheme was initiated in the year 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 15.42 lakhs and Rs. 30.22 lakhs was incurred during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively. The works are under various stages of implementation and many of them are nearing completion. Under phase II, the Government have sanctioned the works costing Rs. 36.90 lakhs, covering a length of 13.55 KMs. An expenditure of Rs. 30.33 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

Hill area development programme of highways department.

The Hill Area Development Programme is confined to the Nilgiris District only. The objectives are (*a*) to improve the socio economic condition of the mountain villages, (*b*) to give access to all places contemplated to be improved under various other schemes like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forestry, Industries, Tourism, etc., and (*c*) to link Tribal and Adi Dravidar villages with centres of economic and social activities. The scheme was initiated in the year 1975 and is being continued to include more number of works The initially 47 road works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 272.05 lakhs out of which 24 works have been completed upto 31st March 1981. An amount of Rs. 89.80 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

Sugar cane Road Development Scheme

This scheme is under the control of Director of sugar. The Government provide funds every year to improve the roads in specified sugarcane areas to " Major District Roads " standards for easy transportation of sugarcane from the fields to the sugar factories. Roads in other sugarcane road development areas generally are in the proximity of the 21 sugar factories in the State. An amount of Rs. 180.00 lakhs for original works and Rs. 50 lakhs for maintenance was spent in 1981-82. The total length of roads formed and improved under this scheme, as on 1st April 1981 is 724.37 Km.

Pamban Bridge Project.

Being located on a National Highway, the work is financed and owned entirely by the Government of India and is being executed by the

State Government on behalf of the Government of India. This project is unique in the sense that it is the first of its kind in India, being constructed across the open sea against natural forces and aggressive marine environments. The above bridge consists of 76 spans of 27.13 metres each, a Navigation span of 115.21 metres and two anchor spans of 68.50 metres each on either side of the Navigation span, (total 79 spans). For Navigation purposes, a vertical clerance of 17.68 metres is given above the High Ride Level (H. T. L.) at the Navigation span, with a gradient of one per cent of Mandapam side spans and two per cent on Pamban side spans, so that ships can easily pass underneath.

The total expenditure incurred in the Project till the end of 31st March 1981 was Rs. 456.42 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

Relief works.

A separate wing was created in Highways and Rural Works Department in December 1977 with a special Chief Engineer to attend exclusively to the Flood Damage works caused by November 1977, 1978 and 1979 Floods and cyclone, and this Wing was continued to attend to the massive Drought Relief Scheme caused by the unprecedented failure of the monsoon in the year 1980, by redesignating it as " Relief Works " with effect from 1st April 1981. It was a unique feature that this scheme was entrusted to this department with a view to execute them as " Government Works " unlike in the past occasions, when grants were given to Panchayat Unions for execution.

Drought Relief Works.

Road works on Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and Minor Irrigation Tanks with an ayacut of less than 50 acres were entrusted to this wing. The total cost of the scheme amounted to Rs. 883.09 lakhs out of which Rs. 320.55 lakhs was intended for " formation of Roads and construction of cross drainage works, improvements by gravelling and metalling " and Rs. 562.54 lakhs for " Minor Irrigation ". The quantum of Central Assistance under this Scheme is Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 460 lakhs respectively for " Roads and Minor Irrigation ". A sum of Rs. 303 lakhs was spent on Government roads and another sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was spent on bus route roads vested with Panchayat Unions.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways Wing was created in September 1971, and is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The National Highways Wing attends to National Highways Project and Central Road Fund scheme. National Highways Projects are Central Section Schemes solely financed by the Government of India.

Scheme financed by the Central Road Fund.

" Central Road Fund " is a non-lapsing fund and it derives its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre out of the excise duty levied on motor spirit. Out of the total amount collected by the Government of India in such a manner, 80 per cent is allotted to the States, for meeting the expenditure on works taken up under the scheme an20 per cent is retained by the Centre as " Reserve ". As per the revised objective of this scheme low priority is assigned for taking up roads and bridges and greater emphasis is laid on taking up Research Scheme Traffic Studies, Economic Surveys, Training Programme for young Engineers providing way side amenities like motels etc.

Fourth Plan (1969-74).

During the Fourth Plan period 16 works at a cost of Rs. 470.79 lakhs were approved by Government of India. Out of these, 14 works have so far been completed and 2 works are in progress. The expenditure on Central Road Fund work during the IV Plan period is Rs. 224.10 lakhs.

Fifth Plan (1974-78.)

During Fifth Plan, thirteen works at a cost of Rs. 314.51 lakhs were approved by the Government of India. The expenditure during the plan period was Rs. 266.31 lakhs.

Sixth Plan (1980-85).

The Government of India have approved eight works costing Rs. 154.80 lakhs under the Sixth Plan. Four works costing Rs. 70 lakhs are proposed to be recommended to Government of India under matching grant, State's share from Central Road Fund (A) being Rs. 35 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 95.07 lakhs was incurred during 1981-82.

Highways Research Station.

Highways Research Station in Tamil Nadu was established in 1957 and in the past 24 years, it has been serving the needs of the Highways and Rural Works Department and also other Government of neighbouring States. It has attained the status of Regional Testing and Research Laboratory of the Southern Region of the country. It is recognised by the Madras University for conducting research for awarding Doctorate in fields allied to Highways and Bridge Engineering. Similar recognition by the Peraringnar Anna University has also been accorded. In recognition of the meritorious service rendered by this institute, and realising the importance of research, the post of the Director has recently been upgraded to the status of Chief Engineer. A test tract at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs is being laid in the campus of Research Station for research purposes and to serve as a testing ground for new ideas and development of new specifications, adoption of new techniques and process and assessment of behaviour of pavements under different soil and traffic conditions. A test vehicle of 120 T. Capacity is being manufactured for testing weak and old bridges.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wings, the Stationery Branch and Press Branch. The Stationery Branch attends to the procurement and distribution of Stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and calculators etc., for all Government offices. The Printing and supply of forms and registers, etc., for all State Government offices is done in the Press Units. Besides, the Central Press at Mint, Madras attends to Printing of budget papers, Top Secret items like, question papers etc., coads, Manual, Gazettes belletion, Calenders, diaries, ballot paper, raffle tickets, ration cards, etc. The Directorate of Stationery and Printing was formed with effect from 1st January 1978 and it continued to function at 816, Annasalai,.

Madras. The Directorate has 208 members of staff and 13 officers and discharge the following principal functions ;—

1. Execution and supervision of printing and supply of Government work including gazette, publication of books, acts, etc.
2. Planning and organisation of subordinate unit offices.
3. Budgeting and control of expenditure.
4. Purchase of machinery, etc.
5. Designing.
6. Personal Management and Industrial Relations.

Rationalisation of forms.—In consultation with certain departments, the requirements of certain forms were minimised; the unimportant forms were deleted and in respect of certain offices, certain non-standardised forms were standardised. Consequent on the action taken as aforesaid towards the furtherance of the reationalisation, revision and simplication of standardised forms, savings of Rs. 24,90,813.78 has been achieved. These savings have helped to get the essential items of forms printed.

Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras.—The Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, is the biggest printing unit of this department employing 3,526 workers. The Press continued to execute Government printing work including budget, top secret items, raffle ticket, Transport Licence, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Debates. Higher Secondary Education Forms, covers, Answer books, Ration Cards, P. T. C. Student tokens and Season tickets, Panchayat Election forms, etc.

During the year, the following items of work were also executed:—

Budget publication 30 jobs containing 5,790 printed pages.

Various policy notes and performances Budget from Government departments containing 125 jobs for 3,382 printed in A4, A5 sizes (5,835 M.S.S.. Pages).

Milk cards from Animal Husbandry Department, 16,750 cards.

Government Gazette weekly 50 issues containing 15,000 printed pages.

Extraordinary gazette 554 issues containing 1,730 pages in A4 size and 2,454 pages TM. A 5 size.

C. I. 950 issues or 488 M.S.S. pages, Police Gazette 32 issues or 184 M.S.S. pages and Registered Bulletin 12 issues for 794 M.S.S. pages.

Family cards 46,80,000 in (out of 1,25,00,000 cards) in Central Press only. Rest in Tamil Arasu Press 35,00,000, A. E. Press 43,20,000 cards.

Enumeration form 81,30,000 copies.

Identity-*cum*-acknowledgement form 1,21,30,000 copies.

Enumeration Register form 6,00,000.

Raffle tickets 6,80,00,000 inclusive 15 number series and 13 series in ordinary draws.

Various Department Administrative Report.

Establishment list (such as I.A.S., I.P.S., Judicial Civil List, etc.,)

Telephone Directory 6,000 copies.

*Tablet diary 62,000. Three month Calenders (330) Sheet calanders 63,000 Special Diary 6,500, Ministers diary 200 and C and D Calender 90,000.

Annual free supply and Letter heads covers for the Hon'ble Members in Lagislative Assembly 5 copies 10,000 pages and 20 copies 5,000 pages (1,17,500 covers small covers 23,900 covers.)

Letter heads (in colour embosses) Medium size 25,700 pages for Hon'ble Ministers and 5,500 embossed covers 57,500 sheets in A-4, size A-5 size and A-6 sizes plus Letter Heads for 39,000 copies in A-4 and A-5 size and covers 14,400.

Various Committee Reports :—25,000 Invitations cards from Heads of Departments and 5,065 Tri-colour Folded Embossed cover for Republic Day and Independence Day for Government Departments.

Teachers day flags 10 paise, 20 paise and 50 paise 24 lakhs.

P.T.C. Students tokens 1,125 lakhs and season tickets on different denominations 8.5 lakhs.

Government Examination S.S.L.C. Answer Books 1,80,00,000 copies.

Ferry Ticket Vivekananda Rock 10 lakhs.

*(Carrying Government undertaking advertisements).

Stationyery Stores.

Details of paper purchased through the D.G.S. and D. allocation.

Variety of paper.	Quantity allotted in M.Ts. during 1981-82.	Quantity in M. Ts.	Received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
White printing paper (imported in reels)	Nil.	3,238	(Balance quantity against indent for 1979-1980).
Creamwove paper	Nil.	2,054	Do. 1980-81
Other varieties	1,289	754	Do. 1980-81
Straw Boards	300 Qtls. or 30 M.Ts.	300 Qtls.or 30 M.Ts.	Against indent 1981.

Paper purchased through open market from Tvl. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Erode against the quota of 1,500 M.Ts. for 1981-82.

Variety of paper.	*Quantity ordered in M. Ts.*	*Quantity received in M.Ts.*
Unbleached Printing paper	350	271
Duplicating bleached paper ..	300	151
Creamwove paper ..	505	338
Azurelaid paper ..	95	49
Colour printing paper..	60	59
Colour pulp board	90.750	94.750
	1,400.750	962.750

Auction .—Public auction was conducted for disposal of unserviceable typewriters, duplicators, etc., during September 1981. A sum of Rs. 2,44,955 was realised by sale of Typewriters, duplicators and miscellaneous articles.

Pre-payment.—During the year 1981-82, 148 consolidated annual indents for Stationery articles were received from the major consuming indenting officers entitled for supply on prepayment of cost. During

the period under review approximately a sum of Rs. 32,46,693.11 was realised from the cost recoverable offices in respect of supply of stationery articles,typewriters, duplicators and calculators made to them.

Government Branch Press Anaikar Estate, Madras-112.—This branch press started in April, 1974 continued to function in a rented building in three shifts during 1981-82, the following items are executed.

This branch press had been entrusted with the printing of standardised forms relating to the following groups :—

(*a*) Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.
(*b*) Tamil Nadu Police.
(*c*) Medical.
(*d*) Tamil Nadu Commercial tax.

Besides printing of standardised forms, other non-standardised items required to be printed by the above department are also being printed and supplied from this branch press.

Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.—This Branch was entrusted with the following standardised items of work in addition to the printing of District Gazette for the 16 districts in diglot.

1. Standardised forms relating to Registration of Code and Pension, Director of Backward Classes, Director of Adi-dravidars Welfare, NLSS, NSS, etc.—200,13,900 loose copies 1,16,128 books.

2. Non-standardised forms pertaining to High Court etc.—20,15,310.

Total number of impressions printed during the year 1981-82—2,36,33,945.

During the year the Branch Press has published 1,492 issues of Gazette notifications consisting of 9,434 printed pages.

Government Regional Press, Salem.—This Press started in 1966 continued to function in two shifts in a rented building with staff strength of 146. In the machine department 2,34,99,405 impressions are achieved in this Press during the year 1981-82 the value of works to Rs. 2,64,140 at 11.24 per 1,000 impressions.

Government Regional Press, Tiruchi.—Government Regional Press, Tiruchi was started in March 1965 and continued to function in the units situated in the Industrial Colony, Ariyamangalam, Trichy in four blocks in two shifts with staff working strength of 161.

Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.—This Press, started in 1966, continued to function in two shifts with staff strength of 151. The new building constructed at a cost of Rs. 17.95 lakhs was taken over on 29th May 1981. The various items of work have been executed during the year. The total number of impressions printed during the year is 1,93,75,005.

Government Regional Press at Madurai.—The Press was started initially to print and supply of forms of the following departments.

1. Revenue—312 forms.
2. Jail—162 forms.
3. HR and CE—19 forms.
4. M. V. Act—95 forms.
5. DTE—188 forms

Total 766 forms.

Apart from the above forms, the non-standardised items which were entrusted from Government Central Press, were also executed and supplied to various units.

Government Publication Depot, Madras.—The Government Publication Depot at Annasalai and Sub-Sales Depot at High Court campus are selling the State and Central Government Publications to the Public. The sale of publication is done through authorised agents also. During the year the transaction are as follows :—

1. Value of publications supplied free of cost—Rs. 48,366.62.

2. Value of cash sales of Publications at the Publication Depot, Annasalai.—Rs. 4,09,750.25.

3. Value of publications sold at Sub-depot at High Court—Rs. 52,050.28.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION.

The Poompuhar Shipping Corporation is a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu registred as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956, in the year 1974. The Company commenced business towards end of 1974, with two ships, viz., m.v. Tamil Anna and m.v. Tamil Periyar EVR which were 16/17 years old at the time of acquisition. After these ships completed their ecomomic life. they were sold for scrapping in June 1980 and February 1981 respectively.

The Government have permitted the Corporation to acquire bulk carriers to carry coal for the Tuticorin Power House of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Pending acquisition of new vessels, the Corporation has been transporting coal for the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Thermal Station from Halidia to Tuticorin through vessels chatered from the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mogul Line Limited. The Corporation has a share capital of Rs. 630 lakhs.

During the year 1981-82, the Corporation moved about 6.50 lakhs tonnes of coal (5,63,243 M.Ts. of coal for the Tuticorin Thermal Power House and 75,703 M.Ts. of coal for the Ennore and Basin Bridge Thermal Power Stations). The net profit earned by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation during 1981-82 is Rs. 31,87,774.

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